"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; winds east.

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WASHINGTON WELCOMES RETURNING PRESIDENT

High School Cadets Escort Him to the White House.

Mr. Roosevelt Addresses Briefly a Large Crowd—He Traveled 14,000 Miles and Made 265 Speeches.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—President Roosevelt returned to Washington to-night from his trip of more than two months' duration throughout the West. He was given a hearty reception by the people of the capital, who lined the sidewalks as his carriage, escorted by the battalion of High School cadets, was driven to the White House. The President cordially responded to the greetings given him, and repeatedly stood up in his carriage and waved his hat and bowed his acknowledgements. He looked the picture of health.

There was a large gathering of officials at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station when the President arrived. They included Secretaries Root, Hitchcock, and Cortelyou and Postmaster General Payne, District Commissioners West, MacFarland, and Biddle, Capt. W. S. Cowles, the President's brother-in-law, and Col. Symons, the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds. Drawn up in line were Commander in Chief Kimball of the Department of the Potomac of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a detachment of Spanish war veterans under command of Col. Hodgson.

Promptly at 7 o'clock the train bearing the President and his party rolled into the station. There was a shout of welcome as President Roosevelt made his appearance on the platform, and it continued while he was in or about the station. The President spent a very few minutes in exchanging greetings with the assembled officials. He talked longer with Postmaster General Payne than any of the others.

The President, accompanied by Capt. Cowles in full uniform, then entered a carriage, and with his party, which, besides the officials at the station, included Attorney General Knox, Secretary Wilson, and Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, proceeded to the White House grounds.

At the entrance to the White House grounds the high school cadets, who escorted him, halted, and the President and his party passed them in review. The fire engines of the city were stationed at the intersecting streets on the avenue, and the ringing of their bells added to the welcome to the President. While the review of the cadets was taking place, a large crowd of people repaired to the rear of the White House, where the Marine Band gave a concert in honor of the arrival home of the Chief Executive. The President made a brief speech to the gathering, saying:

"My friends and neighbors, I thank you very, very much for coming here to greet me this afternoon, and I have appreciated more than I can say the welcome back home that I have received to-day. I have been absent over two months and I have traveled many miles. During that time one thing has struck me, and that is the substantialness of the American people. One can travel from ocean to ocean and from Canada to the Gulf and always be at home among one's fellow-Americans. I thank you again, my friends, and now I am going in to my own folks."

The run from Pittsburg to Washington was without incident. None but necessary stops were made, and the only speech the President made during the day was at Altoona, where he addressed a few words to a large crowd that had assembled around his car. Crowds were at the stations by which the train ran and cheered every appearance of the President on the platform of his car.

Mr. Roosevelt and his party traveled over 14,000 miles on railroads and several hundred miles in stage coaches and carriages, but not an accident marred their journey. Not five minutes' delay was occasioned during the whole trip on account of train conditions, and the schedule adopted by Secretary Loeb before the party left Washington was carried out with military precision. Rarely was the train late in reaching its destination, notwithstanding that it passed through the flooded district in Iowa. The health of the President and his party too was remarkable. Not one member of the party was seriously ill, and few calls were made on the physician on the train.

During the sixty-five days that the President spent on the road he made 265 speeches, and had it not been for Secretary Loeb's firmness he would have made nearly double that number. From the day the President left Washington requests began to pour in for changes in his programme, and for additional addresses, but Secretary Loeb in most every case said no. The successful manner in which Mr. Loeb managed the trip was very pleasing to the President, and he warmly congratulated his secretary on the successful outcome of it. The other members of the party also gave Mr. Loeb a vote of thanks for the able manner in which he had conducted affairs.

One of the features of the trip was the non-partisan spirit displayed in the reception of the President everywhere. Democratic as well as Republican Mayors united in extending him a welcoming hand, while at Springfield, Ill., former Vice President Stevenson rode in the carriage with the President. The crowds in the different places visited were orderly and friendly, and gave the Secret Service men little cause for concern. These men were under the command of Frank Tyree, who is detailed at the White House, and the able manner in which they performed their tasks was the subject of general commendation.

DELAWARE & HUDSON CHANGE.

Vice President Horace G. Young Tenders His Resignation, to Take Effect July 1.

ALBANY, June 5.—Secretary, Vice President, and General Manager Horace G. Young of the Delaware and Hudson Company to-day submitted to President Wilcox of that company his resignation, to take effect July 1. His resignation as a Director of the company was submitted some time ago.

President Wilcox, who was in Albany to-day, said that Mr. Young had for some time been desirous of retiring. Mr. Young has been connected with the Delaware and Hudson Company for twenty-four years. Mr. Wilcox added that it was at his request that Mr. Young had withheld his resignation until to-day, and that Mr. Young retired with the best wishes of his colleagues. His successor will not be appointed probably for some time. President Wilcox said there is no truth in rumors of further changes in the near future.

TO-DAY:
FOURTEEN PAGES.
with
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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Three Railroad Racers.
"The Pennsylvania Limited," "The Chicago Limited," and "The St. Louis Limited" offer unparalleled western service.—Adv.

UNION PACIFIC EARNINGS.

A Substantial Increase for the Ten Months Ending April 30 in Spite of the Strike.

OMAHA, Neb., June 5.—A statement of the earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the ten months ended April 30, compared with those of the corresponding period a year ago, has been made public. The showing is considered significant because of the strike which has been in progress on the line during the ten months. The machinists, boilermakers, and blacksmiths and their helpers went on strike on June 13, 1902, and the fiscal year began June 1.

For the ten months there was a substantial increase in the net earnings, which amounted to more than $18,000,000, and for the month of April there was an increase in the gross earnings of nearly $500,000 and in the net earnings of $228,854.

Various estimates have been made of the increased expense caused by the strike, and this amount has been swelled by increased expenditure in other directions, which included the purchase of a large amount of new rolling stock, seventy-one new locomotives being one of the items.

SHE "SASSED" THE MINISTER.

He Reproved a Georgia Girl for Whispering in Church and She Just Talked Back.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENVILLE, Ga., June 5.—Rebuked by the Rev. F. P. Spencer for whispering in church, Miss Sarah Heard advanced to the pulpit and severely berated the minister. The scene occurred last night at the Methodist Church, where revival services are in progress. There was some whispering in the rear of the church which annoyed the preacher, and finally Miss Heard out, he administered a sharp rebuke.

The young woman immediately arose, advanced to the pulpit and replied to the preacher in kind, alleging she was not whispering and he had no right to reprove her.

ELECTRIC MULES THE LATEST.

They May Take the Place of the Ancient Motive Power on the Erie Canal.

ALBANY, June 5.—It is announced here that a test will shortly be made of electric motors for hauling boats on the Erie Canal. Two motor cars are being made at Schenectady by the General Electric Company, and Superintendent of Public Works Boyd has authorized the test.

Poles are to be erected for a mile and a half along the Erie and an experimental system is to be installed. There are three rails to the system, one above the other. One electric "mule" or car will run on the lower rail guided by the rail above, upon which another car will run in the opposite direction. The cars are small, and each will be operated by a man. The cable will be stretched from the car to the boat.

DIED INDORSING A CHECK.

Alabama Man Falls Dead in a Bank While Preparing to Pay Life Insurance Premium.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 5.—While indorsing a check to pay the premium on a life insurance policy for $10,000 J. S. Farier dropped dead here to-day in the Farley Bank.

Mr. Farier, on leaving home, told his wife that he would renew his life policy, which expired at noon. Farier wrote his check and tendered it to the teller, and the latter noticed the check was not indorsed and handed it back. As Farier began writing his indorsement he reeled and fell dead. Heart disease caused his death.

MISER DIES IN MICHIGAN.

Lived in Squalor with Money and Bonds Buried in Fruit Cans in the Woodshed.

CARO, Mich., June 5.—William M. Bell, an eccentric bachelor who lived alone in squalor and wretchedness on his farm a mile from Caro, was found dead in bed yesterday. To-day over $12,000 was found hidden in his woodshed. Government bonds worth $3,000 were found, and $9,800 was located buried in fruit cans.

BONUS TO GOOD EMPLOYES.

Announcement by the Middlesex and Somerset Traction Company.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, June 5.—There has been some little unrest among the employes of the Middlesex and Somerset Traction Company lately on the question of wages. To-day a very significant notice was posted in the George Street office of the traction company.

The notice informs the men that all deserving employes are to be paid at the end of the year a sum equal to 6 per cent. of their entire wages for the year and more when the company's returns on its own investment equals that percentage. It says that the management wishes to stimulate good feeling between the employers and employes, and, as it is already paying good wages and cannot afford to increase them, it has decided to take this method of rewarding deserving employes.

NEW TELESCOPE FOR HARVARD.

Powerful Instrument for Use in Photographing Stars Has Been Ordered.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 5.—Plans have been drawn by W. P. Gerrish for a new 25-inch reflecting telescope for the Harvard Astronomical Observatory, which will be mounted and ready for use in the photographic department next Fall.

The telescope will have many new features, and will be much more powerful than any in use at the present time. A. Clark & Sons of Cambridge are making the mirror for it, and when completed, it will furnish a great addition to Harvard's equipment for photographing the stars. This branch of the work at Harvard already excels that of any other observatory in the world.

BELL NO ANTI-IMPERIALIST.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 5.—In a speech in his home County of Shelby, in this State, Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, who has just returned from the Philippines and who served there for four years and six months, longer than any other man in the army, said the United States cannot give up the islands. He says the people are not ready for self-government, and that this country would be violating a moral law to give up the islands and leave the people to live in barbarism and savagery when it has the opportunity to create a republic of enlightened people.

Church Blown Up with Dynamite.

ROCHESTER, Minn., June 5.—The Baptist Church in Byron was blown up with dynamite this morning at 1 o'clock. There has been a bitter feeling there ever since the Baptist minister, the Rev. Mr. Utton, now of Lanesboro, resigned and united with the Methodist Church.

Four 24-Hour Trains to Chicago,
in addition to the 20-hour train and three slower trains daily, has given the New York Central the title of "The connecting line between the East and West." Do you wonder at this?—Adv.

For Men, Women, Boys and Girls.
"Q's" story, "The Adventures of Harry Revel." See to-morrow's New York Tribune. It will be continued daily.—Adv.

BRIDGE TERMINAL PANIC

Derailed Car Crashes Into Crowded Manhattan Platform.

Policeman Trampled in Passengers' Wild Rush—Traffic Delayed Forty-five Minutes.

There was a panic at the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge last evening, caused by an accident to the rear car of a bridge train that blocked traffic for forty-five minutes. Several hundred passengers were waiting on the south platform of the terminal for a train to carry them to Brooklyn, when the rear truck of the rear car of a four-car train that was pulling into the south track of the south platform jumped the track on a switch just at the west end of the platform.

When the rear wheels left the track it forced the rear car into the west end of the platform. This platform is built of concrete, and it smashed in the side of the car. The coupling was snapped, and the car straightened across the curve.

The platform being crowded, a panic instantly followed the crash. Women were thrown to the ground, packages and hats were lost, and everybody seemed to get excited except the police and the platform guards. Hundreds of men and women were coming up the stairways leading to the platform, and when the crash came those on the platform tried to rush down. Policeman John H. White of the Bridge Station, whose post is at the head of the stairs at the west end of the platform, and very close to where the car left the track, jumped into the middle of the surging crowd and endeavored to restore order. He was thrown to the ground, but managed to regain his feet, and with the use of his club checked the crowd coming up the stairway. Several guards were rushing in and out among the people, telling them to keep quiet, that nothing serious had happened and that they would be all right if they would only keep still.

Word soon reached Roundsman Farrell, who was in charge of the men at the Manhattan terminal, and he ordered twelve men to go up on the south platform. Two men were stationed at the foot of both the eastern and western stairways, and prevented any more persons from going up on the platform. Three cars of the train had run alongside of the platform, and in order to relieve the crush the crowd was let into them.

In the meantime trains were coming rapidly toward Manhattan on the north tracks of the bridge, and the officials at the Manhattan end saw at once that the lines would be completely tied up, for a time at least.

It was decided to clear the south platform of passengers until such time as trains could be run through. The police and guards then forced everybody toward the stairways. The approach below already was crowded, and the throng turned to the trolley cars and the promenade. The crowds, going in opposite directions, clashed, and for a time confusion reigned.

It was just 5:50 o'clock when the accident happened, and it was forty-five minutes later that traffic was completely restored.

APPLEYARD SYNDICATE PLANS.

Control of Boston First National Bank Adds Strength to Ohio Trolley Projects.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, June 5.—F. Irving Dow, the local manager of the Appleyard syndicate, yesterday confirmed the report that the firm of A. E. Appleyard had secured control of the First National Bank of Boston. The First National is a bank of much prestige in the East and one of very considerable resources. It has a capital of $1,000,000 and a surplus and undivided profit account of $1,005,023. The bank's deposits amount to $4,000,000.

The addition of the First National to the Appleyard interests gives Arthur E. Appleyard another strong adjunct to the success of his Ohio trolley plans. As a syndicate manager and railway operator, it is estimated at the present time that he controls capital to the amount of $30,000,000. At the present time these plans are very comprehensive, embracing a through line from Cincinnati to Toledo, a line from Cincinnati to Cleveland via Columbus, and a cross-State road from Indianapolis to Pittsburg. Each of these projects is well under way at the present time, and will be pushed rapidly to completion.

WOMAN ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

Mrs. Youngs of Rochester, Who Killed Miss McFarlin, Gets Congratulations and Gifts.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 5.—Mrs. Lulu Miller Youngs, wife of Frank Youngs, has been acquitted of the charge of murdering Florence McFarlin, the young music teacher who was stabbed to death in her home last November. The jury, after deliberating for four hours, brought in its verdict at 9 o'clock to-night, having taken a ballot that proved unanimous for acquittal. As a matter of record the jurymen stated to Judge Davy that they believed Mrs. Youngs was insane when she committed the crime.

Miss McFarlin, who was twenty-one years old, was in her house, at 343 Court Street, on the morning of Nov. 18, when suddenly the door was thrown open and Mrs. Youngs entered, carrying a huge knife. As she dashed at the music teacher the latter fled, through the kitchen, but stumbled and fell, and her assailant plunged the knife into her heart. Another woman saw the deed, but was so frightened that she did not interfere. As Mrs. Youngs left the house she was heard to say:

"Well, I'm glad she's dead. Some one has come between me and my husband."

Mrs. Youngs was arrested within a few hours, but declined to confess having committed the murder.

The jury that acquitted her did not discuss the evidence in returning its verdict, which marked the end of a trial that was noteworthy as a record breaker for the speed with which it was conducted. The prisoner, who had been in jail since her arrest, collapsed, weeping, when she heard the verdict.

She received the congratulations of her family and friends, and evidently had the sympathy of the courtroom, which was packed to its capacity. She has been the recipient of flowers and other gifts during the day. Neither side took exception to the charge of Judge Davy. Mrs. Youngs shook hands with the Judge and the jury and her attorney, Charles Van Voorhis. She walked out of the courtroom with Sheriff Bailey, who took her to her father's home, on Exchange Street.

FIRE IN A NEWSPAPER SHOP.

Das Morgen Journal Office Damaged by Early Morning Blaze.

A fire started in the linotype room of Das Morgen Journal at 176 William Street shortly before 1 o'clock this morning, just as the newspaper was going to press. Three alarms were sent in.

The fire was caused by defective insulation of wires in the ceiling of the fourth floor. Between fifty and sixty men are employed in the building, but all escaped with most of their personal effects. The fire was confined to the fourth and fifth floors. The loss is estimated at between $2,000 and $3,000, chiefly of photographic apparatus.

Pennsylvania Limited
now runs to Chicago every day in the year in 23 hours; high grade equipment and fast schedule. Consult time tables.—Adv.

HURRICANE IN PHILIPPINES.

Three United States Vessels Wrecked—A Transport Also Reported Lost.

MANILA, June 5.—A hurricane has swept over the Philippine Islands and great damage has been done to shipping. The United States transport Shamshus (?) is reported to have been wrecked. This, however, has not been confirmed.

The United States steamship Peala de Visayas has been totally lost off Camotes Islands. Part of the crew were saved.

The United States steamship San Rafael and the schooner Mayflower have been driven ashore off Ormoc, West Leyte, and will prove total losses. All on board these vessels were saved.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The War Department has no record of the transport Shamshus, but there is a small vessel in service of the army in the Philippines named Samshui.

DR. LORIMER DECLINES CALL.

Refuses to Return to Boston—His Decision Surprises the Committee Which Visited Him Here.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 5.—The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, in a letter which was read at Tremont Temple to-night, definitely declined to accept the call to return to the church of which he was for seventeen years pastor.

The refusal came as a surprise to the committee of three Deacons which waited upon Dr. Lorimer, at his home in New York last Monday. They came away feeling that he would hardly refuse to return, and after the letter had been read to-night, Deacon Wentworth, one of the committee, openly declared that he believed the doctor's refusal was due in part at least to letters which had been sent to him since the committee's visit to New York by disaffected members of the church, who were bound to do everything to prevent Dr. Lorimer's return to the pulpit.

Dr. Lorimer, in his letter, declares that he has at all times done all in his power to stop the public mention of his probable return to the pastorate, but the church has acted in an unbusinesslike manner, and until now there has been no actual opportunity for an official interchange of views. He is convinced, he says, that it is his duty to remain with the Madison Avenue church.

BALTIMORE ELKS OFFENDED.

Mayor McLane Establishes a New Precedent by Declining to Address the Order's National Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—Members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks were offended to-day to learn that Mayor McLane had declined to deliver an address of welcome at the opening of the National meeting of the Elks here next month. Between 10,000 and 15,000 members of the order from all parts of the country will attend. When invited to extend an official welcome to the visitors Mayor McLane told the committee he would consider their invitation to be present, but he would not make an address. He pleaded he was so very busy he had to take work home at night. No Mayor of Baltimore has ever taken such a position before.

It was suggested to the Mayor to-day that certain social duties devolved upon the executive of a city, but he shook his head and remarked: "No social duties." The action of Mayor McLane provokes the more comment because the invitation to the Elks to hold their convention in Baltimore was extended by Mayor Hayes, the predecessor of McLane. Some of the indignant Elks are opposed to the committee again seeing the Mayor, although he told them to call again. Ex-Congressman Schirm, the Exalted Ruler of the local lodge, will call, however, upon the Mayor to-morrow for his final answer.

CHILD LABOR DISCUSSED.

Pennsylvania Quakers Hear Their State Has More of It Than the Whole South.

Special to The New York Times.

KENNETT SQUARE, Penn., June 5.—In the famous Longwood meeting house the Progressive Friends, who are celebrating their fiftieth anniversary, to-day discussed "Child Labor." A sensation was caused by an address of Mrs. Florence Kelley of New York, Secretary of the National Consumers' League, who presented an array of facts to show that child labor conditions are worse in Pennsylvania than in any other State, and worse than in any European country, not excepting Russia.

Then the speaker appealed to those who have been concerned for the wrongs of the negro and Filipino to show at least as great an interest in the wrongs of the children at home. In Bristol, Penn., there is a manufactory of wall paper, where children carry paper moist with dyestuffs until they look like Apache Indians. In Pennsylvania there are 36,000 children at work between the ages of thirteen and sixteen, more than in all the Southern States together.

William Lloyd Garrison and others discussed the matter and a resolution was adopted providing for an inquiry into child labor.

WAR ON THE WHISKY TRUST.

Independent Concern to Erect Great Distillery, Costing $500,000, at Peoria.

Special to The New York Times.

PEORIA, Ill., June 5.—Coming on the heels of an interview with J. B. Greenhut, ex-President of the Whisky Trust, that the old Whisky Trust is still doing business, is the announcement by the Woolners that they are to erect the largest distillery in the world, to be operated independently. Adolph Woolner, in an interview to-night, said that it is the intention of himself and others of his family to erect a distillery in the southern portion of Peoria to cost not less than $500,000. This will undoubtedly be the largest plant in the world, as no distillery in Peoria, the home of all the large ones, cost over half that sum.

The Woolners are practically the founders of the distilling business in Peoria. There were distilleries before they came here, but they were on a small plan. They invented processes which vastly increased th output per bushel, and they erected all of the early big plants.

In connection with the distillation of proof spirts the new plant will produce corn products of various kinds, utilizing all of the strength of the corn in and of itself. Being practical distillers and having made a deep study of the subject, they believe that they can produce enough spirits and by-products to give them a monopoly of the market, and that they will be enabled to undersell the Whisky Trust under the name of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

Senator Daniel to Succeed Himself.

RICHMOND, Va., June 5.—Senator John W. Daniel was to-day declared the nominee of the Democratic Party to succeed himself in the United States Senate. He had no opposition under the party primary law, his name being the only one presented, and the State Chairman, J. Taylor Ellisson, to-day declared him the nominee. Senator Daniel is now serving his third term.

Special Train Account Yale-Princeton Baseball Game
Saturday, June 6, leave West 23d Street, Pennsylvania Railroad, 12:25 P. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets, 12:40 P. M.; Brooklyn, 12:30 P. M.; stopping at Newark and Elizabeth; returning, leave Princeton at close of the game.—Adv.

A Story for Everybody.
"The Adventures of Harry Revel," by Quiller Couch. Begins in to-morrow's New York Tribune. It will be continued daily.—Adv.

RUSSIA'S HOLD ON MANCHURIA FIRMER

Permanent Houses and Barracks Are Being Built.

Not Even a Pretense of Evacuating Kirin Province—Railroad To Be Constructed Between Liao-Yang and the Yalu.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 6.—The Manchurian question is in abeyance, says the Peking correspondent of The Times, and, while the world is becoming reconciled to the Russian occupation as a fait accompli, Russia is establishing herself daily more firmly. The wives and children of Russian officers are entering Manchuria in large numbers, and the building of barracks and houses for permanent occupation continues with restless activity. The Russian officers deride the possibility of war with Japan.

The correspondent declares that Russia has not made even a pretense of evacuating Kirin Province. A large body of troops holds Kirin City, and there are also military posts between Kwang-cheng-Tse and Kirin.

Russia's movements in Mukden Province are incessant. She is pushing forward communications and improving the road via Feng-huang-Chuen to Yalu. On May 9 140 carts with ammunition left Liao-Yang for Feng-huang-Chuen, and on May 14 100 carts with fodder started for the same destination, marching through the province, from which, according to Admiral Alexieff's proclamation, the majority of the Russian troops were withdrawn on April 23.

Thousands of Chinese coolies are entering Manchuria and proceeding to work on the far western section of the railway. The report is revived that Russia intends to construct a parallel strategic railway from Hailar to Kalgan.

The Russian Far Eastern Lumber Company is busy on the Yalu.

The Russians recently placed two small river steamers on the Liao to police the river. Six more are about to arrive overland from Harbin. They have twin screws, are 70 feet long, draw two feet of water, and carry a dozen men, with no passengers or cargo. It is expected that similar boats will be placed on the Yalu.

The correspondent remarks that the advantage of this proceeding, apart from the interference with Chinese boat traffic, is that the steamers will require coal depots, which will be built at convenient places on the river banks, and these, being Russian property, will require the protection of Russian soldiers.

The correspondent concludes by saying that the outlook for British trade interests in Manchuria is daily more discouraging.

A recent Japanese traveler in Manchuria, says the Tokio correspondent of The Times, reports that the Russians have already constructed between Liao-Yang and Yalu roads passable by field artillery, and that they are now busily surveying the route of a railway between the same points.

The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says the Wu-Chang Viceroy has telegraphed instructing the officials under his jurisdiction to take measures to prevent an anti-dynastic movement, which, he alleges, is the real object of the students and others in Japan and Shanghai who recently held public meetings urging the Government to resist Russia's demands.

This incident, says the correspondent, strikingly illustrates the unhappy state of the Chinese Government alike in Peking and in the provinces. The high officials regard with complacency the loss of the three provinces constituting Manchuria and the dangers threatening the empire within and without, but they profess alarm at the action of the leaders of a small patriotic section, whose chief crime is a desire to reform the administration and curtail the privileges of the Mandarinate.

The Nan-King Viceroy, acting on the advice of Lu-Hui-Huan, has ordered the arrest of the leaders of the recent patriotic demonstrations, but the Shanghai Taotai hesitates to request the authority of the municipality to give effect to the instructions.

In accordance with the convention between Russia and China signed on April 8, 1902, at Peking, Manchuria was to be evacuated as follows:

The territory from the Great Wall to the Liao River within six months of the signature of the agreement.

The territory east of the Liao River, including the remainder of the Provinces of Mukden and Kirin, within a year.

Heh-lung-Kiang Province within eighteen months.

DESERTED PROFESSOR FOR A BRAKEMAN.

Miss Garnsey of Chicago Was Engaged to the College Instructor for a Week.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 5.—To Cupid a college professor is no better than a brakeman. The little god even preferred the latter last evening, when, in spite of her father's protests and the devotion of Prof. F. J. Truby of Northwestern Academy, pretty Mabel Garnsey slipped away to Wilmette and was married to Aubrey Cormick, a brakeman.

Before he ever saw her Cormick fell in love with Miss Garnsey's voice. She was singing to a sick woman, to whom she had taken some flowers. They met, but her father objected to the friendship. He preferred the professor, and insisted, it is said, upon his daughter's engagement to him. She yielded, and for one brief week the professor was happy.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
Prepared from selected Vanilla Beans, warranted.—Adv.

This Is the Fastest Train
for the distance the world has ever seen. Saves a day between the East and West. The New York Central's 20th Century Limited.—Adv.

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES ABOVE ST. LOUIS BREAK.

In Spite of This Relief the River Is Rising Steadily at St. Louis—Parts of City Submerged.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—The great flood that is sweeping down the Mississippi is steadily increasing in volume and is now being felt in St. Louis and vicinity to an alarming extent.

The stage of water reached 34.2 feet tonight, a rise of seven-tenths of a foot today. Government Forecaster Bowie tonight issued a bulletin predicting a stage of 35 feet by to-morrow noon, 36 feet by Sunday, and 37 feet on Monday. The Mississippi north of the mouth of the Missouri is still rising, but the rapidity of the rise has been diminished because of breaks in the levees, especially the great Sny levee, which extends for miles along the Illinois shore from Hannibal northward.

The flood also forced a passage through the levee at Madison, Ill., just north of St. Louis. This levee is fifteen miles long, and for days men have been working to strengthen it. West Granite, a town of 2,000 people, is located in a depression between the levee and a railroad embankment. Ample warning had been sounded and the inhabitants had sought safety when the deluge came. It is believed all escaped.

The streets of Venice, Ill., almost opposite St. Louis, are waterways and the inhabitants go about in boats. It was the first town in this vicinity to feel the full force of this flood, and has been under water for two days.

In St. Louis the buildings along the river front have been abandoned, and the first floors are more than a foot under water, which stands to-night two feet deep on the top of the steamboat levee. Levee denizens are preparing for the worst. In South St. Louis fully 100 families living near the mouth of the River Des Peres were forced to leave their houses to-day, and many families living in houseboats fled to land for shelter. Many families had remained in their homes, even after the water had risen several feet deep on the first floors, but the rising floodtide to-day began to sway the houses threateningly and the occupants were driven forth.

A Burlington switch engine, with a switching crew of four men, toppled from the undermined track into five feet of water north of the Merchants' Bridge to-day. The men felt the engine sinking and saved themselves.

The interrupted train service has very materially improved, although more or less delay attends it. Owing to the fact that portions of the Wabash, Missouri Pacific, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Chicago and Alton, and Santa Fé tracks are under water west of St. Louis, the Missouri Pacific has temporarily become the main outlet to the West, and these roads are operating their trains over the Missouri Pacific. The St. Louis and San Francisco, running to the Southwest, is running regularly. The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, running to the south along the Mississippi, has not been reached by the high water, and traffic is not impeded. The Burlington trains running west are using the Wabash track to St. Peter's, where they connect with their own line.

A telephone message came to-night from Waterloo, Ill., forty miles below St. Louis, situated in the lowlands several miles from the river, saying that the flood has spread to that point and a levee erected for such an emergency is in danger of being washed away. Government aid is asked to strengthen the levee and avert the threatened inundation of the town.

LOUISIANA, Mo., June 5.—The Sny levee broke just below this city to-day, and the Mississippi is now falling here at the rate of six inches per hour on account of the break. The Sny is the most important levee on the north end of the river and is seventy miles long. In some places it is 28 feet high and 80 feet across at the base. It incloses a fertile farming section from three to seven miles wide, containing more than 100,000 acres.

There are several towns within the district, the population of which is probably 10,000. Many of them remain and loss of life is certain. This district has not been overflowed since 1888, and the damage will run into the millions. The break occurred at a point used by the railroad as a road-bed. It was unexpected until just before it occurred. When seen a rush was made to repair it, but forty yards went out and a torrent poured through.

FIRE AT H. D. PURROY'S HOME.

Ex-Fire Commissioner's Wife Rescued—Paintings and Other Property Valued at $15,000 Destroyed.

A fire last night in the home of ex-Fire Commissioner H. D. Purroy, at Webster Avenue and Cole Street, Fordham, destroyed paintings and furniture valued at $15,000. The crossing of electric wires, which started the fire, also caused a fuse to blow out in a north-bound Webster Avenue surface car at King's Bridge Road.

Mr. Purroy, who was standing at the latter corner saw and heard the explosion in the passing car, which caused a temporary panic among the passengers, but he did not know of the fire at his home until it was well under way.

Mrs. Purroy was in her room on the second floor at 10 o'clock, and heard an explosion in the library, where the lights were turned on. When she reached the library she found the lights out and the room in flames. She ran in and seized some papers from a desk, and then rushed back up stairs to save some of her belongings. Meanwhile a passerby had sent in an alarm to Engine Company No. 41. When the firemen arrived Philip Duffey ran to the second floor and escorted Mrs. Purroy to the piazza roof, and thence to the ground. She had been almost overcome by smoke, but quickly revived in the open air.

The fire was soon extinguished, and was confined mostly to the library.

CUT TELEPHONE WIRES.

Man Whose House Was Invaded Used an Axe to Destroy a Corporation's Connections.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 5.—Joseph R. Sweeney, Assistant Cashier of the Mechanics' National Bank, to-day demolished with an axe a rest for thirty wires which the Delaware and Atlantic Telephone Company had placed on the roof of his house, 127 South Stockton Street. Mr. Sweeney also cut the wires, among which were three heavy long-distance lines to Bristol and Philadelphia.

The wires were put on Mr. Sweeney's house this morning, although he notified the company yesterday that he would not allow his roof to be used. When news of the invasion was carried to him in the bank, he said "Wait until I get home."

The construction gang saw the wires go down under the sturdy blows of Mr. Sweeney. As there was no move to replace them, Mr. Sweeney descended into the house, wrote a bill to the company for damage done to his property, and dispatched it by special messenger, asking immediate payment.

The Sweeney house lies in the path of many wires and its roof is badly needed by the telephone company.

MISHAP TO THE CEDRIC?

LIVERPOOL, June 6.—The White Star liner Cedric, which sailed yesterday for New York, is detained in the Mersey.

It is supposed that she has had an accident to her machinery.

The Pope Resumes His Audiences.

ROME, June 5.—The Pope was enjoying his usual health this morning. He showed no trace of his recent indisposition, and resumed his audiences. Among those who were received by the Pontiff were the General of the Augustinians and Cardinal Capecelatro.

The Day Line is exclusively a pleasure travel route. It is a specialist in the business of giving people a good time.—Adv.

The Four-Track News for June is just out and is the best number yet issued of that admirable magazine of travel and education. 5 cents a copy by newsdealers.—Adv.

MACHEN INDICTED; TWO MORE ARRESTS

Ex-Postal Official's Defense Outlined to Friends.

Will Claim He Got Checks from Partner, Not from Bribers—Two of His Men Arrested for Taking Bribes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Grand Jury to-day returned a true bill against August W. Machen, lately Superintendent of the free delivery division of the Post Office Department. It follows the lines of Inspector Mayer's complaint against him and charges him with receiving $18,987.79 from the firm of Groff Brothers, manufacturers of letter box fasteners.

Two more arrests were made to-day, both of men in the division over which Machen formerly presided. Thomas W. McGregor, in charge of rural free delivery supplies for the Post Office Department in Washington, and C. Ellsworth Upton, one of his assistants, were arrested on warrants sworn out by Post Office Inspectors. The charge is conspiracy to defraud the Government in the purchase of pouches from Charles B. Smith of Baltimore.

The Grand Jury was but ten minutes in reaching a decision after taking the Machen case up to-day. All the evidence regarded as essential had been presented yesterday. While the jury was in session Machen sat in the office of his attorney opposite the City Hall. In a few minutes after the return was made Machen appeared in court with his attorney and O. G. Staples, David Moore, F. M. Criswell, and Emanuel Speich, who had been secured as his bondsmen. They executed a bond of $20,000.

The indictment is based on Section 5,501 of the Revised Statutes and connecting sections which forbid a Government official having any financial or other profitable interest in any contract with which he may have to do in an official capacity. The penalty is a "fine not more than three times the amount asked or accepted or received, and by imprisonment not more than three years."

Postmaster General Payne, when he reached the department at 3 o'clock, having been kept at home by sudden illness, had not heard of the action of the Grand Jury. When it was reported to him he said: "Well, I am a spectator now, like all the rest of the people, and I can simply say that this result was the only thing to be expected."

The fact that the jury concluded its investigation in so short a time occasioned some surprise. When an adjournment was taken yesterday afternoon until this morning, it was expected that the out-of-town witnesses would be called to-day. Two of these witnesses were J. W. Herring of Westminster, Md., and Harry J. Halstead of Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Taggart decided, however, to rest the Government's case upon the testimony of the witnesses who appeared yesterday.

It is expected by the Post Office Department that the Grand Jury will report on the cases of the Groff brothers of this city, the contractors for the letter box fasteners, early next week.

MACHEN OUTLINES HIS DEFENSE.

During the day Machen discussed with his bondsmen and other friends the character of the defense which would be advanced. He said he had received the checks which have fallen into the hands of the Government, and they were from his old friend and business associate in a number of enterprises George E. Lorenz of Toledo, formerly Postmaster of that city. Lorenz has been mentioned several times in the course of the Post Office investigation. In one of Tulloch's charges he was mentioned with three other persons as having $316 a month for a time for services from the Post Office Department and during precisely the same period of time receiving from the Department of Justice the identical sum of $316. Mr. Tulloch also charged that Lorenz actually performed no service in the Post Office Department.

It is understood that all the checks which were paid to Machen almost simultaneously with the purchase of the box fasteners came from Lorenz, who has thus far vouchsafed no explanation of the transactions which they are supposed to represent. Lorenz has been under the eyes of the Postal Inspectors for the past three weeks. Some time ago he sold to advantage an oil property in Ohio which he and Machen bought together some years ago at a very low price, and they made handsomely by the sale, Machen's share amounting to about $6,000.

Within the past year Machen has invested in copper mining properties in Mexico, and is President of one Mexican company. It was in connection with this mining business that Machen says the checks that have come into the hands of the Government had to do. As the properties are practically undeveloped, and a firm of brokers in this city and a firm in Baltimore have for several months been trying to place the stock for the purpose of buying machinery and getting to work, it is assumed that the defense will attempt to show that checks from Lorenz stand for stock which the latter sold for Machen's account. It will be shown, no doubt, where the stock went, who bought it, and what was paid for it.

Machen to-day said that it was all nonsense to say he was a partner with the Groffs. It is even claimed for him that he hardly knew the Groffs, and that the deal in their behalf was done through Lorenz. Whether or not the latter will claim to be a partner of the Groffs and gave the checks to Machen as a gratuity remains to be seen.

Machen was confident to-day that he could easily explain everything satisfactorily, and that no wrongdoing would be found to have occurred in his official conduct. He said that if he had erred in anything it was in placing a too high value on the Groff device, and recommending that it be bought by the department at that price. This was an error of judgment, but as the thing was patented he had almost no discretion in the matter. It is understood that the Government stands ready to show that there were other fasteners in the market, and that a firm at Adrian, Mich., tried to get a contract for a device which they controlled, but failed to do so because Machen always represented that the department was supplied. Then, before the firm could get a chance to bid after advertisement Machen would get another purchase of the Groff fasteners ordered by the First Assistant Postmaster General on the ground that they were needed at once as an emergency purchase, which, under the ruling of the Controller of the Treasury made some years ago, was regular.

The Inspectors, who were told of the defense which Machen outlined, said they had heard all this before and had given it due consideration. In fact, they said that Machen had told practically the same thing in the long interview with Mr. Bristow the day he was arrested. The explanation was laid before Postmaster General Payne in detail by Bristow and his instant verdict on it was that it was a slim excuse and that Machen should be arrested at once.

The action of the Grand Jury was evidently pleasing to the leading officials of the department, who were glad that the hearing before the United States Commissioner could be avoided, and the case for the Government held back from publicity until the trial. The expectation is that Lorenz will be worked on, now that Machen is indicted, in the hope that he will avoid prosecution by agreeing to turn State's

evidence and so make the task of the attorneys for the Government the easier and the more complete.

By securing an indictment against Machen before to-morrow, the day set for his preliminary hearing before Commissioner Taylor, the Government has scored a victory in that it has avoided the necessity of showing its hand at a preliminary hearing. The proceedings before the Commissioner now will be abandoned.

Mr. Machen's counsel to-night gave out the following statement:

"Upon Mr. Machen's arrest we demanded an immediate hearing, which was opposed by the Government, and at the request of the Government a continuance was had until June 6. Mr. Machen and his counsel had every reason to believe that in the interim no steps would be taken to deny him the preliminary examination to which he was entitled. The authorities responsible for the issuance of this warrant have seen proper to bring the same charges now pending before Commissioner Taylor to the attention of the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury has, in consequence, indicted Mr. Machen before the date fixed for the full hearing before the United States Commissioner. If you want the reasons for the proceedings you will have to seek them from the prosecution. We do not know. We can only surmise, and that much the public can as well do as counsel for the defense.

"Suffice it to say that the legal effect of this course of policy (which is unusual and unfair, if not unprecedented in this jurisdiction,) is to deprive the defendant of an open public investigation into the truth of these charges, to which he is fairly entitled and which a sound public policy vouchsafes to him. This action may or may not be technically legal, but there seems to have been no necessity for the course pursued. Mr. Machen has all the while been within the jurisdiction of the court, under heavy bond, and ready to respond to any process of law. The course the defendant's counsel will pursue in the matter cannot now be made public, but sooner or later, and it will be sooner than some people want, the whole matter will be gone into and both sides will be heard where ex parte proceedings will be out of order."

TWO OF MACHEN'S MEN IN TOILS.

The arrest of McGregor and Upton is believed to open up a trail which may lead to higher officials. McGregor was Machen's right-hand man in the Rural Free Delivery Supply Division, and Upton was McGregor's order clerk, and the crime charged against them is so like that against Machen that the complicity of others is suspected.

McGregor and Upton are said to have made an arrangement with Charles E. Smith, a trunkmaker on Lexington Street, Baltimore, to get him a contract to manufacture for the Post Office Department the leathern pouches carried by rural free carriers. They agreed for about 40 per cent. of the contract to put his deal through, and were paid on the first consignment of pouches the sum of $8,000. The price at which the contract was let was 90 cents for each pouch, although the first arrangement between the contractor and the two employes was on the basis of a dollar for each pouch, and they were to get 40 per cent. of the price paid by the Government.

The first contract or purchase was for 20,000 pouches, and the Government paid $18,000 for them. Of this sum, Smith, it is charged, got but $10,000, the two employes getting the remainder. The money was paid over in Baltimore, and United States District Attorney John C. Rose was summoned here to-day to go over the facts that had been secured by the Inspectors and take charge of the case.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Rose and Inspector Hamilton left the Post Office Department to take Upton to Baltimore, where a warrant for his arrest had already been issued. Upton said he preferred to be arrested in Baltimore because he could get bail there, where he had acquaintances and friends. Upton is a Maryland man and was appointed a clerk in the department in 1890. He was kept in the sweat box all the afternoon in Chief Inspector Cochran's room.

McGregor was taken to the office of United States Commissioner Taylor. He has been under the close surveillance of the Inspectors for weeks, and has been subjected to a close examination for several hours a day during a part of that time.

These arrests make seven in all since the investigation began. Other arrests are expected later.

The case was worked up by Inspectors J. D. Sullivan and R. B. Simmons, who have been at work on it for weeks. They suspected the pouch contract was not all right and wrote to Smith, the trunkmaker, and asked him if he could make such pouches as were used by the rural free carriers and what he would charge to make them in quantity. Smith thought his correspondents were private individuals and did not suspect that he was dealing with postal detectives. He replied that he could make pouches just like those made for the Government in every respect for 40 cents apiece in any quantity, and would be glad to book their order. This confirmed the suspicion that there was crookedness in the purchase of the pouches and the Inspectors pursued inquiry to Baltimore and finally got what they claim is absolute proof of the bribery of the two Post office clerks.

NORTHERN SECURITIES SUIT.

Argument Begun in Action Brought by State of Minnesota—Grounds on Which It Is Based.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 5.—Arguments were begun to-day before United States Judge Lochren in the case of the State of Minnesota against the Northern Securities Company and the roads whose control is merged in the New Jersey corporation, in the United States Circuit Court in this city. The arguments are based upon the same testimony in most respects as that in the case against the merger by the Federal Government.

The State's case, however, is on entirely different grounds. The Federal case alleged a violation of the Federal Sherman anti-trust law. The State's case is brought under a provision of the Minnesota Constitution, which specifically prohibits the consolidation of parallel and competing lines of railway. Attorney General Douglass opened the State's case.

The State's case rests on statutes enacted by the Legislature in 1874, 1881, and 1899, respectively, prohibiting the consolidation in any manner of competing and parallel lines of railway and also prohibiting the formation of any combination which is in restraint of trade between this and any other State. In the opening address by Attorney General Douglass the action was described as a suit in equity to restrain the Northern Securities Company from holding stock in either the Northern Pacific or the Great Northern Railway and to prevent either of these roads recognizing the Northern Securities Company in any way in the management of their lines.

The complaint charged that the State owned 3,000,000 acres of land and various institutions located on the right of way of the two railways. The State, Mr. Douglass said, had a special interest in preserving competition between the two carriers. The State brought the action in its sovereign capacity for the sake of preventing litigation for its citizens which might arise by violations of its law by the two railroads concerned. The action was brought under an act preventing combinations in restraint of trade, and under two other acts forbidding the consolidation of parallel competing railroads.

FUND FOR FLOOD SUFFERERS.

The following contributions to the fund for the sufferers by the calamities in the West and South have been received at the office of the Mayor to date:

Emanuel E. Fox	$5
Mrs. Edward Levenrich	10
J. & W. Seligman & Co.	250
Henry M. Trippe, East Orange, N. J.	1
George Christian	5
Louis Levy	5
"O. M. S."	5
Mrs. A. F. FitzGerald	5
David Marks & Sons	100
I. Gollard's Sons	25
Clothiers' Association of New York	100
Max Hirschbach	5
Calhoun, Robbins & Co.	100
E. Sharum	1
Total	$617

GEORGE GOULD GIVES $5,000.

KANSAS CITY, June 5.—George J. Gould to-day sent $5,000 to the Kansas City (Kan.) Relief Committee, and President Burt of the Union Pacific sent $500 to each Kansas City.

The total of the cash contributions received in both cities is about $75,000.

Senator Dryden's Donation.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 5.—United States Senator John F. Dryden has donated $2,000 to the flood sufferers of Topeka and Kansas City, Kan. The money is to be equally divided between the two cities.

COAL COMBINATION ENJOINED.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 5.—A perpetual injunction restraining the Illinois-Indiana coal operators from entering any combine to fix prices or control the output of their mines was issued by Judge Kohlsaat to-day in the United States District Court. Ten companies are affected by the injunction.

FIRES HELD IN CHECK IN THE ADIRONDACKS

Subsidence of the Wind an Aid to Fighters.

Gov. Odell Authorizes Use of State Funds—Heavy Losses Sustained by Owners of Private Preserves.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., June 5.—Reports received here to-night at the offices of the lumber companies which have large interests in the Adirondack regions where the fires are fiercest state that the fires are well in hand and that the situation to-night, considering all the circumstances, is satisfactory.

John Anderson wired to-night from Newcomb that he has 300 men at work in Townships 50 and 28, and that the fires have been kept under control during the day and that there is no wind. These townships include the Catlin Lake region and also Robert C. Pruyn's preserve. Anderson, who is a veteran lumberman, is working in conjunction with Chief Warden Emmons.

J. T. Finch, who is directing the fire-fighting force at Indian Lake and Cedar River, reports to-night that the conditions in his territory are satisfactory. Wednesday, he says, he saw a solid mass of flame which extended a distance of twelve miles.

Lumbermen here do not anticipate that the preserve will be damaged to a very great extent owing to the fact that the timber is mostly hard wood, and such a fire is much easier to fight than when in the spruce and pine.

The report that Gov. Odell has authorized an emergency expenditure of $15,000 for the purpose of fighting forest fires is received with approval here. The defect in the present system of paying men who are summoned by the Fire Wardens has long been recognized, and representatives of the lumber interests have urged that the law be amended to correct this.

The lumber companies have their forces well organized. Nearly all of them welcome "squatters," allowing them to cut firewood for their own use without charging, and in consequence always have plenty of men at their disposal in addition to their regular employes. The policy of the State has been to drive "squatters" off the State lands, and prosecute them for cutting firewood, and in consequence there is a bitter feeling among the natives against the Fire Wardens and Game Protectors. In times of this sort extreme difficulty is experienced in getting men.

The fires in the Lake George region have practically burned out or are under control. The air is still dense with smoke.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., June 5.—The loss in the Adirondack region by forest fires this year is without precedent. The parks of J. Pierpont Morgan, Timothy L. Woodruff, and Alfred G. Vanderbilt, in Racquet Lake district, have been seriously threatened, and the Forest House, near Cedar River, has been in great danger. Reports say that Dr. W. Seward Webb's private park has suffered severely, and that a very large portion of it has been reduced to blackened stumps, notwithstanding the appliances for fire fighting and the fact that the park has been constantly patrolled by a large force.

E. M. Burns, manager of Dr. Webb's preserve, estimates the damage to the doctor's holding alone at $200,000, principally to young trees, which were planted at considerable cost, the ground having been burned over in many places three times. He declares that no one can estimate the great damage done throughout the Adirondacks. Two thousand acres is a conservative estimate of the land burned over on the Whitney tract. For much of the distance from Tupper Lake to Wawbeek the territory on both sides of the road has been converted into a blackened waste. On A. A. Low's preserve, at Horseshoe, great damage also has been done this Spring, particularly to his great maple sugar orchard, which is the largest in the world, and in which 100,000 trees are estimated to have been ruined. Many of the fires have started from the railroads, and many suits to attempt to establish liability are talked of.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., June 5.—The smoke cleared away for a short time to-day, but later became very dense on account of fires gaining new headway. The fires on Gradton Mountain are extending and new fires have broken out south of here, burning fiercely and destroying valuable timber lands. In some places the flames have burned out, but numerous small fires continue to break out. This is probably caused by sparks driven by the wind, although the wind has not been brisk at any time during the past three days. No serious property losses have occurred except in the woodlands.

SANDY HILL, N. Y., June 5.—The "muck," famous for producing potatoes, is ablaze along the valley from Fort Edward to Whitehall, a distance of fifteen or twenty miles. Farmers are fighting the ground fires with hose, taking water from the canal. Crops will be an utter failure unless rain comes within a few days.

GOV. ODELL TAKES ACTION.

Authorizes State Controller Miller to Supply Funds for Use in Fighting Fires.

ALBANY, June 5.—Gov. Odell to-day, by telephone from Newburg, authorized Controller Miller to provide Col. W. F. Fox, State Superintendent of Forests, with funds sufficient to enable him to procure all necessary help to fight the forest fires now raging in the Adirondacks. This is the second time in the past five years that the State has been called upon to meet an emergency of this character. The previous occasion was in 1899, when similar conditions prevailed in the Adirondacks, at which time Gov. Roosevelt authorized the Controller to provide $15,000 for the use of the Forest Commission.

The necessity of furnishing ready money has been brought about by the fact that under the law by which fire wardens are hired, the money to pay their wages must be appropriated by the Boards of Supervisors in the counties where they serve, the State subsequently reimbursing the counties for one-half of the expense. Under these conditions, men employed in fighting fires this Spring would receive no compensation until next Fall.

Chief Fire Warden Emmons, who is directing 300 men in fighting conflagrations at Long Lake, in the vicinity of the camp of Robert C. Pruyn, the millionaire banker of this city, who yesterday, at personal expense, sent forty men by special train to protect his preserve, to-day reported that the fires there would be under control to-day unless unfavorable winds revived them.

SEND FOR RAINMAKER.

Prof. Carl E. Meyers Asked to Try His Explosive Balloon Apparatus in the Adirondacks.

UTICA, N. Y., June 5.—Major E. M. Burns, manager of Dr. W. Seward Webb's Adirondack property, telegraphed Prof. Carl E. Meyers at Frankfort last evening asking him to come at once with his explosive balloon apparatus for the purpose of inducing rain in that section if possible. Prof. Meyers replied that it would take three days to get the apparatus ready, and he is now engaged in that work. Some years ago Prof. Meyers, who is an extensive manufacturer of balloons, conducted experiments in Texas that are said to have been successful.

A meeting is being held in Ilion this afternoon of the strawberry growers, who are very anxious to have the experiments tried there. Sufficient money will be subscribed for the purpose.

WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER ACTS.

He Orders Steam Fire Engine and Hose Cart Sent to the Adirondacks.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., June 5.—A telegraph order was received here to-day by the American Fire Engine Company from William Rockefeller, directing a steam fire engine and hose cart with 2,000 feet of hose and a ton of coal to be sent by express to his Summer home, Day Pond, in the Adirondacks.

The outfit was on its way within three hours after the order was received.

LOSSES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Big Sawmill Destroyed Near Honesdale—Smoke Annoys Railroad Men.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., June 5.—Forest fires are raging in the vicinity of Honesdale, Penn. Last night Hollenbeck's big sawmill, two miles distant, was burned to the ground, with a large quantity of lumber. Two dwellings on his place were also destroyed, and fifty men are thrown out of work.

The entire population of White Mills are out on the mountains, endeavoring to check the flames. Railroad men from the Delaware Division of the Erie report big fires on the hills back of the railroad, and some are having trouble seeing signals, owing to the density of smoke, which has come down this valley from the Catskills, giving everything a peculiar yellowish appearance. Many people in town complain of burning eyes and sore throats from the smoke, and the sun was so nearly obscured by the heavy pall that it resembled a ball of fire. The mountains east and north of here are burning.

MAINE'S HEAVY LOSS.

Lumber Interests Hard Hit — Town Completely Destroyed—Other New England States Suffer.

PORTLAND, Me., June 5.—Additional reports of the havoc done by Wednesday's forest fires continued to come in to-day, but no estimate of the losses was possible. Only a few new fires were reported, owing to the favorable condition of the wind, but the brisk breeze which sprang up to-night is likely to cause much additional loss.

Reports from every section of Northern Maine confirm the first reports of tremendous loss to the lumbering and other interests. In addition one town has been completely destroyed, hundreds of buildings have been burned in all parts of the State, at least two lives lost because of the fires, and much suffering, labor, and inconvenience caused. Maine's lumbering interests are hard hit by this misfortune, following close on the lack of snow in the woods this Winter and the drought which caused the loss of more than 25,000,000 feet of logs.

A report of heavy losses in the vicinity of Patten was received to-night. This town has been completely surrounded by fires at close range for forty-eight hours. Eight townships have been burned over, causing a loss of $250,000 to the lumber interests there. Except in Aroostook County and other parts of Northern Maine, the conditions to-day were quite favorable.

BELFAST, Me., June 5.—Fifty men from the factories were sent to-day to fight a forest fire two miles out of town, which was burning in close proximity to several residences. Many families have their household effects in readiness to move.

PHILLIPS, Me., June 5.—Farmers at East Madrid, six miles above Phillips, to-day were burying their furniture and household effects in the ground, and were in readiness to flee from the forest fires. Three new fires have started within twenty-four hours. At Readington the flames climbed the mountain, and are working rapidly toward the north side of Readington, where the Berlin Mills Company has 50,000,000 feet of spruce.

WHITEFIELD, N. H., June 5.—The forest fires which have been raging throughout this region for a week appear to have subsided, but the condition of vegetation is such that the next brisk wind may fan the fires into new life. The fire which was set by a train near Wingroad, and which threatened the Summer cottages at Forest Lake and several sets of farm buildings, is under control.

A fire was set by a mail train near Hazens, which has burned over a large tract, and a fire is still raging in Dalton.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 5.—Forest fires are still raging in Groton, where some cottages are in danger; but all other points in the State fires are reported under control. Spring Grove camp cottages were not burned, as reported. The fire loss on Worcester Mountain is estimated at $100,000. Fires continue to burn there, but are not doing much damage. Large firms plan to cut the timber of the large burned tracts at once. Battell's valuable timber tract of 40,000 acres has been saved from destruction, and fires on the mountains near Middlebury are nearly extinguished.

The danger from forest fires has resulted in the suspension of jury trials by the Lamoille County Court here until next Monday. While a case was being heard two of the jurors received word that their property was in danger. The court excused them, and then ordered all jury cases deferred until next week.

FIRES RAGING IN CANADA.

Scores of Settlements North of Montreal in Peril—Flames Subsiding in New Brunswick.

MONTREAL, June 5.—The forest fires are continuing, although they are not as close to this city as on the two previous days. North of here they are very serious, however, and scores of settlements are threatened.

At Stilianis Mills, nine miles from Labelle, everything has been destroyed, the flames rushing on so quickly that the people had to abandon everything. Logs comprising cuts of three years past and embracing millions of feet of lumber, waiting to be used on an extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway, were burned.

In the district north of Quebec and near Lake St. John, the paradise of rich United States sportsmen, everything is on fire. The Stadacona Club, the Press Club, the Jacques Cartier Club, and other clubs, having a membership of residents of the United States, with the exception of the Triton Club, have become the prey of the flames.

Throughout the Eastern Townships the damage is great.

ST. JOHN, New Brunswick, June 5.—The situation as regards forest fires round about the city of St. John and in the suburbs is very much better to-day, and it is thought the fires have done their worst.

News from Musquash, the little seaside village totally destroyed yesterday, is meagre, but it is understood the 200 homeless ones are being cared for. The fire in that vicinity is still burning, and it is difficult and dangerous to get provisions to the needy. As soon as the fire abates a rush with provisions will be made.

SMOKY PALL IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 5.—A smoky pall, so thick that it obscured the sun and rendered navigation on the bay and river difficult, hung over Baltimore to-day. Forest fires in New England and New York caused this heavy volume of smoke. Down the river and upper bay the conditions were much worse, and after noon the smoky pall became so thick as to render navigation difficult and dangerous. Captains of vessels could hardly see half a length ahead. They reported the conditions down the bay as very bad, and said that the further they got away from the city the stronger became the smell of smoke.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Smoke from the forest fires in the Northern States has drifted south beyond Washington. This morning a heavy fog, augmented by the smoke, hung over this city. The odor of burning wood was distinctly perceptible.

WILL PRAY FOR RAIN.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 5.—At St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church here to-day Dean Gessner offered up prayers for rain at each mass and told the congregation to pray fervently night and morning for it until rain should fall. The Blessed Sacrament will be exposed on the altar of St. Patrick's Church every day for the faithful to offer up prayers before it for this special object.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 5.—Fearful lest the Orange Mountains will soon take fire, the ministers and clergymen of this place will on Sunday next offer prayers in their various churches for much-needed rain.

To Discuss the Big Canal Plan.

After a meeting of the Canal Improvement State Committee at the Produce Exchange yesterday afternoon it was announced that it had been decided to hold a banquet under the auspices of the committee at Syracuse on June 20, to which will be invited 400 prominent residents of the interior counties. Addresses will be made on the proposed one-hundred-million-dollar canal and its importance as an issue in the coming political campaign. Gustav H. Schwab, the Chairman, presided at the meeting.

An Obedient Pen—The Stylus—is round pointed. Send for samples to Styles & Cash, 77 8th Av., City.—Adv.

SMOKE CANOPY LIGHTER

No Relief from Rainfall, However, Is Yet in Sight.

Drought the Worst Since 1871—City's Water Supply Is Sufficient—Supplies in Markets.

Local conditions of smoke haze due to forest fires continued yesterday. They were mitigated to a limited extent by low temperature, the result of the smoke veiling the sun, which only occasionally glowered like a disk of burnished copper through the yellow pall of obscuration, and the low velocity of the northeasterly wind. The canopy of smoke was higher than on Thursday, so that nose, eyes, and lungs suffered less because of the diminished pungency of the wood smoke.

Rain was certainly "out of sight." No comfort in this regard was had at the United States Weather Bureau from Eben H. Emery, the local forecast official.

"Reports of 'a trace' of rain or 'sprinkles' from several quarters in the city," he said, "were without doubt based on the condensing of steam. I don't think there have been any clouds in the sky to-day. The sun has been visible all day through the haze of smoke. There is no fog.

"For to-day and to-morrow there is no rain in sight. This takes in the thirty-six hours beyond which this bureau does not go. The drought area is the New England States, Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania. But, while no rain is in sight the whole situation can change at any time over night. There is always rain in the country, and it has been plentiful over a large area, and excessive in some States, but as concerns the drought area it has been able to get only as far east as Western New York, Western Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland. Conditions for rain in this section of the country have not been good for a long time, because owing to atmospheric pressure conditions the rain area has not been able to spread.

"As to drought conditions there is nothing to compare in Spring months with the present spell of dryness since 1871. In brief, our present strait dates back fifty days, in which .33 of an inch of rain has fallen. This for May beats all records. At the thunderstorm of May 20, .09 of an inch of rain fell, and at that of May 22 .08. The nearest approach to this small precipitation was in May, 1877, when .72 of an inch of rain fell. In May, 1873, .73 fell, and in 1887 .99. The heaviest May rainfall on record since 1871 was 7.01 inches in 1901."

The temperature noted at the Weather Bureau here at 8 A. M. yesterday was 58 degrees, against 70 degrees at the same hour June 4. At 3 P. M. yesterday it was 65 degrees, against 72 degrees June 4. Humidity at 8 A. M. yesterday was 81 degrees, against 53 degrees June 4, and at 3 P. M. 66 degrees, against 23 degrees June 4.

Apprehension in regard to the water supply of Manhattan and the Bronx was answered yesterday by a statement from Commissioner Robert Grier Monroe:

The total storage in the Croton watershed is 41,000,000,000 gallons; to this can be added 3,500,000,000 storage in the Byram and the Bronx. On May 1 the reservoirs were all full; since that time we have drawn from our reserve about 5,000,000,000. The daily consumption for Manhattan and the Bronx is about 280,000,000. Of this supply we are now taking about 180,000,000 gallons daily from our reserve. The remaining 100,000,000 represents the flow of the Croton River, which means that the earth was well soaked with the Spring rains and that the springs continue to flow with some freedom.

As the dry weather continues this natural flow will lessen, and we will take a larger proportion each day from the storage reservoirs. If the drought should continue for sixty days longer, or say, until August 1, we would consider the advisability of reducing the pressure throughout the distributing system, which is the only practicable means at hand for restricting the use of water.

The reservoirs are lower to-day than they were at the corresponding date last year, and while we are urging every one to be as careful as possible in their use of water and not unnecessarily waste it, we do not feel that the situation is as yet sufficiently critical to compel the department to use drastic measures to save the city from a famine.

Market men yesterday reported an ample supply of meat, vegetables, and fruit of qualities several degrees lower than those of the beginning of the drought, except articles where irrigation was practicable or where water from mains could be had. Conspicuous in excellence and cheapness were strawberries from Maryland. Other vegetables, meats, and poultry were quoted at the high rates which were reached during the hot spell of the third week of May. Good asparagus from Long Island commanded 50 cents. Outside of districts where artificial watering can be resorted to little comes to market from the drought area in the way of vegetables except asparagus and peas, and they are of second quality.

The beauty of the public parks has through lack of rain fled for the season. Trees, sward, and flowers are wilted and dust begrimed. Wherever lawn privileges were granted the traces of invasion by May parties become daily more marked, and no rainfall will restore the turf to its beautiful condition of the beginning of May. This is conspicuously the case in Morningside Park, which is from One Hundred and Seventeenth to One Hundred and Twenty-third Street scarred irredeemably unless returfing is resorted to. Private gardens, although watered, languish in every part of the city, except in cases where the water used is allowed to get to the temperature of the air before spraying.

So far there have been reported to the sanitary authorities no serious results from the irritation to the eyes, nose, and lungs by the forest fires smoke. Hospital and private physicians say that many slight cases of distress from this cause have come under their notice, and that suffering on this account, which is treated by home remedies, must be widespread. Eye and throat trouble was general before the smoke invasion and was due to dust. It has been aggravated during the last two days. A continuation of smoky conditions might have serious results with some people.

Dr. Richard H. Derby, who is at the head of the surgeons of the eye department of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, admitted to having trouble with his own eyes as a result of the smoke-laden atmosphere. He said: "You ask me if smoke in the air hurts the eyes. You remind me of a little girl who once asked me if hot soup would hurt the eyes. Of course it does. Mine have hurt like the deuce all day."

The usual prayer for rain was offered in the Catholic churches of the city before Ascension Day. For several days in many of the Protestant Episcopal churches this prayer has been offered:

O God, heavenly Father, who by Thy Son Jesus Christ has promised to all who seek Thy Kingdom, and the righteousness thereof, all things necessary to their bodily sustenance, send us, we beseech Thee, in this our necessity, such moderate rain and showers, that we may receive the fruits of the earth to our comfort and to Thy honor; through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Fishing tackle dealers report that nearly all of their patrons, even those who go to Maine and Canada, have returned, either because of the shrinkage of the streams through lack of rain, or because they were driven from their outing places by fire or smoke. Trout, even in lakes, will not "rise" in waters over which smoke hovers.

Capt. Scott of the British tank steamer Tuscarora, from London, which arrived yesterday, reported that his ship ran into the smoke from the forest fires on June 3 in latitude 41.08 longitude 60.20. The sun was obscured, and fog precautions were taken. On June 4 an immense flock of wild ducks numbering thousands was making its flight southward in an attempt to escape from the smoke. There was a slight fall of dust or ashes that ceased in latitude 40.31 longitude 71.50.

FERRYBOAT GOES AGROUND.

BURLINGTON, N. J., June 5.—Because the pilot lost his bearings in the smoke hanging over the Delaware River, the ferryboat William E. Doran, plying between Burlington and Bristol, on her midnight trip ran aground on Burlington Island Bar. A theatre party of 150 Bristol residents, returning from a play in the Burlington Auditorium, was on board, and rowboats from Burlington and Bristol were busy for hours conveying the passengers ashore. The boat went aground at high tide, and to-day at low water lay with less than two feet of water around her keel.

Tried Suicide Because of Drought.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 5.—Henry Duncan, a Cranbury farmer, sixty-five years old, cut his throat this morning in a fit of despondency over the failure of his crops on account of the drought.

Duncan arose early in the morning and went to the cellar. Two hours later his wife found him with his throat cut and his razor in his hand. His windpipe was severed, but he may recover. Once before he attempted suicide by hanging. He is a deacon in the First Presbyterian Church at Cranbury.

The Crawford Shoe
FOR MEN $3.50 AND WOMEN

OUR NEW BACHELOR OXFORD.
CUSTOM STYLE IN EVERY LINE.

Custom Styles.
We know what the fellows want—New Narrow Toes, Flat Lasts, Military Heel, Custom High Arch. Shoes for the older boys, too.
Look at them in Crawford Windows.

STORES.
New York.
93 Nassau Street, cor. Fulton.
825 Broadway, near 12th Street.
54 W. 23d St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
1368 Broadway, near 36th Street.
150 West 125th St., near 7th Ave.
Brooklyn.
189 Broadway, cor. Driggs Ave.
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Mail Order Dept., 140 Duane St., N. Y.
FASHION BOOK FREE. MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

You can "Get Around" the Sun with a few bottles of Hires Rootbeer

On a hot day nothing so cools, refreshens, and invigorates, as copious drafts of Hires Rootbeer. Keep it in the house, that all the family may share its delights; drink it at the club, restaurant, or summer resort—and be comfortable.
A package makes five gallons.
Sold everywhere, or by mail for 25 cents.
Beware of imitations.
Charles E. Hires Company, Malvern, Pa.

SCORES OF PRISONERS TAKEN AT "THE" ALLEN'S

All Persons Found in an Alleged Poolroom Are Arrested.

Lawyer Makes a Protest, but in Vain—Allen Not Arrested—Axes Used in the Raid.

On warrants issued by Magistrate Cornell, Inspector Smith and Capt. Weigand of the Mercer Street Station, with fifty men armed with axes and crowbars, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, raided the West Side Club, at 80 Sixth Avenue, better known as "The" Allen's, an alleged poolroom, and gathered in all the "club members" found in the place. Allen, it was reported, looked on from a cigar store on the other side of the street. It was the eighty-second descent upon institutions with which Allen's name has been connected.

There were about 280 members of the club, white and colored, on the premises, and all were sent to the Mercer Street and other stations to await bondsmen. Three men were identified as connected with the management by Patrolman James E. Tisdale, a colored officer attached to the Deputy Commissioner's office, in Brooklyn, who obtained the evidence. They described themselves as Henry Martin, real estate, 100 West Eighty-eighth Street; Thomas Callahan, a bartender, 94 Sixth Avenue, and John Wesley Taylor, colored.

The prisoners named were charged with violation of Section 342 of the Penal Code, relating to gambling. The remainder were held on a technical charge of disorderly conduct to await the disposal of Magistrate Cornell. Benjamin Steinhardt of Howe & Hummel's office tried to have all except the principals set free, and later appealed to Magistrate Mayo to hold court in the Mercer Street Station House and discharge the entire assemblage. Mr. Steinhardt said that in some former proceedings he had represented Mr. Allen, but in this case appeared for all the prisoners. He announced that he intended to proceed against Inspector Smith and Capt. Weigand and all others concerned in the raid for oppression.

The raid had been planned for a month in the offices of the Inspector and Captain. On May 20 last, and on other days since then, they said, Tisdale had gained admittance to the place, and obtained his evidence. The warrant was issued Wednesday by Magistrate Cornell in the Jefferson Market Court.

Orders were sent out yesterday for patrol wagons to be in readiness at 3:45 o'clock at the Leonard Street, Macdougal Street, Mercer Street, Charles Street, and West Twentieth Street Stations manned with plain clothes men. Inspector Smith gave the order to start on time, and at 4 o'clock, just as some one in the West Side Club was referring to the fourth race at Gravesend, the five wagons arrived. In a few minutes policemen had run up through the house at 131 Waverley Place to the roof of the clubhouse and others were on the fence behind the back door. Capt. Weigand, Inspector Smith, and a party of their men started in the front way.

They met with an iron door in the lower hall. Patrolman Zuhr with an axe cut a hole in the casing and through this Capt. Weigand pushed a crowbar and pried off the door. With drawn revolvers the policemen rushed up the stairs. They found a big crowd of subdued white men huddled in the two front rooms.

Weigand left patrolmen to see that none escaped and investigated further. The three front rooms on the floor were innocent enough, but in a rear room was a partition of boiler iron, with three narrow slits through it near the floor. When this was battered down there was found racing paraphernalia scattered around the room and a telephone instrument. A fire burning in a stove was consuming club papers resembling bookmakers' charts and betting slips.

Another party went up the second flight of stairs, which, like the first, were guarded by a strong iron door. The door was battered down and the policemen found on the third floor about fifty negroes, and an arrangement similar to that on the floor below. Some of the colored members had endeavored to escape over the roof, but the waiting policemen with pistols dissuaded them.

So the "club" members were bundled into patrol wagons by detachments.

Within fifteen minutes from the time the first load reached the Mercer Street Station Lawyer Steinhardt was on hand. Standing against the rail he ordered the next man to be booked to refuse to give his name.

"This is an infernal outrage!" he cried. Then, turning to the Inspector, he demanded: "What's the use of a spectacular play like this, anyway? We'll see now if the police can act in this high-handed manner. Show me the warrant upon which these American citizens are arrested."

Inspector Smith quietly asked the lawyer to stand away from the rail. Steinhardt refused.

"I object to the way you are acting," said the Inspector, finally. "You are a gentleman—why don't you act in an orderly manner? You will have to keep out of the way here, or I will put you out. Get away from the front of that rail."

"Remove me from this bar!" cried Steinhardt, at top voice. "You dare not."

"Take him away, officer," ordered Smith.

"Take your hand off me or I'll smash you," yelled Steinhardt, as an officer started to push him back. He stood around, however, toward the side of the desk.

"You know you have got no right to arrest these men. If you did it to me I'd kill you," he continued. "I'll get warrants for the whole crew of you, and I'll put you and Weigand behind the bars for this."

The booking finally proceeded, and the men, after giving their pedigrees were lined up in squads to await final disposition for the night or until such time as a bondsman should arrive.

It was about this time that Henry Martin, who was not taken at the clubhouse, arrived in a cab with a youth who said he was John Gilmore, a commercial traveler. Martin wanted to know if he could give bail for any one. Officer Tisdale espied him.

"Come on," called Tisdale into the cab, "I want you."

"What for?" inquired Martin.

Tisdale bundled his man out of the cab and into the station before the Sergeant's desk.

"I demand to know the charge against me," cried Martin, slapping the desk. "He arrested me in the street."

The matter was explained, and Martin subsided, while Tisdale told the Sergeant that he had seen Martin acting as general manager of the West Side Club.

With Steinhardt had come P. B. Egan of the Metropolis Hotel, at 68 East Eighth Street. He telephoned to Magistrate Mayo, and about 7:30 the Magistrate arrived, and with Egan, Steinhardt, and Capt. Weigand went into conference in the Captain's room.

"It was evidently the intention here to have me come down and open court so as to forestall Magistrate Cornell's action," Magistrate Mayo afterward explained to the reporters. "And that is exactly what I propose not to do. I was called by telephone by Mr. Egan, understanding that I was wanted to bail some prisoners charged with a felony. It appears that the intention was to get me here to arraign these misdemeanor prisoners. I have told Mr. Steinhardt that I would not do that under any circumstances."

The Magistrate then left the station house, while Mr. Egan remained to give bail for Martin and certain other of the prisoners.

RAID ON BOXING MATCH.

Police Found Young Men Pummeling Each Other Above a Busy Harlem Street.

Capt. Martens of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station raided a boxing match in the physical culture school at 139 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street last night. He led Sergts. Liebers and Wolfe and a dozen detectives and police to the place, and found two young men pummeling each other in a ring, while more than 125 men looked on. George ("Kid") Hoey, twenty-one years old, of Greenpoint, and "Jimmy" Walsh, nineteen years old, of 178 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, the boxers, and Edward Aberm, twenty-six years old, the alleged manager and referee, of 304 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, were arrested.

Capt. Martens was surprised to have a "tip" that the fight was to be given so openly. When he led his men to the place he found a "look-out," but the man was hustled down stairs before he could give an alarm. The policemen then rushed to a large hall on the second floor. There, in a ring 24 feet square, were two young men in fighting attire, hammering each other soundly. They were so much in earnest that they paid no attention to the uproar caused by the entrance of the police.

Martens drew his club and jumped over the ropes into the ring. It was not until then that the two young men realized that a raid was in progress.

"The principals are under arrest," shouted Martens. "The rest of you get out of here."

The spectators quickly left. They were greeted with a howl from the crowd outside. They were all well-dressed men.

The boxers were taken to the station house and charged with prizefighting. Ahern was charged with aiding and abetting a prizefight. All were soon bailed out by friends. The fight is reported to have been for $500, to go for twenty rounds. The spectators paid $2 each for cards of admission.

LAURA BIGGAR A DEFENDANT.

Wife of Dr. Hendrick Sues Actress for $100,000 for Alienating His Affections.

Laura Biggar, who recently obtained a settlement amounting to more than $500,000 from the estate of Henry M. Bennett, the Pittsburg millionaire, after having figured conspicuously in a fight for the property, based on her claim of being his widow, has been sued for $100,000 for alienation of the affections of Dr. Charles C. Hendrick.

The action is brought against the actress in the Supreme Court of Brooklyn by Mrs. Agnes Mary Hendrick, whose husband figured with the Biggar woman in the Bennett litigation. It was at Dr. Hendrick's sanitarium, at Bayonne, N. J., that the spurious Bennett-Biggar baby was said to have been born, and as a result of this affair the Biggar woman, Hendrick, and the Justice of the Peace were indicted and tried for conspiracy to defraud. Hendrick and the Justice were convicted and sentenced to two and a half years each, while the Biggar woman was freed. Hendrick has been free since January, when he was released on bail pending his appeal from the conviction.

Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday signed an order to show cause why Hendrick should not be compelled to pay a reasonable sum to his wife as alimony pending the trial of her action for a separation, and also issued an order for the arrest of Hendrick to compel him to give bail to abide by any court order that might be entered against him. This arrest order was issued on the statement by Mrs. Hendrick that she believed the doctor was going to leave the State. As a matter of fact, none of the papers have been served yet, because the Biggar woman and the doctor have not been found, and are supposed to be in New Jersey. Mrs. Hendrick now is living at 109 President Street, Brooklyn, with her three children, aged, respectively, five, three, and two years, and says she has received no money from her husband since last April, when he gave her $80. She also declares she has nothing but her wearing apparel.

Mrs. Hendrick says she begged her husband to return to her when he was released in January, but that he declined, saying he loved the Biggar woman and intended to get a big share of her money.

TIRED OF ARDSLEY INQUIRY.

Philip Brady, Who Knew Sarah Campbell, Warns Detectives to Keep Away from Him.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 5.—Philip Brady, who lives here and knows Sarah Campbell, in an open letter to-day regarding the murder of John Heffernan, warns all detectives to keep away from his home and from his place of business. He also announces that he was no special friend of Miss Campbell. Of that he seems very sure.

There has been some talk to the effect that Brady was at the station here when Miss Campbell took the train for Ardsley on the night of the shooting, but he says he simply went to the station to put his sister on the train for New York; that he went home immediately, and was there when the murder was committed.

Brady was taken before Coroner Russell late to-night by two of the Pinkerton men at the instance of two other men who asserted he had told them that the murderer of Heffernan was the son of a wealthy man. It at first appeared that Brady spoke with positive knowledge, but when he told the story to the Coroner he denied knowing who killed the coachman. His version of the affair was that the men who caused the Pinkerton men to arrest him had described the murderer as Miss Campbell had described him, and he had said that from the description it might be the man mentioned. He was profuse in his protestations that he knew nothing about the case whatever. Coroner Russell decided he should not be held as a witness.

LOSES CONTROL OF ESTATE.

Freidman Restrained from Administering the Property Left by Wife.

Surrogate Thomas yesterday decided that he would appoint a temporary administrator for the estate of Theresa Freidman, and that her husband, Jonathan Freidman, to whom letters of administration had been issued, should be restrained by injunction from acting until further order of the court.

Mrs. Freidman died May 22 at her home, 109 East Seventy-eighth Street, and after her death her husband obtained letters of administration on the stated belief that the wife left no will. On May 25 Mitchel Levy filed a will and a petition by which the property belonging to Mrs. Freidman was declared to be in excess of $100,000 in real property and of more than $100,000 in personal property. By the will Mrs. Freidman indicates her wish to be buried in Salem Fields by the side of her first husband, Elias Wolf. She leaves all household effects and $5,000 in money to Freidman, $5,000 in cash to each of two brothers and two sisters, and $500 to a half-brother residing in Germany. Other relatives receive small bequests, and then the residuary estate goes to four nieces. The will takes the property out of the hands of the husband and provides for prayers to be said for Mrs. Freidman and her first husband.

James McCreery & Co.

Misses' Suit Dep't.

Chambray, pique or linen Shirtwaist Suits. Skirts, tucked or plain,—waists, tucked and trimmed with embroidery.
Sizes 14 and 16 years.
5.50

"Walking" Skirts,—pleated model with yoke and hip pocket.
Colors: — blue, black and grey.
Lengths 37 to 40 inches.
7.50

Blue and Black Mohair "walking" skirts.
Lengths 37 to 40 inches.
4.50

Children's Russian, Sailor Suits. Made of Chambray, dimity, lawn or linen.
1.75, 2.75 and 4.00

Twenty-third Street.

CALL DIVORCE PAPER FORGED.

A man who said he was Walter C. Lockwood was locked in the Alexander Avenue Police Station, in the Bronx, last night charged with passing a worthless check for a small amount on Henry Dueser, a grocer at 63 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

In Lockwood's possession were what the police declare to be a forged international Post Office money order for $800, an alleged fraudulent divorce paper, and a telegram addressed to him, telling him that his $500 had not been deposited in bank, as the bank was closed. With Lockwood when he was arrested was Miss Lucy Mahr, living at 437 East Eighty-fifth Street.

According to Detective Fitzgibbons, Lockwood told the girl that he had been divorced from his wife, that he was a millionaire, and he frequently signed checks in her presence. It was by following the girl that the detective found Lockwood.

Mrs. A. R. H. Stewart's Will Upheld.

OLYMPIA, Washington, June 5.—The lower court has upheld the will of Abbey R. H. Stewart, founder of women's clubs in the Northwest. Mrs. Stewart, in January, 1902, left an estate of more than $100,000, which was devised to Mary Lowe Dickerson, the New York temperance lecturer and authoress. The will was contested by Mrs. Stewart's brother, John G. Hunt, and other relatives living in Massachusetts.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Firday night.)

1:30 A. M.—309 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; G. W. Oakley; damage, $500.
2:55 A. M.—2:15 Park Row; Andrew Menlo; damage, $1,200.
3:15 A. M.—484-490 Seventh Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.
6:50 A. M.—947 Second Avenue; Thomas Beresford; damage, $500.
8:10 A. M.—173 Bowery; Adolph Lucker; damage, $500.
8:15 A. M.—Corner of Eightieth Street and Broadway; owner unknown; no damage.
9:00 A. M.—2,238 Seventh Avenue; Oscar Pheis; damage, $50.
10:45 A. M.—137 Perry Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.
11:00 A. M.—180 Norfolk Street; Samuel Zaroczower; damage trifling.
11:30 A. M.—83 Morningside Avenue; F. C. Hartwell; damage, $1,000.
11:55 A. M.—117 Henry Street; Harris Maine; damage trifling.
1:50 P. M.—36 East Fourteenth Street; J. L. Post; damage, $50.
3:45 P. M.—28 Gouverneur Street; Joseph Silver; damage trifling.
7:45 P. M.—236 West Thirtieth Street; Gordon Supply Company; damage trifling.
9:45 P. M.—2,597 Webster Avenue; Henry D. Purroy; damage, $1,500.
10:30 P. M.—435 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; James Brown; damage, $50.
10:50 P. M.—14 and 16 White Street; Seliant, Horowitz & Salant; damage, $1,000.
11 A. M.—308 East Eightieth Street; Fred Kubler; damage trifling.

FURTHER ACCUSATION AGAINST DE PLEHVE

It Is Said He Ignored Telegrams from Governor of Bessarabia.

Latter Asked Authority to Fire on Kishineff Rioters—Minister of the Interior Alarmed by French Criticisms.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 6.—The Times publishes the following from "our Russian correspondents":

"In regard to the official denial of the alleged dispatch addressed by M. de Plehve (the Russian Minister of the Interior) to the Governor of Bessarabia, instructing him to refrain from using fire-arms in the repression of anti-Semitic disturbances, it has been stated in extenuation of Gen. von Raabe's deplorable inactivity during the Kishineff outrages that he telegraphed three times to the Minister of the Interior, asking permission to use force against the rioters, before he received any reply. In spite of the customary official dementis there is every reason to believe that this statement is accurate.

"If the Governor thought it necessary to telegraph for special authority to do what in the ordinary course of things it would have been not only his right but his duty to do, the inference is obvious.

"The critical attitude adopted by a considerable section of the French press in regard to questions of Russian internal policy, especially regarding the events in Finland and the Kishineff outrages, has been viewed by M. de Plehve with grave displeasure and apprehension. A special agent of the Russian Ministry of the Interior residing in Paris has been instructed to take active measures to promote a counter-propaganda in other French papers, and, if possible, to secure the support of French official circles in this direction."

In an editorial article to-day on Russian arbitrary methods The Times says:

"In spite of M. de Plehve's offensive and unjustifiable action in expelling our St. Petersburg correspondent, we believe that means will be ultimately found to reconcile the traditions of the Russian autocracy with the legitimate demands of the Czar's subjects for a share in the control of the administration. * * *

"The establishment of what is practically a state of siege in peaceful and loyal Finland and the Kishineff outrages have created a deep impression throughout the civilized world, which M. de Plehve cannot stifle. As Mr. Michael Davitt pointedly observes, it lies with M. de Plehve to procure a measure of partial rehabilitation. Let him recommend the Czar to promulgate a ukase in contradiction of the one of the false charges leveled against the Jews, which more than any other provoked the excesses, and thus once for all disassociate official Russia from the monstrous campaign of calumny in the anti-Semitic press."

On May 26 The Official Messenger, the organ of the Russian Government, published a denial of the letter alleged to have been written by the Minister of the Interior to the Governor of Bessarabia on March 22. (old style.)

After quoting the text of the alleged communication, as published in The London Times, The Official Messenger said:

"The statements reproduced above are inventions; no letter exists of this character from the Minister of the Interior to the Governor of Bessarabia, and no communication of any kind was made to the authorities in Bessarabia in anticipation of the disorders which were being prepared."

KISHINEFF JEWS WERE DISARMED BY SOLDIERS.

Defended Themselves, and Were Forced to Give Up Their Cudgels—119 Out of 127 Murderers Acquitted.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 6.—According to the Neue Freie Presse, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, Jewish refugees from Kishineff who are now in the Austrian capital state that the Russian police and soldiers directly contributed to the massacre by disarming Jewish workmen. Two hundred of the latter provided themselves with stout cudgels and had already driven off the mob when mounted police ordered them to give up the cudgels and go home. They refused, whereupon a cavalry patrol disarmed them, leaving them a prey to the mob.

All the Jews attempting defense were denounced by the police for "participation in an insurrection against the authorities."

On the other hand, 119 out of 127 Russian robbers and murderers have been acquitted by the magistrates.

The Magistrate at Kishineff, to whom the task of "bringing to justice" the assassins of the Jews has been intrusted, is named Davidovitch. He is a bitter anti-Semite, and for four years, in the columns of the Besserabetz, the paper which is regarded as being mostly responsible for the massacre, carried on a campaign of calumny against the Jews.

A recent dispatch stated that Mr. Davidovitch was doing everything possible to impede the cause of justice in the cases of the rioters.

KISHINEFF MEETING HELD IN WASHINGTON.

Letters Read from ex-President Cleveland, Gen. O. O. Howard, and Carl Schurz.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—A mass meeting, attended by about 1,200 representative citizens of Washington, was held in the Columbia Theatre this afternoon to consider the recent outrages perpetrated on the Jews of Kishineff, Russia.

Resolutions were adopted deploring the atrocities and calling on the country to secure, by treaty, the recognition of the right of American Jews to visit Russia. The resolutions describe those present as "citizens of the Republic heretofore ever friendly to Russia," and contrast Russia's "spirit of persecution, rivaling, if not exceeding, that of the Dark Ages," with the tolerant attitude of the United States to men of all races, nationalities, and creeds.

Several speeches were delivered, and a score or more of letters from men prominent in public life were read. Among them were ex-President Cleveland, Gen. O. O. Howard, and Carl Schurz. Gen. Howard wrote:

"Surely the Czar and his Council cannot possibly looke upon the horrible massacre and the vile conduct of so many of his subjects in any other way than we did when a set of selfish brutes undertook to annihilate the Chinese in Wyoming. I am sure that the persecution of the Jews in Russia and the driving of them out in large numbers are facts that are awakening the interest and sympathy and the denunciation of all right-thinking men of every civilized nation on the globe."

Mr. Schurz wrote:

"The main question is not whether the Russian Government may be in any degree responsible for the Kishineff horrors. The point is that such atrocities are the natural outgrowth of the anti-Semitic movement—a movement most barbarous in its injustice and most cowardly and contemptible in its tolerance. There are any persons who openly support and encourage that movement, and who pretend to superior respectability. Let the Kishineff massacre be held up before their eyes in its true colors, so that they may perceive the true character and the natural fruit of the reckless agitation which they have been countenancing instead of strongly condemning and denouncing it as it deserves."

Ex-President Cleveland wrote simply to say that his views had been expressed fully at the Carnegie Hall meeting in New York. Announcement of the name of Mr. Cleveland was received with enthusiastic applause.

AMERICAN ATTACKS ON RUSSIA.

Mr. Hay to Discuss Situation with President—No Present Friction Between the Two Governments.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Secretary Hay called at the White House shortly after the President's arrival to-night, but stayed only a few minutes. The President spent the evening with his family.

Mr. Hay will bring before the President to-morrow the Russian-American situation, both as regards the Manchurian and Kishineff incidents. It is expected that these matters will be considered to-morrow by the Cabinet.

The position of the United States Government as to Russian affairs is extremely difficult, and especially so, it is stated, because of the numerous resolutions adopted as to the Kishineff massacre. The situation has called for the exercise of much tact, and it can be said on the highest authority that thus far no friction has occurred between the Russian and American Governments, though the Russian Government is disappointed that resolutions are still passed condemning Russia, notwithstanding the assurances of the Government and the severe repressive measures it has taken to prevent further outbreaks against the Jews.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, will see the President within the next few days, and Russian-American relations will be discussed with a view to a frank understanding between the two Governments.

Mr. McCormick, the United States Ambassador at St. Petersburg, is expected in Washington on Sunday, and it is stated that he intends to do what he can to check further attacks on the Russian Government on the ground that in large measure they are due to a misrepresentation of that Government's position. Mr. McCormick will see the President and the Russian Ambassador while here.

RUSSIAN POLICE VIEW OF KISHINEFF HORRORS.

Official Reply Received to a Query to the Czar—Director of Police Refers to the American Lynchings.

The Christian Herald, in response to a cablegram sent to the Czar asking for an official report of the occurrences at Kishineff, has received a reply from the Director of the Russian Police Department. The reply, dated June 4, is as follows:

"Russia's agricultural and laboring population is ill at ease, living the common life with Jewish inhabitants of widely developed commercial instinct; hence there is constant antagonism, the material differences in racial and religious character coming to the verge of frenzy at the least possible occasion.

"The strained relations existing between the Russians and Jews of Bessarabia were made worse by the fact of finding in an outlying village a murdered Christian boy. The murder was attributed by the population to the Jewish ritual habits. Official denials of the ritual murder were not given credit by the peasants, who attributed other murders of Christians in the towns of Kieff and Kishineff likewise to the Jews.

"On Easter Day, in the market place of Kishineff, the workers, while holiday-making, saw the Jewish proprietor of a carousing machine strike a Christian woman, who fell to the ground, letting go her infant baby. This incident was the immediate cause of an outburst. The workers began breaking windows and pulling down Jewish stores as a sign of protest. The police, who always leave much to be desired in provincial towns, failed to make efficacious intervention, many thousands of the mass of onlookers and holiday-makers approving the riot and hindering the policemen's actions.

"After demonstrators came plunderers, the outbreak lasting from 5 in the afternoon to 10 in the evening, and leaving nine Jewish bodies on the place. Night brought the disturbances to an end.

"What goes far to prove the momentous character of the outbreak in letting loose the popular passions with the strength of natural forces is that on Monday morning the Jews, wishing to intimidate and inflict punishment on the Christian workers, began assembling on the market place in groups, armed with sticks and other weapons. The Jews, being the more numerous, had the best of it in the two first encounters, and a Christian was seen to fall, receiving a bullet wound.

"This called forth the popular passion in all its abject force and abomination, the Russian peasants, when driven to frenzy and excited by race and religious hatred and under the influence of alcohol, being worse than the Americans who lynch negroes.

"Unfortunately, the Governor of Bessarabia did not make his appearance in person on Easter Sunday, and on Monday he gave over the command to military men, which he had no right to do, as he, in consequence, laid the police aside and, on the other hand, left the military forces without actual guidance. Troops can take towns by assault, but cannot carry out police duties without special instructions.

"In the end, the town having been divided into districts, with a special military command in each, the disturbances ceased on Monday evening. By this time the Minister of the Interior had ordered by wire the proclamation of martial law and (an unprecedented fact) had sent the Director of the Police Department to investigate as to the responsibilities of the local officials.

"In consequence, the Governor, the Chief of Police and some other officials were dismissed outright, many hundreds of rioters are in prison, and hard work in the Siberian mines awaits them. The Minister of the Interior has issued a circular to Governors all over Russia, authorizing them to make immediate use of firearms in cases of anti-Jewish disturbances. The Russian Government is the first to disapprove of such horrid acts of violence, but it cannot, in compliance with the requests of a radical and revolutionary press, give the Jews new rights of citizenship, as this would be sure to drive the Russian population to new excesses against the Jews, who are hated by the peasants with such extraordinary force."

The reply is signed "Loupoukhin, Director of Police Department."

"MODERN VIEWS ON MATTER."

Address by Sir William Crookes at the Chemical Congress—Significance of the Discovery of Radium.

BERLIN, June 5.—Prof. Sir William Crookes, before the International Chemical Congress to-day, dealt with the possibility of reducing all the elements of matter to one, and ultimately finding this resolvable into a single form of energy. The subject was "Modern Views on Matter—the Realization of a Dream." Sir William cited the utterances of Sir Humphry Davy and Faraday as anticipating the possibility of reducing the elements to simpler bases, spoke of the significance of the Roentgen rays and Bequerel rays, and the experiments of Curie and others, and said:

"All these observations find internal connection in the discovery of radium, which is probably the basis of the coarser chemical element. Probably masses of molecules dissolve themselves into the ether waves of the universe, or into electrical energy. Thus we stand on the border line where matter and force pass into each other. In this borderland lie the greatest scientific problems of the future. Here lie the final realities, wide reaching and marvelous.

"The nineteenth century saw the birth of new views regarding the nature of atoms, electricity, and ether. While our views about the composition of matter are generally satisfactory to-day, will that be the case at the end of the twentieth century? Do we not again see that our investigations have only a temporary value? Will we be content to see matter dissolving into a multitude of revolving electrodes? Such a mysterious dissolution of atoms appears to be universal. It occurs when a piece of glass is rubbed with silk. It is present in sunshine, in a raindrop, in lightning, in a flame, in a waterfall, and in the roaring sea. Although the whole range of human experience is too short to form a parallax whereby we can foretell the disappearance of matter, nevertheless it is possible that formless nebulae will again prevail when the hour-glass of eternity has run out."

GERMAN TARIFF MUDDLE.

No Progress in Negotiating Treaties with Russia, Austria, and Italy—Count von Buelow Criticised.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 6.—The Times's Berlin correspondent says the German negotiations for commercial treaties with Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Italy are not progressing. The countries named refuse to negotiate on the basis of the new German autonomous tariff, knowing that Germany cannot afford a tariff war dislocating her whole foreign trade, amounting to £550,000,000 annually.

The commercial classes comment on the statesmanship and political trustworthiness of the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, in far from flattering terms. The press says nothing, because, remarks the correspondent, newspaper criticism of a German statesman is the surest means of strengthening his position.

DENOUNCES CHAMBERLAIN'S TARIFF REFORM PROPOSALS.

Liberal Leader Says He Does Not Believe the Country Will Be Befooled—Chamberlain Admits Change of View Since 1881.

LONDON, June 6.—Addressing a Liberal demonstration at Perth yesterday, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, denounced Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's tariff scheme as a great diversion invented by the master-hand in the Cabinet to shroud in controversy the Government's past muddles and failures, the Premier, meanwhile, yielding a probably reluctant and shivering acquiescence. He (the speaker) had never expected to live to witness such a spectacle, and he did not believe that the country would be so easily befooled.

Sir Henry then criticised the scheme in detail on the lines already indicated in previous speeches by leaders of the Liberal Party. He pointed out the suffering that a protective system would be likely to inflict on the working classes and the illusory nature of the proposed bribe of old-age pensions. In conclusion he declared that this matter must be fought out without delay.

In reply to a correspondent who drew attention to a speech delivered in 1881, in which Mr. Chamberlain said a tax on food would mean a decline in wages, the Colonial Secretary says circumstances have changed, and he thinks experience has shown that the view he expressed in 1881 was erroneous.

THE FAMINE IN SOUTH CHINA.

Gov. Wong's Statement That Over 1,000,000 Natives Are Starving Confirmed.

HONGKONG, June 5.—The estimate of Gov. Wong of Kwang-Si Province that over 1,000,000 natives are starving in the territory under his jurisdiction is pronounced here to be approximately correct. The distress in certain districts is most acute. Children and women are freely offered for sale. The rice harvest promises well, but it will not be available for from four to six weeks.

Extensive relief operations will be difficult without foreign supervision, which will be hard to obtain in Kwang-Si. Assistance has been sent from Hongkong and Canton, but the funds available are becoming exhausted. The Hongkong Committee will welcome subscriptions. The newly appointed Viceroy at Canton is hastening his journey to his post in consequence of the serious conditions in Kwang-Si.

The population of Kwang-Si is largely agricultural.

ASSOUAN DAM A SUCCESS.

LONDON, June 6.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Cairo learns that the opening of the Assouan dam has resulted in the doubling of the Nile's Summer supply, on which the cotton and sugar crops depend.

THE RAND LABOR PROBLEM.

JOHANNESBURG, June 5.—The Rand Daily Mail asserts that an agent representing a Japanese syndicate is negotiating for the introduction of 100,000 Japanese laborers for the mines.

Replying to an anti-Asiatic deputation, Lord Milner reviewed the whole question, and said he was convinced that it was impossible to get sufficient African labor. He did not want Asiatics to take the bread out of the mouths of the whites, but he did not see why they should not employ indentured laborers temporarily, under a control which would insure their return to their own country. They might be wanted in large numbers both for the mines and for public works. All this, however, was conditional on the Governments concerned granting permission for their introduction.

Lord Milner said he was certain the Home Government would not consent to the step if it believed that the mass of the European population in the Rand was opposed to it.

LORD SALISBURY RECOVERING.

LONDON, June 5.—It was reported this morning that the Marquis of Salisbury was seriously ill at Hatfield House, his Hertfordshire seat, but inquiries showed that the report was exaggerated. According to the ex-Premier's private secretary, Lord Salisbury had a chill last night, which occasioned some alarm, but he was better this morning.

A telegram from Hatfield this afternoon announced that Lord Salisbury was making good progress toward recovery, and that there was no cause for alarm regarding his health.

THE CZAR'S VISIT TO ROME.

ROME, June 5.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Signor Morgari, the Socialist leader, stated that if the Czar came to Italy the Socialists would not abstain from hostile demonstrations, as in the case of visits from other sovereigns, as the latter were Constitutional monarchs, while the Czar had not yet granted a Constitution to the people of Russia.

Minister Baccelli replied that he was certain the Chamber agreed with him that they should not fail in their duties of courtesy and hospitality, no matter to what party they might belong.

DOG DASHED TO DEATH.

Leaped from Fourth Floor Window to Rejoin His Mistress.

A Scotch terrier that Mrs. Annie Kerrigan, a widow, who lives on the fourth floor of the tenement at 2,145 First Avenue, had locked in her apartment while she went out yesterday afternoon, saw her on the street below and jumped from a window and was killed. In its descent it struck Henry Smith, a plumber, of 3,128 Third Avenue, on the right shoulder, knocking him to the ground. The man's shoulder was dislocated and he was removed to the Harlem Hospital, where it was set by Dr. Donovan.

The dog had been Mrs. Kerrigan's only companion for several years. She went out on a shopping expedition yesterday, and the terrier wanted to go out with her. She told him he could not go, and she says he whined so that she scolded him as she locked him in.

DIAMOND DEALERS' TRICK

Import Gems Through Ports That Lack Expert Appraisers.

Investigation Begun by the Treasury Department Into the Practice of Some New York Firms.

An investigation which culminated in a hearing before United States General Appraiser Sharratts yesterday, brought to light a method of importing diamonds into the United States below their real value. The scheme is considered all the more pernicious to the customs officials and the Treasury Department at Washington because it violates directly no law yet discovered. It is clear, however, the officials say, that if allowed to continue it will revolutionize the diamond business, affecting particularly whatever of uniformity there is in the price of diamonds.

Fundamentally, the scheme consists merely in importing diamonds through other ports and cities than New York. The hearing of yesterday exemplified this. D. P. Paul of Norfolk, Va., imported $5,000 worth of diamonds. They were appraised at 200 and 210 florins by the Appraiser at Norfolk. By some means this appraisement was called to the attention of the Government, and Mr. Sharratts went to Norfolk to investigate. He returned with the diamonds yesterday and sent for a number of the largest diamond experts in the city. As a result of their expressed opinion and testimony the stones were advanced to 210 and 225 florins. It developed during the hearing that the Norfolk concern had never imported diamonds before, and that these diamonds had originally been purchased abroad by a New York firm, which in turn sold them to Paul, who imported them.

Much evidence came out at the hearing concerning the practice of certain New York dealers in importing stones through smaller ports. According to Government officials, the only competent appraiser of diamonds and precious stones is at this port. When diamonds are imported through other cities they fall into the hands of appraisers who have no experience in determining the value of diamonds, and who from the nature of their commercial surroundings cannot be in touch with diamond prices abroad, and the frequent changes in the market there. Because of this lack of knowledge on their part, the Government officials aver, the word of an importer as to the value of the shipments is frequently taken, and he, quite naturally, does not put a high valuation upon them. He is in fact, as has been demonstrated, disposed to greatly undervalue them, and this undervaluation, at 10 per cent. duty, considerably reduces the cost of stones in the United States, and would, if conditions were as they ostensibly seem to be, give diamond dealers outside of New York a great advantage.

But the Government has already discovered that practically all of the diamonds brought through ports other than New York are owned and imported by certain New York dealers who use the name of a local jeweler as a "blind." The Government has therefore begun a strenuous campaign against the practice, and some feeling has been observed against Secretary Shaw because of his stand in the matter. It has been urged that he should not discriminate against the importation of diamonds in smaller cities in favor of New York. His claim, it is understood, is that the proper port for the entry of diamonds is New York.

TWO VERSIONS OF A TRAGEDY.

Doctors Say Kemp Committed Suicide—His Relatives Blame Hospital Authorities.

George Lindsay Kemp, Treasurer of the R. & G. Typewriter Company, at 229 Broadway, who was convalescing from pneumonia, died yesterday in St. Vincent's Hospital from injuries received by jumping from a window on the first floor of the institution last Monday.

Mr. Kemp was taken to the hospital on May 28 suffering with acute pneumonia, and on Sunday last was placed in the convalescent ward. According to Dr. Quinn, house physician of the hospital, early in the morning, just after the ward nurse had left the room, Mr. Kemp got out of bed, took his watch out of the pocket of his night robe, went to a window, moved a flower pot on the sill, drew up the Venetian blind, and jumped out. He had a double compound fracture of the left leg, and because of his weakened condition was unable to rally from the shock.

Dr. Quinn said it was undoubtedly a case of suicide, and that Mr. Kemp was fully conscious both before and after the leap. Dr. Rourke said that when brought into the hospital Mr. Kemp cried out that he wanted to die, and begged to be allowed to do so.

Several of Mr. Kemp's business associates said his accounts were correct, and there could be no reason connected with his business that would cause him to take his life.

Mr. Kemp lived with his wife at the home of his father-in-law, Louis C. Le Roy, a dentist at 111 East Tenth Street. His father-in-law, when told that the hospital authorities said he had committed suicide, was indignant.

"Mr. Kemp's one idea was to get home," he said. "He was delirious and was sent to the hospital because of his condition. An investigation showed that his death was due to the gross carelessness of the hospital authorities. He simply was wandering in his delirium and fell out. His wife called to see him a few hours after the accident and he asked her where he was and wanted to know why he had not been sent home.

"I would like the hospital authorities to explain how it was that no one attended Mr. Kemp with the exception of an orderly from Sunday night until he was found on the street. His broken leg was not set until thirty hours after the accident. We are going to hold the hospital authorities responsible for Mr. Kemp's death."

Mrs. Le Roy said she had seen Mr. Kemp on Sunday and he appeared to be cheerful and she was told he would soon be all right. Mrs. Kemp, the wife, said he had not suffered from depression, and was only anxious to get home.

G. L. Kemp came from Montreal, Canada, where his father had been a retired merchant, about twelve years ago and married Miss Le Roy two years later.

KILLED HIS PARTNER.

H. M. St. Cyr of Lardo, Idaho, Says He Was Attacked First.

WEISER, Idaho, June 5.—Word has reached this city of the killing at Lardo of Harry Emmons by H. M. St. Cyr, a mining engineer and expert of wide reputation. Emmons and St. Cyr were partners in a hotel at Lardo, on the Payette Lakes, and it is said had a dispute over the division of property. St. Cyr says Emmons first attacked him, firing three shots.

FOR WEDDINGS

sterling silver takes precedence. Nothing is more appropriate or more appreciated. We are showing an exceptionally beautiful line of suitable articles in exclusive designs and unsurpassed craftsmanship.

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SILVERSMITHS
41 Union Square
6 Maiden Lane

"WOMEN POOR IDENTIFIERS."

Magistrate Crane So Tells Mrs. Hagaman Hall and Discharges Prisoners She Urged Him to Hold.

Frederick Van Dyke of 63 West Ninety-first Street and Harry H. Gross of 155 West One-Hundred and Third Street, both twenty years old, were arraigned in Harlem Police Court yesterday morning charged with having hugged Rebecca Maloney, a nursemaid employed by Mrs. Edward Hagaman Hall of 12 West One Hundred and Third Street, against her will in Central Park Thursday afternoon, were discharged by Magistrate Crane, although Mrs. Hall pleaded for more than an hour to have them held.

According to the story, Mrs. Hall had gone on ahead, leaving the girl sitting on a bench with her nine-year-old daughter, Edith Hall, when the young men perpetrated the insult, and in addition took the young woman's gold watch from her waist, returning it, however, before they left her.

Mrs. Hall admitted that she had not seen anything of the affair and that the men, when she came up to them, declared it was a case of mistaken identity, and stood for twenty minutes till the servant and child brought Policeman Quinn, who arrested them. The nursemaid was positive they were the guilty parties.

"Madam," said Magistrate Crane to Mrs. Hall, "in my experience I have found that women can seldom identify any one. They identify the first person they meet if they have been insulted or had any other trouble. I have known cases where women have positively sworn to the identity of, and caused to be sent to State prison, men who it has afterward been learned have been innocent of any wrongdoing."

"I think it is a shame that a woman's word is of no use in court," said Mrs. Hall. "For twenty minutes I held these men until a policeman came. I did not touch them, but I held them there by moral force. Their guilt held them there."

"If they'd been guilty I should think they would have run away," said the Magistrate.

SENT FROM COURT TO COURT.

Policeman's Difficulty in Getting a Hearing for His Prisoner.

The refusal of Magistrate Pool in the Essex Market Court to hear a case, gave Policeman Bernard J. Farrell very much the same kind of trouble yesterday as was experienced by Inspector Elbert O. Smith a couple of weeks ago when he was forced to cart three patrol wagon loads of raid prisoners about from Police Court to Police Court because he could not get a hearing.

Farrell yesterday morning went to the Grand Street establishment of R. Hoe & Co. to see whether the company was violating the ordinance relating to the burning of soft coal. He found volumes of black smoke pouring from the tall chimney of the factory and thereupon arrested George Bartlett of 238 South Third Street, Brooklyn, the Superintendent, and took him to Essex Market, the nearest Police Court. In Magistrate Pool, who was sitting there, told the policeman to take his prisoner to the Court of Special Sessions, which Farrell did. Here the Justices declined to have anything to do with the case, on the ground that the prisoner should have had a hearing in the Police Court. After consulting the District Attorney and communicating with Police Headquarters, Farrell took his prisoner to the Tombs Police Court, where Magistrate Hogan finally held him in $100 for trial in Special Sessions.

RED HAIR RESCUER'S GUIDE.

From an ice wagon into the rushing waters of the East River at Ninety-first Street was a quick change for young Robert Shannon, ten years old, yesterday afternoon. Robert was playing hide and seek with other boys and tumbled into the rear of an ice wagon backed against the edge of the dock. Such was his eagerness to get hid that he overshot the mark, the tailpiece gave way, and Robert flew into the river, which there is very dangerous.

The other boys cried out, and William O'Donnell, a plasterer of 1,741 Avenue A, who was walking close by with his own little boys, leaped at once after the child. Diving twice in vain, the rescuer at last caught sight and then hold of Roberts's shock of red hair and held him up till a man in a boat came from the Mill Rock Boat Club, near at hand. The boy was unconscious, but was resuscitated and sent to his home, 1,811 Second Avenue.

Parsons Gives Up Chairmanship Fight.

Alderman Herbert Parsons announced yesterday that he would make no protest against the seating of Alderman John T. McCall as a member of the Sinking Fund Commission. Alderman Parsons was chosen Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen by President Fornes after authority had been given for the selection. As Chairman of the Finance Committee, Alderman Parsons was entitled to a vote in the Sinking Fund Commission. Recently Tammany members made Mr. McCall the Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Largest producers and shippers of High Grade Red and White French Wines in the World.

J. CALVET & CIE.

Clarets
Sauternes
AND
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Wines distinguished for nearly 100 years for the remarkable refinement of their flavor and the delicacy of their bouquet.

Leading Dealers.

LATEST INVENTION
Red Robe B
PATENT SPRING NECKTIE SPACE COLLAR
NEW WAY
You can button the Collar first then slip in your necktie
PATENTED MARCH 24TH 1903
ALL STYLES
YOUR DEALER
— IF UP-TO-DATE —
CAN SHOW SAMPLES
OLD WAY 15c. 2 for 25c.

personally conducted tours to glen summit first and third thursdays in july, august and september including all expenses. mauch chunk and the switchback trip leaving new york on celebrated black diamond express. 3 days $14.00. leaflets 355-1234 broadway.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Yesterday We Inaugurated
A Sale of Men's Clothing
(Second Floor.)

that will go on record as the most important of the season, and one of the most remarkable that has ever been announced. It is the result of

The Purchase of a Manufacturer's Entire Stock

to which we add our own superb stock of Sack Suits, without restriction or reservation.

We were fortunate to secure these goods at so inviting a figure that we offer them as follows:—

Suits worth up to $15.00 — $9.00
Suits worth up to $22.00 — $11.50
Suits worth up to $30.00 — $14.00

It is not necessary to dwell upon the high character and quality of the goods; suffice it to say every detail of superiority is embodied, as the maker bears a reputation of which he may well be proud.

The best styles and choicest patterns of the season are embraced. The stamp of elegance and excellence is at once distinguishable on every garment. You may thank your good fortune for such an opportunity as this, that brings to you

Clothing Equal to the Finest Custom-work at Prices of the Ordinary Sort.

No matter what your size or shape, you may be fitted; as stouts and slims of the various proportions are embraced besides regulars.

No matter how critical you may be you can be suited, as finer clothing it would be almost impossible to manufacture.

We were very busy yesterday and should be every day of the sale, for such merchandise at such prices is sufficient magnet to attract, without the force and niceties of argument and rhetoric.

An Immense Purchase of Boys' Wash Suits and Separate Trousers At Half Price. Second Floor.

This assortment includes Sailor and Russian Suits of absolutely pure linen, beautifully trimmed. About 1,000 of them in an endless variety of swell patterns; all sizes; worth up to $2.50, at $1.45
Boys' Washable Trousers; excellent value at 29c. and 45
Boys' Tam o' Shanters, Sailors and Automobile Caps in duck and other washable materials; splendid value at 50
Children's Straw Sailors, elegantly trimmed, various stylish braids, at $1.95

Men's Natty Straw Hats, $1.75. Second Floor.

Best values in New York, which ever way you look at them. The same styles and identical qualities as you'll see in other stores at $3.00 and $4.00. The assortment represents a purchase of samples like which we have sold hundreds within the last two weeks. There are Sennits, Splits, Milans and Japs in every shape.

Men's Outing Suits. Second Floor.

Pure, soft, all wool lightweight Flannels; coats are unlined and trousers have belt loops; pretty light and dark effects, all sizes $6.00

Men's Flannel and crash Outing Trousers $2.65

Never Such Selling of Men's Shirts.
High Class Negligees at 65c. Worth $1.00 to $1.50
First Floor.

These were not bought through regular trade channels. We closed out a maker's entire stock, close on to a thousand dozen.

The enormity of the purchase, together with his anxiety to sell, brought the price away below the cost to manufacture.

Not a shirt is worth less than a dollar. Most of them are regular $1.25 and $1.50 goods.

This sale presents not only greatest quantities, but also the greatest variety of choice patterns ever offered in any one underprice shirt movement.

All sizes, from 14 to 18.

It is the summer occasion in shirts, and is well worth taking advantage of.

Misses' Walking Suits Reduced from $26.50 to $12.00
Third Floor.

Less than half price—simply because we desire to effect an immediate clearance. Norfolk Model Suits, with box plaited skirts. Taken out of our regular stock and marked at $12 instead of $26.50.

Girls' Coats.
All that remain of our Coats for Girls, in Pongee, Peau de Soie, Shepherd Checks, Taffetas and Cheviots have been reduced to
$4.75
$7.50
$12.00
Former prices have been $9.75 to $29.75.

MISSES' RAIN PROOF COATS, of covert cloth and mottled materials; full loose back, large cape; suitable for travelling; sizes 14 to 16 years. Reduced from $14.75 down to $7.50

GIRLS' BLOUSE SUITS, in shepherd checks and Sicilians; made with reinforced yoke, large collar trimmed with braid; nautical emblem on shield and sleeve; unlined skirts, broad hems. A natty garment. Reduced from $8.75 to $5.75

GIRLS' WHITE LAWN DRESSES, prettily trimmed with fine tucking, lace and embroidery; very full skirts; 6 to 14 years. Priced at $2.15

GIRLS' HIGH-NECK DRESSES, of fancy striped Madras of good quality; large Bertha collar and trimmed cuffs of white pique. Just the thing for outings. Very special at $1.90

These are without question the most radical reductions ever made in our Misses' Garment Store.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Opens at 8:30 A. M. and Closes at 5:30 P. M.

The Wanamaker Store

Satisfactory Serge Suits

Nine men out of ten want, and need, Serge Suits for hot-weather wear. When buying this "needful," you might as well buy a suit that will give you value received.

The WANAMAKER line of blue and black Serge Suits is the best, as to materials, and the most comprehensive, as to price-range, that we know of. But every suit, no matter what the price, has certain properties that are essential to a good suit. Fast color, all-wool, silk sewed, perfectly shrunk, carefully put together—in a word, satisfactory.

Details—they're interesting and to the point, just now:

Serviceable Blue Serge Suits at $8.50.

Blue and Black Suits, of good dependable serge, at $10.

At $12—Suits of blue and black serge; half serge lined; vests with single backs.

At $15—The Wanamaker Stand-by. For years we have sold these serge suits, and we don't recollect ever getting one back for poor wear. Splendidly tailored, and equal to those made by custom tailors at double the price.

At $20—New Blue Serge Suits for men who like fine tailoring. Coats are quarter-lined with silk; whits silk pongee sleeve-linings; trousers medium width with welt stripe; waistcoats with single backs of silk. Your custom tailor would ask $40.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Three Little-Price Groups of Women's Coats

You can depend on needing a cloth coat for cool evenings and outing excursions all summer; but we want to close out our stock of them quickly now, and offer them in these three tempting groups today.

Cheviot, Broadcloth and Covert Coats of various kinds—

At $5, from $7.50 to $10
At $10, from $12 to $18
At $15, from $18 to $25

Surety and comfort costs little today—that's certain. Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Wash Dresses

This collection of pretty Summer Dresses for 6 to 14-year old girls assures the satisfying of your wishes, if you come with plans already formed, or suggests, from its broad and varied lines, the suitable dress, if you come undetermined.

For we have gathered a marvelously complete showing of frocks that will delight mothers as well as the girl wearers. Prices start at $1, for a guimpe dress of dimity or chambray, prettily trimmed, through lawn, gingham, percale and pique, to more elaborate dresses of white or colored linen, at $10. Second floor, Ninth street.

Summer Shoes

Kinds You Like
Sorts You Save On

The WANAMAKER Shoe stock today is comprehensive of everything desirable in light-weight shoes for men, women and children. High shoes, of course, and low shoes in particular; for Oxfords stand in higher favor than ever before, this year.

Here are suggestions from our Main Shoe Store.

Men's Oxford Shoes at $3

Patent coltskin, Blucher style; medium extension, narrow toe.

Velour calfskin Oxford Shoes; straight last, welted soles.

Black kidskin Oxford Shoes.

Women's Oxford Shoes at $2

Black kidskin, of extra fine quality, with welted soles of oak leather; made on the new Vogue last; Cuban heels.

Tan kidskin, with thin soles, medium heels.

Black kidskin; turned soles, patent leather or kid tips, military heels.

We have thirty styles, in all leathers, at $3; as many more at $4 and $5.

And here are tempting items in our Basement Shoe Store today:

Men's Summer Shoes

At $2.40, worth $3.50

Kidskin Oxfords, welted oak soles.

Box calf lace shoes, single welted soles of oak leather. At $1.90, worth $3

Patent leather lace dress shoes, light weight, welted soles.

Kidskin and box calf business shoes, laced; medium weight, welted soles.

At $1.25, worth $2.50

White canvas lace and Oxford shoes; welted and stitched leather soles; for mountain or seashore; the correct shoe.

Women's Summer Shoes

At $2.40, worth $3.50

Kidskin lace and button boots, in smart styles, welted soles. At $2.20, worth $3

Black kid lace boots, medium weight, slightly mannish effect; popular with young women.

At $1.90, worth $3 to $4

Kidskin in various styles; small lots from our own best regular lines.

At $1.50, worth $2.50 and $3

Medium and light-weight lace and button boots; some sizes missing.

Women's Oxford Shoes

At $2, worth $3

A special purchase. Women's high-class kidskin Oxfords, welted soles, military heels.

At $1.90, worth $3

Oxford shoes of enameled kidskin, with neat military heels. A celebrated advertised line that sell at $3. A, B and C widths only.

Women's Oxford Shoes

At $1.65, worth $2.50

Black kid, with patent leather or kid tips; easy fitting, handsomely made.

At $1.50, worth $2 to $3

Black and brown kidskin Oxford shoes; slim straight lasts; kid tips; medium and high heels.

At $1.25, worth $1.75 and $2

Kid Oxford Shoes with tips. The new shaped high round toe-last, with military heels.

$3 Trimmed Hats

Marvels in style and effectiveness at such a little price. This group of two hundred Trimmed Hats is composed, firstly of a number that were formerly $5, $6 and $8, but which are a little mussed from being shown.

Then there are many others that have just been trimmed—chiefly of Cuban braid, tastefully decorated with ribbons and flowers. These are hats that, if regularly priced, would be worth $5 and upwards.

On Sale today in the Basement Millinery Salon.

Another Great Shirt Day---
Men's Gray Percale Shirts at 45c

Gray is the swell color for Shirts this season, as every well-informed man knows. And until today gray shirts have not been sold at little prices. A few weeks ago we had a stirring sale of gray shirts at 80c, and you took them in a jiffy. Today we have

Two Hundred Dozens of Smart Gray Shirts at 45c

Made of good percale in the handsomest patterns, plaited fronts; nicely made, in well proportioned sizes; detached cuffs; handsomely laundered.

They will be bought in half-dozen lots today at this littlest price—45c each. Basement.

We also have a fine variety of the $1 and $1.50 Negligee Shirts at 60c, told about yesterday. These are in all sorts of coloring, including plain tan. A splendid collection.

The man who wants Negligee Shirts will be wasting money, if he fails to come to WANAMAKER'S early today. Broadway and Ninth street.

Sale of 700 Sample Wash Suits for Boys

This morning we place on sale seven hundred Washable Suits for Boys, secured at a ridiculously little price because they were manufacturer's samples. The lot includes—

Russian Blouse Suits in sizes for 2½ to 6 years.
Sailor Blouse Suits in sizes for 3 to 10 years.

Regular prices were $2 to $6—

Today Choose at $1.35 a Suit

Second floor, Ninth street.

The First Price-Break on Fine Linen Suitings

Shepherd's checks, fancy checks, and other black-and-white and blue-and-white effects, and the solid-color linens have had such popularity this season as has never been known before; and these are the very linens, from the very best maker of them, that we offer today

At 28c a yard; from 50c

The recent cool days have induced the importer to almost cut his price in two on about eight thousand yards of these choice and serviceable linens.

The weaves and colorings are those in greatest demand at the present moment.

Self-colored Pure Linen Suitings, in shades of light gray, light reseda, light pink, dove gray, natural linen color, dark reseda, tan, cardinal and black.

Fancy Half-Linen Suitings, in the popular black-and-white and blue-and-white checks, in a dozen different sizes of checks. These latter are the rage at the present time—28c a yard—for the regular 50c qualities. Rotunda.

Muslin Underwear

The June Sale Still at Its Best

Among all the splendid WANAMAKER offerings of the week this *June Sale of white* still looms up as the greatest summer merchandising movement of this great city.

Splendid garments, prodigal varieties, superb values.

Here are some you should see today:

Nightgowns

At 85c—Of nainsook or cambric, five styles; high, round or V neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace or embroidery.

At $1—Of cambric, three styles; square, high or V neck, trimmed with Valenciennes or torchon lace or embroidery.

Drawers

At 50c—Of muslin or cambric, six styles; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion, embroidery or hemstitched plaits.

At $1—Of cambric or nainsook, six styles; trimmed with point de Paris or torchon lace and insertion; open or blind embroidery.

Chemises

At 85c—Of cambric or nainsook, three styles; round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes or torchon lace and insertion, or embroidery; ribbon-trimmed.

At $1.25—Of nainsook, three styles; round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes or torchon lace and insertion, or embroidery; ribbon-trimmed; trimmed ruffle on skirt.

Petticoats

At 50c—Of cambric; with flounce and hemstitched hem.

Petticoats

At $1—Of cambric or muslin, ten styles; trimmed with blind or open embroidery, point de Paris or torchon lace and insertion or hemstitched plaits.

At $1.25—Of cambric, three styles; trimmed with open or blind embroidery or hemstitched plaits.

At $1.50—Of cambric, eight styles; trimmed with point de Paris lace; open or blind embroidery.

At $1.75—Of cambric, ten styles; trimmed with point de Paris lace; open or blind embroidery.

Corset Covers

At 50c—Of nainsook or cambric, four styles; round neck; trimmed with Valenciennes lace or embroidery.

At 75c—Of nainsook, three styles; round or square neck; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion; ribbon trimmed.

At 85c—Of nainsook, four styles; round or square neck; trimmed with Valenciennes or torchon lace and insertion; ribbon-trimmed.

At $1.25—Of nainsook, two styles; round or square neck; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion or embroidery.

Second floor, Tenth street.

A Clean-Up of Corsets

This is an offering of some particularly fine Corsets, at ridiculously little prices, simply because they are odd lots that we wish to clean out in a jiffy.

If you wish to pay a small price, and yet secure a quite handsome and shapely corset, you'll look this lot over.

At 75c, worth $2.50—R. & G. Corsets, of pink silk batiste; straight-front; bias cut; short hips; low bust; lace and ribbon-trimmed; sizes 20 to 24.

At 75c, worth $2.75—I. C. Corsets, of black batiste; short hips; medium low bust; lace and ribbon-trimmed top and bottom. Also C. B. Corsets in white and blue batiste. Sizes 18 to 22.

At 50c, worth $1—Tape Girdles; straight front; for slight figures; white; sizes 18 to 24. Under-Price Store, Basement.

At $1.50, formerly $4.50—Lillian Corsets, made of batiste; low bust; dip hips; flat abdomen.

At $2, formerly $4.75—Lillian Corsets, made of coutil; low bust; short hips. Second floor, Tenth street.

Handsome Gilt Clocks

You aren't so apt to find your wedding gift duplicated, if it's an ornamental clock. And even if somebody else has had your idea, there are as many chances to use a clock as there are rooms in the prospective house.

Here are a few wedding present suggestions—clocks that are decorative as well as excellent time-keepers—that we guarantee:

Iron Mantel Clocks, American movements, $4 to $11.

Fancy Gilt Clocks, American movements, $1.25 to $10.50.

Gilt and Crystal Regulators, French and American movements, $13.75 to $65.

Gilt Clock sets, three pieces, French and American movements, $24.50 to $75.

Reproduction Dutch Clocks, $22.50 to $57.75.

Hall Clocks, oak and mahogany cases, $80 to $350. Basement.

An Early Summer Sale of Japanese Paper Fans

Almost simultaneously with the advent of the straw hat and the soda lemonade, and with only one really hot spell back of it, comes this gratifying announcement of thousands of pretty Japanese Fans 'way below their regular prices. We made a fortunate—that is, well-planned—purchase, that makes these low prices possible:

10c, for 20c Fans
20c, for 30c to 50c Fans

They are daintily decorated with a variety of colored floral designs, in the well-known Japanese way. The 10c Fans have painted or enameled sticks, while many of the higher values have natural bamboo sticks. These fans are also hand-painted.

It is an easy matter, when buying is so inexpensive, to lay by a good supply of these handy, pretty little fans for sizzling summer days and sultry evenings. Broadway.

Framed Pictures at $2

Two groups—one of artotypes, in charming subjects mounted and matted in all-gilt or ornamented oak frames; 20x24 in.; regularly $3 each.

The other consists of Etchings in choice landscape subjects; in heavy white mats; in all-gilt or ornamented oak frames; 18x38 in. Worth $4.50.

Handsome pictures for the city or country house—today at

Two Dollars Each

Fifth floor.

Women's Walking Skirts

A Special Offering

To buy handsome, stylish new Walking Skirts at a saving of a third, just at this time, is like finding so much money. You can do that today, thanks to this offering of

$9 Walking Skirts at $6

Smartly and newly made up; of mixed Oxford Venetian cloth. Stylish seven-gore flare, trimming of satin bands in fancy design; finished at bottom with rows of stitching. Entire skirt handsomely tailored. A manufacturer's concession made this sharp saving possible.

Also an attractive group of

$20 to $30 Suits at $15

Stylish Tailored Suits, in ones and two of a kind; of cheviots and granite cloth, in Eton and blouse styles; also some Shirt-waist Suits of velvet. Some are all silk-lined, others have unlined skirts; all prettily trimmed. Second floor, Broadway.

Golf or Tennis—Which?

Each game has its ardent enthusiasts. Each demands right supplies. We have best sorts for either.

What do you require?

Nicholls' Special Socket Drivers and Brassies, $2.
Nicholls' Special Irons, $1.50.
R. G. I. Fairfield Golf Clubs—Drivers, Brassies and Irons, $1 ea.
Golf Balls—Haskell, $3.25 doz. Wizard, $6 doz.
Kempshall Flyer, $3.25 doz. Standard, $3 doz.
Silvertown, $3.25 doz. Bramble, $3 doz.
Cooke, $2.25 doz.
Heavy Canvas Caddy Bags, $1.25.
Plaid Caddy Bags, $1.75.
Imported Tartan plaid Caddy Bags, $2.
Hand-made white and brown canvas Caddy Bags at $3.
Russian pigskin Caddy Bags, hand-made, $12.
Tennis Rackets, $1 to $9.
Tennis Nets, $1.25 to $5.50.
Tennis Poles, 75c up to $10 pair.
Wright & Ditson Balls, $4 doz.
Wanamaker Championship Balls, $3.25 doz.
Wanamaker Practice Balls, $2.50 doz.
R. G. I. Balls, $4 doz.
Racket Cases, 50c, $1.25, $1.23 and $5.
Dry Goods Markers, $1.50 and $2.
Baseball Gloves, $25c to $3. Baseballs, 5c to $1.
Baseball Mitts, 25c to $4. Bats, 5c to $1.
Annex Store.

Recent Successful Novels

At One-Quarter Prices

These are novels, as the list of titles shows, that have lately won their spurs. And they are not cheap reprints, but the original handsome editions, published at $1 to $1.50, though now sold at about a quarter of their full prices. Excellent Summer reading at a low price:

The Visits of Elizabeth. Elinor Glyn. 25c.
The Aristocrats. Gertrude Atherton. 30c.
The Column. A Novel by Charles Marriott. 25c.
Broken Away. Beatrice Grimshaw. 25c.
The Catholic. A Tale of Contemporary Society. 30c.
A Daughter of the Vine. Gertrude Atherton. 30c.
The Dissemblers. A Novel by Thomas Cobb. 25c.
Sun Beetles. Thomas Pinkerton. 15c.
Monochromes. Ella D'Arcy. 15c.
Middle Greyness. A. J. Dawson. 25c.
The Decoy. Francis Dana. 25c.
Severance. A Novel by Thomas Cobb. 25c.
Some Whims of Fate. Minie Muriel Dowie. 15c.
Mere Sentiment. A. J. Dawson. 25c.
Kakemonos. Carlton Dawe. 15c.
Rosalynde's Lovers. Maurice Thompson. 30c.
Tommy and Grizel. J. M. Barrie. 25c.
In the Name of a Woman. Arthur W. Marchmont. 45c.
Mistress Nell (Nell Gwyn). A Merry Tale of a Merry Time. George C. Haselton, Jr. 35c.
For Love or Crown. Arthur W. Marchmont. 45c.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Children's Reefers

At Marked Reductions

You'd think it was the very end of the summer—instead of the very beginning; to judge by the sharp reductions on these pretty Reefers for little children. We have cut prices unhesitatingly through the whole list. Sample reductions:

At $1.50, from $3—Reefers of ladies' cloth, double-breasted, with collar and revers; strapped back; pointed cuffs.

At $2, from $4—White cloth; pique collar, with medallions and embroidery edge; or plain, with insertion.

At $3, from $5—Of black taffeta; grass linen collar; or cloth in different styles and colors.

At $4 to $10, from $7 to $15—Of cloth and silk; plain or elaborately trimmed with silk braid, pique collars and cuffs, hand-embroidery edge, or collars of striped batiste; in black and various colors. Sizes 2 to 5 years. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Sponge Sale

This is the season of all others that mankind rejoices in the absorptive, comforting, cleansing sponge.

We have just received a fine new lot of Mediterranean Sponges which we place on sale at these reductions from real value:

At 60c, worth 75c to 85c.
At 45c, worth 60c.
At 20c, worth 25c to 30c.
Toilet Sponges at 40c, worth 50c.

Tenth street.

The Under-Price Store
BASEMENT

Shirt-waists at Half Prices
Muslin Underwear—Wash Petticoats

The Under-Price Store today is a vast bazar for women's wears crowded full of the most irresistibly priced offerings of immediate interest to every woman.

First, this *Round-up of Shirt-waists*. We have gathered into ten new price-groups hundreds of the season's prettiest and most attractive White and Colored Shirt-waists, among which sizes have become broken by rapid selling, or which show signs of becoming mussed from handling. They pay the penalty today—*half-price*.

Here are the details:

At 50c, from $1 to $1.25—Of madras, cheviot or percale; some in white or neat colored stripes; full front, plaited or French back.

At $1, from $2 and $2.25—Of madras, cheviot or sateen, in white, colored stripes, solid colors or black-and-white checks; full plaited front, plaited or French back.

At $1.50, from $3 and $3.25—Of madras or cheviot, in white or colors; some full front, others plaited forming yoke effect; French back.

At $1.75, from $3.50 and $3.75—Of madras or cheviot, in white or colored stripes; full plaited front, French or plaited back.

At $2.25, from $4.50 and $4.75—Of fancy weave madras or cheviot; some plaited forming yoke effect, others plain full front, French or plaited back.

At $2.50, from $5—Of colored cheviot; full plaited front, forming yoke effect, trimmed with pearl buttons, French back.

At $3, from $6—Of cheviot or damask; box plaited, front forming yoke effect, trimmed with pearl buttons, French back.

At $3.25, from $6.50 and $6.75—Of cheviot, in stripes or plaids; box-plaited front, trimmed with buttons; strap shoulder, French back.

At $4.50, from $9—Of white linen; full plaited front with inlaid vest of insertion, trimmed with pearl buttons; plaited back.

At $5, from $10 and $10.50—Of white linen; some trimmed with antique lace medallions, others with Mexican drawn-work; plaited back.

Added interest is found in these heaping tables of Wash Petticoats, and new, full supplies of the little-priced Muslin Underwear that is such a marked and popular feature of the June Sale:

Wash Petticoats

At 50c—Of striped gingham or crash; plain ruffles or umbrella flounce.

At 75c—Of striped gingham, with two bias ruffles and white stitching, or crash with umbrella ruffle.

At 85c—Of striped gingham, with umbrella ruffle.

At $1—Of striped gingham, with deep umbrella ruffle.

At $1.25—Of colored striped gingham; deep flounce and two small ruffles.

At $1.75—Of colored striped gingham; deep umbrella ruffle and stitched bands.

Percaline Petticoats, $1.25

Black, with white dots; three graduated ruffles trimmed with fancy stitching—unusual value at this price.

Muslin Underwear

38c NIGHTGOWNS—Of muslin, two styles; square or high neck, trimmed with embroidery and lawn ruffle, or plaited yoke and hemstitched ruffles. Only three to a buyer.

10c DRAWERS—Of muslin; plain hem, plaits above. Only three to a buyer.

15c DRAWERS—Of muslin; deep hem and plaits above. Only three to a buyer.

8c CORSET COVERS—Of cambric, two styles; trimmed with embroidery or torchon lace. Only three to a buyer.

35c PETTICOATS—Of cambric; deep ruffle of lawn, plain hem with plaits above.

50c PETTICOATS—Of muslin, two styles; deep flounce, trimmed with embroidery or hemstitched hem.

35c CHEMISES—Of cambric, two styles; round neck, trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle or embroidery.

Hosiery and Underwear

You approve of yourself when shrewd purchasing gives you things you want at a bargain. That you can accomplish here today, among these seasonable and excellent sorts of Underwear and Hosiery. Incidentally, you'll probably approve of us, for it was clever and very extensive buying on *our* part, direct from the manufacturers, that makes these offerings possible to *you*:

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS

At 9c; 3 pairs, 25c—Of fast black cotton; sizes 9 and 9½ only; heels and toes spliced; full-sized and elastic.

At 12½c; worth up to 25c—Of fast black cotton, allover openwork; or black cotton, with split feet. Fast black cotton, with unbleached feet; sizes 9 and 9½ only; also allover openwork fast black lisle stockings.

WOMEN'S VESTS

At 7c; three for 20c; Seconds of 12½ grades—Of fine firm white cotton; generous sizes; low neck; sleeveless. A slight break or spot makes them Seconds of our 12½c quality.

At 18c; three for 50c; Seconds of 25c and 35c qualities—Of white, pink or blue lisle thread; plain or fancy stitch. Some are lace-trimmed; full-sized, fine qualities. A slight smudge of oil or mended break makes this low price possible.

MEN'S HALF HOSE

At 9c; 3 pairs, 25c—Of cotton; fast black or assorted shades of tan; also black cotton, with unbleached feet. High-grade half hose at a very little price.

At 12½c pair; worth up to 25c—Ten kinds to choose from; black cotton ribbed. Black cotton, lisle finished, with Richelieu or Rembrandt ribbed front. Black cotton with unbleached soles or split feet. Black cotton in four styles of printed designs; all sizes. Black lisle thread in allover openwork; sizes 9½, 10 and 11½ only.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

HAMBURG BELLE'S STAKES

Sydney Paget's Filly Took the Criterion Rather Easily.

Sambo and Minotaur Won in Close and Fast Finishes at the Gravesend Track.

While the Criterion Stakes for two-year-old fillies was the principal event on the Brooklyn Jockey Club's card at Gravesend race track yesterday, it did not furnish anything like the excitement which attended the finishes in at least two other races. The first three horses to catch the eyes of the judges in the opening event were only heads apart as they passed under the wire in a driving finish, and in the following race the Western colt Sambo, well ridden by Fuller, won by a nose from W. C. Daly's Himself. Much wider margins separated the first and second horses in the other four events, but on the whole the afternoon's racing was thoroughly enjoyable. The favorite players had an even break with the bookmakers on the day as three first choices, two of them at a fair price, were returned winners.

Sydney Paget's fast filly, Hamburg Belle, had an easy task set her in the principal event, the Criterion Stakes, at five furlongs. Of the nine named on the programme two—Fine Fleur, also from Mr. Paget's stable, and the Western filly Pirouette—were withdrawn. R. W. Walden added Contentious, making a field of eight starters, including E. R. Thomas's Dimple, W. C. Whitney's Mimosa, August Belmont's Fine Art, and James R. Keene's Mapoota. The daughter of Hamburg-Isiac was made an odds-on favorite, 7 to 10 being the ruling price, with Mimosa next in demand at 13 to 5, while 10 to 1 and better could be had for any of the other starters. Hamburg Belle never left the issue in doubt as she went to the front at the fall of the flag with a wonderful burst of speed, that simply smothered the other contenders, and romped home the easiest kind of a winner by five lengths in front of Dimple, which was the same distance ahead of Contentious.

The Western contingent made another large winning on Sambo in the second race, a handicap for three-year-olds and upward at a mile and an eighth. Last Tuesday this colt beat a poorer lot than he had to contend with yesterday, but the stable connection played him heavily and he went to the post a 13 to 5 favorite with Hunter Raine and Carbuncle quoted at fours, while Homestead and Himself were at sixes. The last-named, lightly weighed with 98 pounds, made all the running, but Sambo, cleverly ridden by Fuller, wore him down in the run through the stretch and beat him out by a nose in a hard drive.

Minotaur, John A. Scott, and Osgood furnished the best finish of the day, as they were only heads apart at the wire. Jim Kelly repeated his victory of the previous day by winning the fifth race very handily, piloted by McCue, who is riding in good form again. M. F. Dwyer's Northbrook, which was badly knocked about in a race last Wednesday, won the fourth race in a drive from Ben Howard, while the favorite, Rocky, ran unplaced. Thorneycroft upset all the wise calculations in the final event, which he won by a length and a half from Dekaber, a well played second choice, and the favorite, Gallant Smith, was not heard of at the finish. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances, scale from $4,000 down to $1,000; about six furlongs.

Frank Farrell's Minotaur, b. c., by Eon-Mermaid, 106 pounds, (Fuller,) 3 to 1 and even...	1
John W. Schorr's John A. Scott, ch. c., 111, (Haack,) 8 to 5 and 7 to 10...	2
W. M. Barrick's Osgood, blk. c., 101, (Larson,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1...	3

Time—1:10 4-5. Won driving by a head, same distance between second and third. Nevermore, Mayor Graham, Orloff, Miss Gould, Star and Garter, Tormenna, and Pittacus also ran. Winner trained by Frank Weir.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

P. M. Civill's Sambo, b. c., 4 years, by St. Saviour-Josie W., (Fuller,) 13 to 5 and even...	1
W. C. Daly's Himself, ch. h., 5, 98, (Creamer,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1...	2
R. T. Wilson Jr.'s Carbuncle, b. g., 6, 118, (McCue,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5...	3

Time—1:53 3-5. Won driving by a head, a length between second and third. Hunter Raine, Homestead, Numeral, and Glenarloch also ran. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—The Criterion Stakes of $5,000, for fillies two years old; five furlongs.

Sydney Paget's Hamburg Belle, ch. f., by Hamburg-Isiac, 114 pounds, (O'Neill,) 7 to 10 and out...	1
E. R. Thomas's Dimple, b. f., 114, (Fuller,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1...	2
R. W. Walden's Contentious, b. f., 114, (McCue,) 25 to 1 and 8 to 1...	3

Time—1:00 2-5. Won easily by five lengths, two lengths between second and third. Mimosa, Ishiana, Fine Art, Trossachs, and Mapoota also ran. Winner trained by A. J. Joyner.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 to $300; one mile and a sixteenth.

M. F. Dwyer's Northbrook, b. c., 3 years, by St. George-Nervine, 96 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1...	1
Mrs. W. B. Freeman's Ben Howard, b. c., 4, 116, (Mathews,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1...	2
H. D. Brown's St. Sever, ch. g., 4, 108, (McCafferty,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1...	3

Time—1:48 1-5. Won, driving, by three parts of a length, a length and a half between second and third. Kingraine, Ocklawaha, Kickshaw, Rocky, Dark Planet, Carroll D., The Regent, Arden, and Bride Card also ran. Winner trained by Richard Miller.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; five furlongs.

F. A. Jones's Jim Kelly, b. c., by Dr. MacBride-Alabama, 112 pounds, (McCue,) even and 1 to 4...	1
F. Burlew's Agnes Brennan, b. f., 117, (O'Neill,) 13 to 5 and 11 to 20...	2
Andrew Miller's Julia M., br. f., 119, (Odom,) 13 to 5 and 11 to 20...	3

Time—1:01 1-5. Won easily by two lengths; a length between second and third. Only three ran. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; selling; one mile and seventy yards.

John Evans's Thorneycroft, b. g., 5 years, by Salvator-Brierfoot, 112 pounds, (Wonderly,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2...	1
H. B. Durham's Dekaber, ch. f., 3, 105, (Haack,) 3 to 1 and even...	2
J. H. Carr's Leipsic, b. c., 3, (O'Neill,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5...	3

Time—1:46 2-5. Won, driving, by a length and a half; one length between second and third. Nic Longworth, Williamstead, Bob Hilliard, Aminte, Captain R., Flying Gypsy, Chief, Gallant Smith, and Singing Nymph also ran. Winner trained by owner.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—About six furlongs; handicap; three-year-olds and upward. Royal, 123 pounds; New York, 122; Astarita, 115; Operator, 114; Krishna, St. Finnan, and Invincible, 110 each; St. Daniel, 109; Toscan, 108; Durazzo, 102; Illyria and Futurita, 100 each; Captivator, 90; Miss Dorothy, 93; Midnight Chimes, 90; Navasota, 89; Salvaletta, 88, and Geneseo, 87.

SECOND RACE.—Kensington Steeplechase; about two miles. Rising Sun and Walter Cleary, 154 pounds each; Judge Phillips, 152; Neponset, 150; The Ragged Cavalier, 145; Eophone, 142; Carrier Pigeon, 140; Fred Ackerman, 138; Semper Ira, 135, and Fabius, 133.

THIRD RACE.—The Great American; five furlongs. Broomstick, 125 pounds; Palmbearer, 122; Luxembourg, Don John, Tim Sullivan, Stalwart, James V., Baseful, Alliance, Adbell, Bryn Mawr, and Harangue, 115 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Broadway; one and a sixteenth miles. Irish Lad, 126 pounds; Shorthose, 121; Rightful and Fire Eater, 114 each; Yardarm, 111; Flocarline, 109; Orloff, 108, and Daisy Green and Stamping Ground, 106 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs; two-year-olds; selling. Kingsboro, 107 pounds; Pompano and Bruceville, 105 each; Miss Nancy, Midshipman, and Sacredus, 104 each; Ballycastle and Any Day, 102 each; Pleasant Memories, 100; Toi San, Listaway, and Mimon, 99 each, and Moorhen, Honey Bee, Excentral, and Sweet Tone, 94.

SIXTH RACE.—One and a sixteenth miles; three-year-olds and upward; selling. Bon Mot, Ben Howard, and Remorse, 111 each; Setauket, 106; Leader and Tribes Hill, 99; Royal Pirate, 96; Iverna, 94; Daisy Green, 91; Ithan, 90, and Hist, 89.

Irish Lad to Race in Chicago.

Irish Lad, winner of the Brooklyn Handicap, will be sent West next week to race in the American Derby, which will be run at Washington Park, Chicago, two weeks hence. This was stated at Gravesend yesterday by those closely connected with the Whitney-Dwyer stable, and Trainer Rogers is making arrangements for the safe transportation of the colt in a special car, which will be fitted up with all the latest equipments in order to secure the horse against accident or injury.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
LAST WEEKS. Closing June 13th.
Henry W. Savage Presents GEORGE ADE'S Hit
6th MONTH
SULTAN OF SULU
Music by Alfred G. Wathall.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Ev. 8. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2.
Special Prices Wed. Mats., 50c. to 1.50.
Henry W. Savage's New Musical Comedy Success
PRINCE OF PILSEN
100TH TIME—Next Monday—SOUVENIRS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Every Eve. at 8:15. DUSS and his ORCHESTRA.
SOLOIST, MME. MACONDA.
Don't fail to see the Charmingly Realistic
"VENICE IN NEW YORK."
Reserved Seats on "THE ISLAND," $1.00. | GENERAL ADMISSION 50c.

PROCTOR'S COMEDY & VAUD. SHOWS, 25c. 50c. Every Aft. & Ev. Res. 75c. Bx. Sts. $1
23d St. Big All-Star Vaudeville. | 5th Av. Lottery of Love. Vaudeville.
58th St. A GAME OF HEARTS. | 125th Who Is Brown? Big Vaudeville.

CONEY'S BEST BOSTOCKS

HERALD SQ. THEA. B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2:15
DAN DALY IN BIG LAUGH "JOHN HENRY"

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees To-day & Wed., 2:15.
HENRY E. DIXEY In FACING THE MUSIC.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. Monday Evening, 8:15 Sharp. Positively.
Geo. W. Lederer's First Presentation of
Blanche Ring in The Blonde in Black

CASINO Mat. To-day, 2:15. To-night, 8:15. THE RUNAWAYS

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY. TRANS-ATLANTIQUE CO.
To-morrow Night—Grand Concert—25c., 50c.

2:15 and 8:15 CIRCLE B'way & 60th St.
Mme. Herrmann, SHEAN & WARREN, Geo. Evans, Midgeley & Carlisle, and other stars.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS 42 St., B'y & 7 Ave. | Roofs of Victoria & Belasco Theatres EVERY EVG. from 8 o'clock to midnight.
Program of Overwhelming Novelty.

Manhattan Broadway & 33d St. Ev. 8. Mat. To-day & Wed. 2.
THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET

MAJESTIC GRAND CIRCLE, B'way & 59th St. Evgs. at 8. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2.
WIZARD OF OZ BEST SEATS, Wed. Mat., $1.00. Ev. & Sat. Mat. $1.50.
with Montgomery & Stone.

LUNA PARK THE HEART OF CONEY ISLAND. "Fireworks Every Saturday."

ACADEMY 14TH ST. & IRVING PL. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. | Beginning to-day, Mat.
JACOB ADLER as Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice."

TERRACE GARDEN, 58th & 59th Sts., near Lex. Av.
"THE BRIGANDS."

GRAND Mat. To-day THE GEISHA | Next Wk. 2d & Last of "The Geisha."
By the Stewart Opera Co.

14th St. Theatre near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
4 COHANS LAST WEEK. Running for Office.

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St. Matinee Every Day, 25c.
"OUR BOYS" and "A Moment of Terror."

KEITH'S B'way and 14 St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups CINEMATOGRAPH. Extra Attractions. Charming Music.

BIJOU Mat. To-day MABELLE GILMAN in "THE MOCKING BIRD."

St. Nicholas SUMMER GARDEN, 66 St. Col. Av LA LOIE FULLER—Big Show.
Sunday Night—First Grand Sunday Concert.

STAR Last Week THE CATTLE KING Mat. To-day

WEST END Mat. To-day. CLAXTON—The Two Orphans. Next Week—Charity Ball.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB.
SIX RACES TO-DAY AT 2:30 P. M.
SPECIAL TIME TABLE TO-DAY.
Trains leave E. 34th St., N. Y., via L. I. R. R., 12:10, 12:40, 1:00, 1:10, 1:30, 2:00. Leave New York terminus of the Bridge, via 5th Av. elevated, from 10:05 to 12:05 every 12 minutes; from 12:05 thereafter every 8 minutes, stopping at City Hall, Bridge St., Fulton St., Flatbush Av., 9th St., 16th St., 25th St., and 36th St.

RELIANCE AT NEW ROCHELLE.

Will Come to Erie Basin To-day to be Measured for Sandy Hook Races.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 5.—The yacht Reliance reached here shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon in tow of the Sunbeam from Newport. She was delayed by the fog and smoke. She probably will go to Erie Basin to-morrow to be measured for the Sandy Hook races, which begin on Monday.

Columbia Leaves Bristol.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, June 5.—The Columbia, the last of the ninety-footers to be refitted at Herreshoff's during the week for the Sandy Hook races, left Bristol this afternoon on the trip west to be near the racing grounds. The Columbia underwent considerable repairing, parts of the construction at the bow having given way last Wednesday while the craft was off Glen Cove. It is learned that a narrow escape from serious disaster to the boat's rig was averted by the quick action of the helmsman in shooting the boat up in the wind. The Columbia was thoroughly repaired, the work having been carried on continuously from the time she arrived in Bristol, Thursday morning, until she left this evening at 5:40 o'clock in tow of her tender, the Park City. In the afternoon when the tide was high the craft was warped out of the Herreshoff slip and moored in the harbor, where her bowsprit was shipped in place. Several of the boat's sails were refitted at the Herreshoff sail loft while she was in Bristol. The craft left the harbor with her topmast hoisted.

Sandy Hook Race Dates Changed.

The race for Reliance, Constitution, and Columbia off Sandy Hook, scheduled by the New York Yacht Club for June 12, has been changed to June 9. The ninety-footers therefore will meet on Monday, June 8, and Tuesday, June 9, under the auspices of the New York Yacht Club, and on Wednesday under the auspices of the Atlantic Yacht Club. The change was made in order that the races would all be over early in the week, as the annual regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club will be held on Tuesday, that of the New York Yacht Club on Thursday, and the Larchmont Spring regatta on Saturday.

Brooklyn Bowlers Win Match Games.

The Brooklyn and the New York teams of the Inter-State Bowling League met on Thum's White Elephant Alleys, Broadway and Thirty-first Street, yesterday afternoon and evening, and the visitors won seven of the nine games played. The scores follow:

INDIVIDUAL MATCH.

Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Egelhoff, (Brooklyn)	167	191	191
Dumas, (New York)	203	166	190

TWO-MEN TEAM MATCH.

Brooklyn—	1st.	2d.	3d.
Wolff	178	189	201
Smith	204	206	223
Total	382	395	424
New York—			
Riddell	182	180	180
Dumas	157	162	180
Total	339	342	360

FIVE-MEN TEAM MATCH.

BROOKLYN. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	NEW YORK. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Wolff	199	179	200	Shiman	184	222	171
Cordes	166	195	181	Sherwood	156	181	199
Albert	197	200	209	Smith	161	226	185
Egelhoff	189	201	181	Linden	180	230	171
Smith	202	190	182	Lehrbach	196	207	213
Total	953	965	953	Total	877	1,076	939

Baseball To-day, 3:30 P. M. American League, Greater N. Y. vs. Cleveland. B'way & 165th St.—Adv.

SPIRITED PLAY IN POLO

Meadow Brook Defeats Rockaway for Hempstead Cups.

Victors Show Strong and Accurate Team Work—Brooks and Alexander Score Many Goals.

Polo was shown in its traditional Meadow Brook style yesterday on the Meadow Brook Club field, when the first team of the home club and the first Rockaway Club team met in the fifth competition for the Hempstead cups. Meadow Brook, although receiving a handicap of two goals from Rockaway, won the game by 9 goals to 6¾. Each team made 7 goals, but the victors were superior in general team work. Reginald Brooks made three of the seven goals scored by Meadow Brook, playing at all times a strong and accurate game. His hitting was powerful, and he was always sure to find the ball, and he made some dashing runs for his team. Alexander made four of the Meadow Brook goals. Maxwell Stevenson put up one of the best games he has shown this season. The Meadow Brook men kept their positions well.

La Montagne and Conover were the heavy men for Rockaway, and they did the major part of the work. Conover was badly fouled by Collier in the second period, narrowly escaping being unhorsed, and that bit of wild play lost Rockaway half a goal.

After the first period, in which Meadow Brook made three goals to one for Rockaway, the latter played a hard-and-fast game, but were unable to cut through Meadow Brook sufficiently to make rapid scores. The line-up and score:

ROCKAWAY 1ST.	Holes.	MEADOW BROOK.	Holes.
1—A. W. Hazard	3	1—Max Stevenson	3
2—R. La Montague, Jr.	5	2—Reginald Brooks	4
3—F. S. Conover	5	3—A. S. Alexander	4
Back—R. F. Collier	3	Back—R. L. Stevens	3
Total	16	Total	14

Goals earned—Meadow Brook, 7; Rockaway, 7. Allowed by handicap—Meadow Brook, 2. Lost by penalties—Rockaway, ¼ of a goal for a foul and a safety. Net score—Meadow Brook, 9; Rockaway, 6¾. Referee—Oliver W. Bird.

The final game for the Hempstead cups will be played on Monday, when the Meadow Brook first team will meet the Country Club of Westchester second team. The game to-day will be the first in a series of four for the Meadow Brook Club cups, the first and second Westchester Country Club teams being the opponents. The first team will be the same that is entered for the championships, with the exception of R. J. Collier, who will play at No. 1, the others being John E. Cowdin, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., and Lawrence Waterbury.

GOLF CHAMPION BEATEN.

Mrs. Stout Defeated by Miss Vanderhoef at Richmond County—Mrs. Manice Wins.

Mrs. Edward A. Manice of the Baltusrol Golf Club and Miss F. Louise Vanderhoef of the Ardsley Club will meet to-day on the links of the Richmond County Country Club in the final match for the women's metropolitan golf championship. Mrs. Manice is the present title holder, having won the honor last year on the Essex County Country Club course. She defeated yesterday, in the semi-final round, Miss Ruth Badgeley of the Essex County Club by 5 up and 4 to play, while Miss Vanderhoef defeated the National champion, Mrs. Charles T. Stout, by 2 up and 1 to play.

The defeat of Mrs. Stout was the sensation of the day and of the tournament thus far. The National champion began in fine style, winning the first and third holes, and was also 2 up on the fifth green. She finished 1 up on the turn. Miss Vanderhoef, who had been playing perfectly steady golf, being particularly true in her short work, won the tenth hole—tieing the game. The Ardsley player then began to forge rapidly ahead, and to the surprise of the gallery won three of the next four holes. She was 4 up on the fourteenth green. Mrs. Stout then won two holes, but Miss Vanderhoef took the seventeenth in 5 to 6 and the match. The cards were:

Miss Vanderhoef—Out	6	5	4	3	6	5	3	5	6	—43	
Mrs. Stout—Out	5	5	3	5	5	6	3	5	6	—43	
Miss Vanderhoef—In	4	4	4	4	4	6	7	5	..	—38	81
Mrs. Stout—In	5	6	4	5	5	5	6	6	..	—42	85

Mrs. Manice secured an early lead over Miss Badgeley, standing 4 up at the turn, and finished the match on the fourteenth green.

In the Consolation Cup semi-finals, Mrs. Ralph Lane, Richmond County, beat Miss Elizabeth Goffe, Essex County, 2 up and 1 to play, and Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Baltusrol, beat Miss Louise Hecker, Apawamis, 2 up and 1 to play.

The special eighteen-hole handicap was won by Miss A. Irving of the home club, with a net score of 87 strokes. The leading players were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Miss A. Irving, Richmond County	98	11	87
Miss N. L. Harrison, Baltusrol	94	6	88
Miss L. Hecker, Apawamis	99	10	89
Miss Mabel Scrymser, Harbor Hill	101	10	91
Mrs. S. F. Lefferts, Englewood	94	1	93
Mrs. H. S. Ramsdell, Powelton	104	8	96
Mrs. M. D. Patterson, Englewood	99	0	99

JERSEY GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Michael and Cole Will Meet To-day in the Final Round.

N. B. Cole, the champion of the Englewood Golf Club, and Marc M. Michael of the Yountakah Country Club will meet to-day on the links of the Baltusrol Golf Club in the final round for the golf championship of New Jersey. The competition will be thirty-six holes. All the rounds for the lesser cups and medals, of which there is an unusually large number, will be at eighteen holes, the semi-final rounds coming in the morning and the finals in the afternoon.

The feature of the day was the strong golf shown by Michael. He had two hard matches, and only won after the hardest kind of a fight in each case. He first met the young Princeton golfer, M. Olyphant, who beat the Jersey champion, Kennaday, on the first day, and only won by a sensational sixty-foot put on the home green. Michael was 3 up on the twelfth hole, but Olyphant tied the match on the seventeenth green. In the afternoon Michael met Archibald Graham, the former New Jersey champion. They finished all even on the home green, and Michael won the nineteenth hole. Cole beat both of his opponents by comfortable margins.

The two championship rounds are:

Championship, Second Round.—H. M. Brittin, Englewood, beat A. S. Morrow, Baltusrol, 3 up and 2 to play; N. B. Cole, Englewood, beat W. D. Kirker, North Jersey, 2 up; Marc M. Michael, Yountakah, beat M. Olyphant, Englewood Field, 1 up; Archibald Graham, New Jersey, beat George T. Brokaw, Montclair, 1 up.

Semi-final Round—Cole beat Brittin, 2 up and 1 to play; Michael beat Graham, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Princeton Alumni Golfers Beaten.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 5.—The Princeton undergraduates defeated the graduates in their annual golf match this afternoon by a score of 32 to 14. The work of D. McAlpin, 1902; H. H. McLaughlin, 1900, and F. O. Rinehart, 1905, was particularly good. Rinehart beat G. W. Wilson, who headed the undergraduate team, by 6 holes. Twelve men played on each team.

CREWS ON THE THAMES.

Harvard Oarsmen Arrive at Red Top for Practice—Yale Freshmen Beat the 'Varsity Crew.

GALE'S FERRY, Conn., June 5.—Both the Yale and Harvard crews were out in their shells on the Thames River to-night, the Harvard men in their initial appearance of the season.

The crew from Cambridge arrived at New London at five o'clock, and immediately entered the launch, John Harvard, and were taken up the river to Red Top. Coach Higginson stroked the crew in place of Capt. McGrew. Two miles up the river and return in short stretches covered the evening's work. The crew rowed as follows: Stroke, Higginson; 7, Lawton; 6, Silley; 5, Duffy; 4, Foster; 3, George; 2, Wolcott; bow, Swain; coxswain, Litchfield. The latter held the ropes in place of Coxswain McGrew, who was detained in Cambridge by examinations. The 'Varsity four-oared crew went out on the river soon after the return of the eight and rowed in the following order: Stroke, Dillingham; 3, Ayer; 2, Webster; bow, Hartwell; coxswain, Ivy.

At Yale quarters the coaches expressed considerable dissatisfaction because of the manner in which the freshman eight defeated the University crew this morning. The 'Varsity eight and four were coached from the launch by Mr. Kunzig. Julian Curtiss, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, arrived at the Yale quarters this afternoon.

The races will all take place at New London on Thursday, June 25. The four-oared race is scheduled for 11 o'clock in the morning; to start from the upper end of the course and finish at the Navy Yard. Imediately afterward the freshman race will be started from the Navy Yard and finish at the bridge. At 12:30 o'clock the University race will be started from the upper end of the course and finish at the drawbridge.

The referee's boat will be the Scout, owned by August Belmont. The committee's boat will be the Nushka, owned by J. H. Hoadley. William Meikleham will be the referee.

The course will be flagged to-morrow, weather permitting.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

The New York National and American League Teams Won.

New York's National League baseball players won the second game of the series at Chicago yesterday, and now only 15 points separate them from the leaders in the pennant race. The only other game played was in Pittsburg, where the Champions defeated the Bostons, the latter being shut out by the score of 9 to 0. The games scheduled at St. Louis and Cincinnati were postponed on account of rain.

After losing six straight games the New York Americans won at American League Park yesterday after a hard battle with the Cleveland team by the close score of 8 to 7. Boston beat Chicago and Detroit lost to Philadelphia, so that the only winner among the Western clubs was St. Louis by a score of 3 to 1 at Washington.

Following are the scores of the games in the National and American Leagues, respectively:

New York, 5; Chicago, 2.
Pittsburg, 9; Boston, 0.

New York, 8; Cleveland, 7.
Boston, 10; Chicago, 8.
Philadelphia, 4; Detroit, 3.
St. Louis, 3; Washington, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New Yorks Won from Cleveland by a Narrow Margin.

Although Manager Griffith of the New York American League baseball team arrived home yesterday without having secured any new blood for his club, the local men broke their rather lengthy spell of poor luck by defeating the Cleveland team in the ninth inning by the score of 8 to 7. Both sides started off with heavy batting, each side scoring 3 runs in the first inning. They made another tally in the third and again in the fourth inning, but in the fifth the New Yorks took the lead, with 2 runs, and it was not until the visitors had completed their half of the ninth that the score was tied for the fourth time. Then a wild throw, a passed ball, and a scratch hit brought in the winning run for the home team.

Howell was put off the coaching lines in the first inning for disputing the umpire's decisions, and Tannehill, who began pitching for New York, was ordered out of the game in the second inning for throwing his glove in the air when Umpire O'Loughlin called a ball and the pitcher insisted it was a strike. Griffith then went in and pitched the remainder of the game. Both sides had been batting heavily, and this change was duplicated by the visitors at the end of the fourth inning, when Wright replaced Dorner in the box for Cleveland.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Davis, lf.	0	2	1	0	0	Bay, cf.	2	2	0	0	0
Keeler, rf.	2	2	0	0	0	Br'dley, 3b.	2	2	2	4	0
Conroy, 3b.	1	1	3	0	0	Lajoie, 2b.	1	2	5	3	0
Will'ms, 2b.	2	1	1	3	0	H'kman, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0
McF'l'd, cf.	2	1	2	0	1	McC'thy, lf.	1	1	4	0	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	10	0	1	Flick, rf.	0	2	2	1	0
C'tney, ss.	1	2	1	3	1	Gochn'r, ss.	0	0	1	4	2
O'Connor, c.	0	1	9	1	0	Bemis, c.	1	2	3	2	1
Tan'hill, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Dorner, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Griffith, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Wright, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	8	10	27	9	3	Total	7	12	*26	16	3

*Two out when winning run was scored.

New York	3	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	—8
Cleveland	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	—7

Earned runs—New York, 4; Cleveland, 4. Two-base hits—Bradley, Flick, Bemis, O'Connor. Home run—McFarland. Sacrifice hits—O'Connor, Lajoie, Dorner. Stolen bases—Lajoie, McCarthy, Flick, Bemis. First base on errors—New York, 2; Cleveland, 2. First base on balls—Off Griffith, 1; off Dorner, 2; off Wright, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Courtney. Passed ball—O'Connor. Struck out—By Tannehill, 1; by Griffith, 5; by Wright, 1. Double plays—Bradley and Lajoie; Williams, Courtney, and Ganzel. Left on bases—New York, 6; Cleveland, 7. Time—1:50. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

BOSTON, 10; CHICAGO, 8.

BOSTON, June 5.—The home team defeated Chicago again to-day 10 to 8, in a game characterized by heavy hitting and stupid fielding. Both Gibson and Patterson were retired in the fifth. Ferris batted out a home run with three men on bases. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	3	0	0	5	2	0	0	..	—10	10	2
Chicago	0	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	1	—8	13	3

Batteries—Young, Gibson, and Criger; White, Patterson, and McFarland.

PHILADELPHIA, 4; DETROIT, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Ragged work by Detroit's infield in the first inning to-day was responsible for the visitors' defeat by the Champions. Donovan pitched winning ball. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3	10	4
Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	..	—4	6	0

Batteries—Donovan and McGuire; Waddell and Schrack.

ST. LOUIS, 3; WASHINGTON, 1.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Powell had a shade the better of Townsend in pitching and St. Louis took the second game of the series. After Washington had an opportunity to retire the side without a score in the sixth the visitors made four singles and won the game. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	7	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—3	9	0

Batteries—Townsend and Clarke; Powell and Sugden.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	24	15	.615	Cleveland	18	18	.500
Philadelphia	23	17	.575	Detroit	18	20	.474
St. Louis	21	14	.600	New York	16	22	.421
Chicago	20	17	.541	Washington	10	28	.263

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Cleveland in New York.
Chicago in Boston.
Detroit in Philadelphia.
St. Louis in Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Taylor Pitched in Excellent Form and the New Yorks Won.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 5.—New York won the second baseball game of the series here to-day by a score of 5 to 2. It was a battle between the pitchers, Taylor and McGinnity. Taylor outpitched the latter, but was unfortunate in having the hits bunched and in his support, which was not nearly as steady as McGinnity's. Taylor was hit safely only seven times and gave no bases on balls, while McGinnity was hit eight times and gave two men their bases. The Giants fielded without an error, while the Chicagos made three.

Up to the start of the ninth inning things were at a complete standstill, the score being tied at two. McGann opened the inning with a whizzing liner to centre for one base. Mertes hit to Tinker sharply, and a double play was possible, but as the ball was passed to Evers, forcing McGann, the big fellow got in the way of the throw to first and Evers could not complete it. Babb shot a fast one between short and third, but Chance cut off Lauder's roller and again there was a double play in sight. Babb was hit in the back. Mertes turned third, and made a dash for the plate on the bungle. Tinker recovered the ball in time to stop Mertes, but threw over Kling's head and there were runners at third and second, one run in and one man out. Gilbert's fly was caught, and Harley held the runners to their bases, but Bowerman sent a single to left good for two runs, and the game was lost and won. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	IB	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Harley, rf.	0	0	3	0	0	Van H'n, cf.	1	1	0	0	0
Slagle, lf.	1	1	4	0	0	Bres'n'n, rf.	1	1	1	1	0
Chance, 1b.	0	2	8	1	1	McGann, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0
Jones, cf.	0	0	3	0	0	Mertes, lf.	1	1	3	0	0
Tinker, ss.	0	0	1	1	2	Babb, ss.	1	1	3	1	0
Casey, 3b.	0	2	0	1	0	Lauder, 3b.	1	1	0	1	0
Evers, 2b.	0	1	1	2	0	Gilbert, 2b.	0	0	0	6	0
Kling, c.	0	1	6	0	0	Bow'man, c.	0	1	8	0	0
Taylor, p.	1	1	1	3	0	McGin'ty, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total	2	8	27	8	3	Total	5	7	27	12	0

Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2
New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	—5

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; New York, 4. Two-base hit—Lauder. Three-base hits—Chance and Taylor. Sacrifice hits—Casey and McGinnity. Stolen base—Casey. Double play—Bresnahan and Babb. Struck out—By Taylor, 2; by McGinnity, 5. Base on balls—Off McGinnity, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Taylor. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

PITTSBURG, 9; BOSTON, 0.

PITTSBURG, June 5.—Pittsburg made a new record to-day by making the fourth successive shut out. With excellent pitching and brilliant support during the four games only five of their opponents reached third base. The feature to-day was the batting of Beaumont and Clark. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	5	..	—9	17	3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	7	5

Batteries—Doheny and Phelps; Pittinger and Moran.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	30	13	.698	Cincinnati	18	22	.450
New York	28	13	.683	Boston	17	21	.447
Pittsburg	29	17	.630	Philadelphia	11	28	.282
Brooklyn	21	20	.512	St. Louis	12	31	.279

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Chicago.
Brooklyn in St. Louis.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.
Boston in Pittsburg.

MANHATTAN, 9; VERMONT, 1.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 5.—The Manhattan College baseball team won easily from the University of Vermont nine to-day, the score being 9 to 1 in favor of the visitors. McPhillips pitched a much better game than Clancy did. The hitting of the Manhattans was timely and their base running excellent. The New York players left for home to-night. The score:

MANHATTAN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	VERMONT.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Mullen, ss.	0	0	0	2	0	Willis, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Cotter, 1b.	1	1	10	0	1	Brooks, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
Fitzhe'y, 2b.	0	0	2	2	1	Peck, rf.	0	0	4	1	1
Duff, c.	2	2	10	2	0	Wood'rd, 2b.	0	1	1	1	0
Zimm'm, 3b.	2	1	3	0	0	Tobin, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0
Krebs, cf.	1	0	1	0	0	Clancy, p.	0	1	2	3	0
McPhi'ps, p.	1	1	0	3	0	Orton, c.	0	0	10	1	0
Minahan, cf.	1	0	0	0	0	Abbot, 1b.	0	0	5	1	0
O'Brien, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Mitchell, ss.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	9	6	27	9	2	Total	1	3	27	11	1

Manhattan	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	—9
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Manhattan, 6. Left on bases—Manhattan, 8; Vermont, 3. Struck out—By McPhillips, 7; by Clancy, 9. Base on balls—Off McPhillips, 3; off Clancy, 9. Home runs—Duff and Zimmerman. Two-base hits—McPhillips, O'Brien, Willis, and Woodward. Hit by pitched ball—By Krebs, 3. Stolen bases—Duff, 3; Zimmerman, 2; Minahan, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Robinson.

COLUMBIA, 5; BOWDOIN, 4.

Special to The New York Times.

BRUNSWICK, Me., June 5.—A single by Weekes, and with two out in the ninth won the game for Columbia here to-day. Frambach's heavy hitting scored three of Columbia's runs. The score:

COLUMBIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOWDOIN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Tabes, 2b.	0	2	1	2	3	White, ss.	1	1	0	0	0
Goodm'n, ss.	1	2	4	1	2	Munroe, cf.	1	1	5	0	0
Bloom'd, 1b.	1	1	8	0	1	Cox, rf.	0	4	1	0	0
Joyce, 3b.	0	0	1	2	1	Havey, 1b.	0	1	14	0	0
Framb'ch, c.	1	2	8	2	0	Coffin, 3b.	0	0	0	2	2
O'Neil, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	Clarke, lf.	1	0	2	0	0
Elias, rf.	1	2	3	0	0	Blanch'd, c.	1	1	5	1	0
Tyler, p.	1	1	0	2	0	Bly, 2b.	0	0	0	3	0
Tilt, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Lewis, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Weekes, lf.	0	1	0	0	0						
Total	5	11	28	9	7	Total	4	8	27	6	2

Columbia	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—5
Bowdoin	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	—4

Stolen bases—Elias, Bloomfield, (2,) Clarke, (2,) Blanchard, (2.) Two-base hits—Goodman, Frambach, Cox. Struck out—By Tyler, 7; by Lewis, 3. Double plays—Joyce, Goodman, and Bloomfield; Goodman and Bloomfield; Havey, unassisted. Time of game—Two hours and 5 minutes.

Eastern League Games.

AT JERSEY CITY.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—2	8	4
Jersey City	0	1	0	0	2	0	4	0	..	—7	11	3

Batteries—Wiltse and Robinson; McCann and McManus.

AT NEWARK.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1	3	3
Newark	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	4	1

Batteries—Leary and Steelman; Newingham and Shea.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—5	9	3
Buffalo	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	7	2

Batteries—Conn and Diggins; Hecker and Shaw. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

AT WORCESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Worcester	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	..	—6	10	0
Toronto	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4	14	1

Batteries—Lovett and McCauley; Wolfe and Toft.

American Association Games.

At Louisville—Louisville, 7; Milwaukee, 1.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 3; Kansas City, 2, (ten innings.)
At Columbus—St. Paul, 13; Columbus, 1.
At Toledo—Minneapolis, 8; Toledo, 6.

New York State League Games.

At Binghamton—Albany, 5; Binghamton, 0.
At Utica—Utica, 5; A. J. and G., 0.
At Syracuse—Troy, 3; Syracuse, 2.

Scores of Other Games.

At Pennington—Pennington, 5; Hackettstown, 2.
At Middletown—Wesleyan, 5; Dartmouth, 0.

ON LOCAL TENNIS COURTS.

Champion Doubles Team of West Side Club Beaten—Play in New York's Tournament.

As the outgrowth of the recent championship tournament at the West Side Tennis Club there was a special doubles match played there yesterday afternoon, in which Edward P. Fisher and Ross Burchard, the winners of the championship, were defeated by Thomas C. Trask and Harry H. Avery, the score being 3—6, 6—4, 6—1. The defeat of the latter in the tournament caused some feeling, and the losing pair were only too anxious to get on another contest, which brought a big crowd of spectators to the courts, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Fisher and Burchard had agreed to allow the opposing team 15, which in the estimation of many was more of a handicap than their performances entitled them to. At the beginning of the first set, Fisher and his partner went to the net and slashed the ball through the opposing court for the points, taking the set at 6—3.

The champions continued to reel off the games in the second set by the same method until they led at 4—love. At this point Avery and Trask began a streak of volleying that was truly sensational. They hit the ball hard and with such accuracy of aim that they soon had Fisher and Burchard playing on the defensive. The latter tried lobbing, but the ball fell short, thus giving Avery many chances to earn the point by a kill. By the best sort of team play Trask and Avery won six games in succession, which gave them the second set at 6—4.

There was no let-up to the smashing tactics of the pair, and they outplayed Fisher and Burchard in the third set, leading at 3—love, which gave them a record of nine games in succession. Some better work in the volleys checked Avery and Trask for a time, but they finally won out at 6—1. In every way the match was remarkable for the speed at which it was played by both teams. The service of Fisher was particularly good, but at the net he was not as steady as usual. Trask, the Harvard veteran, was in fine stroke overhead, doing all that he was called to do in a most finished manner.

Two stirring lawn tennis matches in the semi-final rounds of the championship tournament of the New York Lawn Tennis Club did considerable to enliven the sport on their courts, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, yesterday afternoon. That in the women's handicap singles was especially well played between Miss Edith H. White and Miss Mosby, resulting in a victory for the former. The other semi-final was in the doubles, and was continued through two fast sets before Thomas Donahue and Dr. Julian K. Smythe defeated Morris Clark and Dimon E. Roberts.

In the doubles match Donahue and Dr. Smythe had to play the best tennis that they knew. The first set narrowly missed going to deuce, and was only saved at 6—4 for the winning pair by their fine work in the rallies. Clark and Roberts made the most of their opportunities in the final set. They took great risks in running into the net behind every service and return. They were very successful, for they managed to hold their opponents evenly on the games up to 6—all. At this point Dr. Smythe began to lob with fine effect, and had Clark and Roberts racing from their base line to the net. Both teams played fast tennis up to the last point, Donahue and Dr. Smythe winning at 8—6. They will meet the indoor champion team, Wylie C. Grant and Robert Leroy, this afternoon in the finals. In the singles Louis J. Grant won his unfinished match with William H. Stickney that was fought through three sets. Grant will be called upon to meet David Sands in the next round, and if successful with him he will have a more than favorable chance of winning the tournament. The summary:

Championship Singles.—First Round—Louis J. Grant defeated William H. Stickney, 0—6, 8—6, 6—4.

Semi-final Round.—Robert T. Bryan defeated Chester Rice, 6—2, 6—4.

Championship Doubles. — Semi-final Round—Thomas Donahue and Dr. Julian K. Smythe defeated Morris Clark and Dimon E. Roberts, 6—4, 8—6.

Women's Handicap Singles.—Miss Edith H. White, minus 15, defeated Miss Mosby, scratch, 6—0, 6—3.

Local Trotters Matched.

A match was arranged at the Empire City Trotting Club yesterday between Claus Bohling's Kingmond (2:09) and Arthur Lape's Edwood (2:11¼) mile heats, best two in three, for $500 a side, to be trotted at the Empire City track on July 4, following the Lord Derby and Delmar match. The fastest quarter made on the Empire City track this year was stepped yesterday by A. B. Gwathmey's Forney, driven by Trainer Howell, in 0:30.

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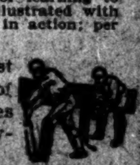
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SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball, Jersey City, West Side Park, To-day, 4 P. M. Baltimore vs. Jersey City. P.R.R. ferries.
Baseball to-day, Jasper Oval—Manhattan vs. Lafayette. 3:30 P. M. Admission, 25c.

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WHERE IS CLARKSON?

As the President draws near home at the end of his long journey the roll call of his forces is in progress. Senator PLATT answered to his name the other day with the declaration that Mr. ROOSEVELT would be the candidate next year. Senator QUAY'S convention of Pennsylvania Republicans answered for him, and somewhat loudly. FORAKER is visibly and audibly present. There was uncertainty and growing alarm as to Mr. HANNA until a sharp telegram from the President elicited from that statesman a resounding "Here!" that has been heard all over the country. Postmaster General PAYNE is on hand and working effectively in the interest of his chief. Certainly he could do no better service than that of purifying the Post Office Department, in which a plague of ugly scandals has suddenly developed.

But where is CLARKSON? He is about the only absentee, his the only vacant place. When the Executive call summoned that battle-scarred old Republican and lion-hearted civil service reformer to the post of public duty as Surveyor of Customs at the Port of New York the country wondered. When Mr. ROOSEVELT was Civil Service Commissioner he had his tilts with CLARKSON, and expressed views of him which were superficially incompatible with the subsequent selection of CLARKSON for a good office. The public felt at once that CLARKSON had not been made Surveyor of the Port for his health, neither entirely through love and affection, and when he began to take an active interest in the political affairs of the colored Republicans in the South that impression was confirmed. There was a time when, during the talk about Lily White Republicans in Alabama and North Carolina, colored delegations used to climb the White House stairs almost daily under the personal guidance of CLARKSON. He was looked to as the man in charge of the colored vote, including the usual preliminary arrangement concerning delegates. With Mr. PAYNE in the Cabinet, an experienced and able politician of National repute, to keep his eye on HANNA and jog the Presidential elbow when political blunders or indiscretions might seem imminent, and with CLARKSON drawing a salary in New York sufficiently generous to pay the expenses of his travels among the colored Republicans in the South, the President himself seemed to be in a position to give his attention to race suicide, speeches, and cultivating the acquaintance of his fellow-countrymen in the West. And now CLARKSON has disappeared, absolutely dropped out of the public ken. The humble African of the South no longer knows his ministering kindness, and in places where the President's active supporters are wont to assemble the figure and voice of CLARKSON are wanting. Where is CLARKSON?

Some very observant men may claim that they neither know nor care where CLARKSON is. They may insist that the President does not need CLARKSON, that he does not even need PAYNE as a political counselor. Mr. ROOSEVELT is a first-rate politician himself, head and shoulders above the men about him, seasoned veterans of innumerable campaigns, able, tactful, practiced leaders as they are. It is something new in our politics for a President to "hold up" the Chairman of the National Committee of his party with a telegram demanding that he stand and deliver an "indorsement" by the party convention in his State. We are sure that no President ever before spoke out quite so boldly and insistently about his own nomination. But Mr. ROOSEVELT'S telegram to Senator HANNA does not appear to have surprised the people at all—much less has it shocked them. Mr. ROOSEVELT is not a man of indirection, he is not accustomed to proceed by subterranean channels to the ends he desires. He is an exceedingly and most unusually frank, outspoken, and straightforward man. People who like him, and pretty much the entire population of the United States likes him very much, would not unnaturally admire that quality. Why should he beat about the bush? Everybody knows that he wants the nomination next year, everybody knows that he is going to get it. Then why employ the stale old devices of coyness, indifference, an affected ignorance of what is going on in the party, a stuffed looking the other way when the councils assemble to discuss policies and prepare for the convention and the campaign? That seems to be the way Mr. ROOSEVELT reasons, and nobody reproves him for it.

We offer this as a conjectural explanation of the subsidence of CLARKSON. Why resort to the formality of CLARKSON to corral colored delegations that cannot possibly go to any other man? We suspect that CLARKSON has received his orders to survey customs with great diligence, and let the colored delegates find their unaided way to the convention.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE JEWS.

The Journal de St. Petersbourg for the 29th of April (12th of May) gives in full the text of the official circular issued by the Ministry of the Interior to the Governors, Prefects, and Chiefs of Police with reference to the riots at Kishineff. It is remarkable for the admissions of fact made in it and for the inadequacy of the measures ordered to be taken to meet like cases in the future.

It is stated in the circular that 45 persons were killed at Kishineff, 74 seriously wounded, 350 more or less injured, and 700 houses and 600 shops of the Jews pillaged. The work of murder, violence, and pillage was carried on during the afternoon of Easter Sunday and into the evening and during the whole of the next day and evening. The police patrols were "insufficient in number," and even when the troops were called out, "they failed at first to repress the disorders, because of the defective measures taken by the police, who had evidently not received the required instructions." And it was not until "the troops were distributed in systematic manner in the various districts that the disorders ceased." The primary cause of the disturbance is stated to have been the regular and considerable circulation of "rumors" that "many Christians had been put to death for ritual purposes by the Israelites." These "inventions" had been "propagated toward the end of March and the beginning of April" by means of "written sheets," and had greatly excited the people and the working classes especially. On the other hand mention is made of attacks made on the morning of the second day by Jews upon the people of Kishineff.

On the facts here summarized the circular proceeds to say that the Emperor has "deigned to repeat to the Chiefs of Provinces and Cities the injunction that it is their duty, on their personal responsibility, to take all requisite measures to forestall acts of violence and tranquillize the populace so that it can have no fear as to life or property." Then follow the specific instructions for attaining this end urged by the Emperor. They do not impress an impartial observer as either logical or effective. They are confined to orders to the officials in the first place to tolerate no organization (groupe) for defense; in the second place orders are given to the civil authorities not to call on the military save as "an extreme measure for the restoration of order." One might infer from these instructions that the Jews of Kishineff had been the aggressors and wrongdoers, and that the military had been prematurely and needlessly called in, which is quite the contrary of the facts as stated in the circular itself. It is true that the Jews are declared to have begun the fighting on the second day, but not the slightest reference is made to any difficulty in suppressing them, and it is expressly stated that "immediately after this incident the disorders were recommenced throughout the whole city, and degenerated into a massacre of the Israelites and a general pillage of their habitations." It is not easy to see how the officials to whom this circular is addressed would be incited by it to take effectual steps either to prevent further violence or to repress it. Since the circular is published for the information of the public and, presumably, for that of the outside world, it is deeply to be regretted that it is not more reassuring.

THE FUTURE WORK OF CAPT. GODDARD.

The tribute paid to Capt. NORTON GODDARD on Thursday evening for the patient, courageous, and efficient work he has done in the suppression of that particularly vile swindle, policy, was richly deserved.

He and the few friends associated with him set out with a definite end. They resolved to make the swindle unprofitable. They meant that it would no longer pay to bribe the police or the politicians who controlled the police, so that success in their work would tend directly to the purification of the police and the promotion of good government. Their method was simple. They gathered evidence, made arrests or caused them to be made, prosecuted offenders, and in every direction, month by month and year by year, added to the hazard of the policy business and discouraged investment in it and in the police protection necessary to carry it on. This they did persistently during the time of the greatest demoralization of the police, and with increased success after they secured the co-operation of the police and the District Attorney's office. In a sense the climax of their efforts was reached when the despicable "Policy King" was convicted and sent to prison. But that was only a more conspicuous feature of a work that had been carried on with wonderful pluck and rare skill for a number of years. To-day, while policy is not suppressed wholly, it has become so risky that its evil effects are much lessened. With continuous and vigorous effort these effects can still further be cut down, policy can practically be done away with, and its resumption made nearly if not quite impossible.

We regard the enterprise undertaken by Capt. GODDARD and his society as one of the noblest and most gratifying ever prosecuted in our city. It ought to be kept up. Undoubtedly the best form for the public gratitude to take would be ample provision for the future. The burden of expense is not very great, but it is too great to be left to fall on the shoulders of the few who have heretofore borne it. We suggest to the active and influential gentlemen who took part in the tribute to Capt. GODDARD that, with such associates as they may select, they organize a committee to guarantee the funds needed for a series of years, not less than five. It would not be a difficult task, and it would be one of inestimable benefit to the whole city.

THE FLOODED CITIES.

The manner in which the cities which have suffered most heavily from the June freshets which are characteristic of the Missouri River Valley are dealing with their own problems of relief for the homeless and suffering should and will command the highest admiration. There is no abandonment of effort to do the right thing on the instant, no whining over irreparable misfortune, and no disposition to look elsewhere for the help which can be provided from their own resources. They are dealing with the matter bravely and in a manner wholly devoid of hysterics.

In view of this attitude, which is one to be expected of the communities now most in the public eye in connection with the flood damage, any appeal for help which may be made should be responded to instantly and cheerfully, and what is asked for should as far as possible be sent. They will not ask for anything they do not need, and the demand will stop as soon as the exigent want is supplied. They should have everything they ask for as quickly as possible.

M. ROSTAND, ACADEMICIAN.

About the most difficult thing, apparently, for a French author of mark and originality, is to get into the French Academy. His chances seem to be inversely as his popularity. And the Academy is recruited from the ranks of those in regard to whom the answer to the question whether they are good writers or not is the cherished secret of a favored few, including the other thirty-nine.

In these circumstances one would suppose that a successful French author would not care whether he was an Academician or not. But such is the influence of the famous body founded by RICHELIEU that successful French authors do care very much indeed. Every French author aspires to the Academy, and very few French authors are able to conceal their chagrin when their aspirations are not realized. M. DAUDET and M. ZOLA spent a good part of their lives in besieging the Academy, "and died without the sight." But it has not been necessary for the brilliant author of "Cyrano de Bergerac" and "L'Aiglon" to resort to the slow processes of siege. He, and he alone, in our time, has taken the Academy by storm.

It seems that his speech on the occasion of his reception was as startling as the works to which he owed his election. There is something characteristic of the writer as well as of his heroes in his first appearance. "The great Spanish cloak which was thrown over the uniform of the Academy" and the "court sword with a gilded handle" might and would have been worn by Cyrano himself if he had had occasion to disturb those sleepy precincts, and it is a very good sign of the changed temper of the Academy as well as an encouragement to young French writers that such an author should have come so soon to the prize commonly reserved for the declining stage of a sleepy and uneventful existence.

THE WATER SITUATION.

The statement of Mayor Low made yesterday relative to the conditions existing at the new Croton Dam and the Jerome Park Reservoir is timely and will be read with interest. While possibly inconclusive on some points, it at least shows that the Mayor is aware of the situation and has the facts of the matter intelligently under consideration.

For some time past the air has been full of rumors of misfeasance, and even malfeasance, on the part of the Aqueduct Commission. These charges have been formulated in great detail. Mayor Low seems to have done the proper thing in referring them for investigation and report to the commission appointed by him last year. Messrs. BURR, HERING, and FREEMAN are engineers in whose report the public will feel great confidence, and until they have reported, the reluctance of Mayor Low to take up the matter in a serious way is perfectly intelligible and commendable. His own investigation of the subject, however, has uncovered one important fact which is of startling significance. He has been told by the contractor for the Jerome Park Reservoir that while the work can be completed on time, the reservoir will probably not hold water if finished according to the specifications under which he is working. This statement has been confirmed by the engineer of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Mr. LEWIS, and the engineer of the Finance Department, Mr. MCLEAN. The statement issued by the Aqueduct Commissioners on this point is futile and trivial. They express the opinion that the Mayor is under some misapprehension respecting the floor of the reservoir, and that "the matter can be satisfactorily explained to him." Satisfactory explanations are not what are wanted in a case of this kind. The question is, Will the reservoir when finished hold water? If not, why have the Commissioners permitted the work to reach this stage without finding it out and changing the specifications? What has their engineer been about that he has not brought the matter to their attention? An layman, without engineering knowledge or experience, it is not to be expected that the Commissioners would find out such matters for themselves; but it is quite to be expected that a matter so well known and understood that the contractor mentioned it almost casually to the Mayor should have come to their knowledge and received their consideration.

This brings the whole subject to the attention of the Mayor in a way which removes it from the classification of "an engineering quarrel." There is every reason to expect and to believe that he will pursue it to a conclusion, and the public will think none the worse of him if he proceeds deliberately and carefully to make sure that when he takes a step he will find something there to stand upon. His statement to the public is frank and to the point as far as it goes, and from it one may safely conclude that before he has finished his examination of the work of the Aqueduct Commission he will have probed it to the bottom.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Resentment considerably more ferocious than the facts seem to justify has been aroused against the Municipal Art Commission by its removal of two elm trees that stood near the new Sherman Statue. We have it on the authority of the Park Commissioner that the trees were poor specimens of their kind, and, though not all who saw them before they were felled considered them objects at all loathsome, the Commissioner's judgment is presumably correct, and nobody has denied that the two elms did detract from the appearance of the statue, which, as a work of real art, does have rights with which even trees cannot wisely be allowed to interfere. But the members of the art commission, though they may grieve over the fury of an onslaught which they must regard as undeserved, should console themselves with the thought that this vehement rush to the defense of the Park trees is most encouraging evidence of a marked change for the better in public sentiment. The day is past when any excuse was good enough for cutting down a tree on either public or private property. The hideous outrages committed along so many rural highways by the employes of trolley, telephone, and telegraph companies have awakened even those who were most indifferent to the beauty and value of shade trees; and now not only do these minions of corporations, sordid as well as soulless, often find themselves compelled to limit their ravages to something like necessary destruction, but town and village officials no longer dare to turn shaded avenues into burning wastes under pretense of "improving" them. Such officials, or a good many of them, have learned that it is politically dangerous to chop down a noble maple in order that a curbstone or the flagging of a sidewalk may be perfectly straight, and at least once in a while a trolley company spends a few cents for extra wire rather than incur the animosity which is sure to follow a ruthless slaughter of arboreal innocents. Conscious that their intentions are excellent and that their actions, even in tree cutting, are intelligent, the members of the art commission should endure with equanimity the shower of denunciation now falling upon them. If it is undeserved, it will do them no harm, and it does reveal a most pleasing sensitiveness to an evil once utterly ignored by all except the aesthetically elect.

—Recent automobile tests here and in France are compared by The Electrical Review, to the great advantage of American automobilists, who, while overfond of attaining high speed, have avoided the maddest excesses of their Gallic brethren and have interest and attention to bestow on machines of the kind that do necessary work or give innocent pleasure. Thus are the American manufacturers encouraged to devote their money and ingenuity to developing automobiles fitted for something like general use, instead of wasting both on racing locomotives wholly out of place on public highways. And The Review, while admitting that New York automobilists have some reason to complain against the severity of the new law limiting their privileges, reminds them that they still form a very small minority of the whole population, and that the way to get the law repealed or amended is not by violating it, and so increasing the ill-repute into which the automobile has been brought by the folly and inconsiderateness of some of its votaries, but by so conducting themselves as to convince the public that the new vehicles are something more and better than the dangerous toys of the idle rich. "We would urge upon automobilists," The Review concludes, "the desirability of recognizing the rights of others. The automobile has a great future before it, but the horse as a means of transit has still a long lease of life, and it is probable that for some time to come road regulations will be dictated more with reference to the demands of the animal than the machine. No good can come from disregarding present conditions, and much harm may result."

—Thanks to the kindness of the newspapers, the Government continues to advertise widely, and at no expense, its desire to secure for the Marine Hospital the services of a man who combines a thorough knowledge of pharmacy in all its branches with a general knowledge of that large science, chemistry. For such services it offers a salary of $3,600 a year, and men willing or eager to render them for that amount are invited to enter a competitive examination, to be held in Washington on July 13. The fact that qualifications of the sort demanded command from private employers at least twice the salary offered by the Government has already received our slightly derisive comment, and we remain of the opinion that the situation created by Congress in one of its rare spasms of economy is absurd, though in the meantime we have received a most severe scolding from The St. Paul Pioneer Press for declaring that $3,600 wasn't enough. According to our Minnesota mentor our scorn for $3,600 a year is a shameful consequence of residence in this dreadful town. "To one living in the pluto-poisoned atmosphere of New York City," it said, "salaries of such dimensions may possibly appear small, but the average American citizen, when comparing them with those paid the majority of high-class professors in colleges, and to similar specialists in business enterprises, will deem them at least fair, if not liberal. And if THE TIMES will make inquiry as to the salaries paid similar officials under most European Governments it will probably find them, on an average, smaller. The idea that everybody working for the Government is underpaid is wholly pernicious." This, owing doubtless to our pluto-poisoned atmosphere—we had thought it smoke from the forest fires—strikes us as partly funny and partly sad. There are dozens of New Yorkers, two or three of them in the newspaper business, who would not despise a salary of $3,600 a year, but what has that to do with the case? The college professors and the foreigners—about whom The Pioneer Press, perhaps, has no very definite information—are equally irrelevant to the question whether the Government is likely to get what it wants at less than the market price.

—Farmers in Western New York, made desperate by the drought, are reported to be seriously considering the employment of a professional "rain-maker" to cannonade the sky and remind it of its forgotten duties. The Prof. MYERS who said may be invoked is said to have met with brilliant success in Texas, and far be it from us to assert that he could not do as well here, though it is our impression that the regular practitioners of meteorology are people of little faith—or none at all—in the efficiency of gun practice for this particular purpose. In France, however, there is a lot of belief that the proper use of specially devised cannon has an effect on the weather. There, however, they destroy storms, or think they do, by shooting at them, and whether the contrary effect of producing storms could be attained by the same means is a question of some magnitude. Still, it might be profitable to try the experiment—profitable to Prof. MYERS if to nobody else. And, at this stage of the present drought, we, for our part, have great hopes that rain would follow his efforts. The rain might not be because of the efforts, but, coming after them, as it certainly would if they were continued long enough, to disprove that the rain was the effect of the efforts would keep the minds of the farmers occupied for a good while. And that's something. It is even much, since it involves forgetfulness of sorrow and a diversion of the thoughts to scientific matters of high interest.

Every letter intended for publication should contain the written signature and correct address of the writer. No attention is paid to anonymous communications.

Tax Reform Measure.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In concluding your very sensible editorial in to-day's issue entitled "A Beginning in Tax Reform," you say—somewhat gratuitously, it appears to me: "This is not the 'single tax'; that should be borne in mind." It is simply an attempt to introduce a better and more scientific system of assessment."

It may be of interest to your readers to learn that the bill in question, as originally drafted by the New York Tax Reform Association, some half a dozen years ago, was the fruit of a suggestion offered by Mr. Benjamin Doblin, a gentleman not wholly unknown in commercial circles, and a pioneer member of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, who for the past twenty years has labored zealously with voice, pen, and pocketbook, for the consummation which THE TIMES, in common with a large and growing element among the thoughtful and public-spirited of our citizenship, so earnestly desires.

J. HAMILTON DILLON.
New York, June 1, 1903.

Wants "Bones" Kept Alive.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To keep "the bones" alive allow me to offer my version of the origin of the English phrase, "He makes no bones."

Inasmuch as the opinions so far stated differ so widely I can just as well surmise that in the course of time the meaning generally adopted to-day deviates entirely from the original conception.

Could it not have been derived from the abbreviated translation of the French: "Il ne fera pas de vieux os," meaning "He will not grow old"?

If this, too, has to be sidetracked don't let the fellow rest who caused us so much puzzling, but keep up the research until "the bones he made" are unearthed.

J. D. B.
Haledon, N. J., May 30, 1903.

Where Race Suicide Is Not Apparent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having "been there" myself for some years, I can fully assure any one who fears "race suicide" that if he will serve a term on the Board of Education of any city, town, or village and try to find school accommodations for the children who apply he will soon wish that a little or more race suicide would become the practice. B. E.
New York, June 4, 1903.

The Appeal from China.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"One million starving in China. Aid asked from the United States." The American Consul, Mr. McWade, cables the above. It is the first request of aid that China has ever made to us, and it shows a child-like trust that the appeal will be met. No red tape, no advertisement. A mere statement of fact. Let the people of this Government show the sufferers that their confidence in our friendship is not misplaced, and let our assistance be prompt and generous as befits our strength and wealth. LEWIS CASS JOHNSON.
New York, June 5, 1903.

NUGGETS.

The Handicap.

"If Brooklyn is the City of Churches," remarked the Observer of Events and Things, "why was not the Brooklyn Handicap a steeple chase?"—Yonkers Statesman.

His Woe.

"He's forever complaining of his hard luck. I wonder what's his idea of hard luck, anyway."

"It is merely his inability to fall into a soft snap."—Philadelphia Press.

His Calling.

Uncle John—What are you going to do when you are a man?

Irving (the clergyman's youngest)—Well, I shall be a charcoal man or a minister. I've got to holler.—Town and Country.

Discretion Comes with Years.

"So you quarreled with your wife?"

"No, Suh—she quarreled wid me."

"Don't you ever answer back?"

"Jedge," replied the witness, "I'm forty year old!"—Atlanta Constitution.

THE TRIBUTE-BEARER.

Roses, lilies, and violets,
Wild flowers out of the wood,
Blooms of the city gardens,
Sprays from the solitude—

Here to the courier River,
The scout of the mighty sea,
We bring a tribute unconquer'd—
Free as the waves are free!

Take it, O courier River,
To the sound of our requiem strain,
Take it and bear it downward
To the shining hosts of the main.

And, courier, fail not to tell them,
These vanished hosts of ours,
That the tears and love of a nation
Float seaward with the flowers.

Tell them the land they died for
Lies smiling beneath the sun;
That every hill is greener
For the work their hands have done.

Tell them, courier River,
The blood that they have shed
Has dyed the red of our banner
A heart-ensanguin'd red:

That the stars are shining brighter
In the field of our banner's blue
Because their souls were fearless,
Their sailor hearts were true.

O pay them, courier River,
Some tithe of our ancient debt,
And whisper to each dear brother
That he is remembered yet:

That the vision of endless riches,
The dream of an Empire's power,
Steal not from our true heart-treasures
The gold of his last red hour.

And fail not, courier River,
To tell our vanished hosts
To walk the sea with our Captains
And guard the sacred coasts—

For the coasts are now thrice-sacred—
Thrice-sacred, being theirs—
And, together, no crafty foeman
Can take us unawares!

Peace, peace to the strains of glory—
Our eyes are dim with mist—
Our thoughts are floating seaward
And our hearts cannot resist.

So fail not, courier River,
To bear this tithe of our debt
As an earnest of love unbroken
That the years may not forget!

—JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

On Decoration Day, at Arlington-on-the-Potomac, a boatload of flowers was sent adrift down the river as an offering to the sailors who died at sea for the Nation.

FLOOD OF SCHOOL ESSAYS

Thousands Are Received for the History Competition.

Brooklyn Leads in the Early Arrivals—Widespread Interest Shown in New York City's Traditions.

A flood of essays for consideration in the New York City History Competition being conducted by THE NEW YORK TIMES were received yesterday. The greater number of the first arrivals came from the schools of Brooklyn, but the later mails carried large consignments from the Manhattan schools. How general participation in the contest has been is indicated by the fact that the first mail brought over 100 essays which were designated by the teachers forwarding them as the best two of twenty submitted to them by the pupils of their classes. Later mails swelled this class of essays to several hundred. A considerable number of teachers sent four essays each, designating them as the best of forty. No attempt was made to count the essays not designated as the "best of twenty." They came in stacks.

Under the conditions of the contest, each teacher is privileged to send to THE TIMES for consideration in the competition the best two essays submitted to her from her class. If she receives twenty essays from her pupils, she is privileged to designate the best of the twenty for a medal award, and if she receives forty essays from the class she is allowed to send in four essays, two of which will be considered for medal awards.

The fact that three hundred essays are sent to THE TIMES, marked No. 1 as the best of twenty, would indicate that six thousand essays had been written. It is evident, therefore, from the returns which have already come to THE TIMES that the competition is certain to fulfill the hope expressed by Mayor Low in his anniversary proclamation, "that the children of the city may have a realising sense of New York's long history."

A Principal of one of the Brooklyn schools yesterday wrote to THE TIMES stating that over twenty essays had been handed in by several of the classes of his school, but he hesitated to designate the best as the "best of twenty," for the reason that while those so designated probably would be assured the award of a medal, he thought they might be shut out from consideration for the money prizes. He said he was holding them for information. The desired information was sent to him, but lest a similar question should arise in the mind of any other teacher, it is thought best to make a general statement on this point, or rather to reiterate statements which have appeared heretofore.

The fact that an essay is given a medal award does not bar that essay from consideration for one of the money prizes. Every essay sent in with proper certification will be considered for one of the money prizes. The medal awards are in the nature of additional prizes. If no more than 1,000 essays designated as "the best of twenty" were received by THE TIMES, the medal awards would be extra prizes strictly, because the awards could then be made upon the designation of the teacher. It is only in case there are more than 1,000 such essays that they will be sifted by the Committee of Award upon the basis of comparative merit, and the best 1,000 selected.

An essay designated as "the best of twenty" not only has a chance for one of the money prizes, but the fact that it has stood the test of so large a competition in the classroom gives it all the more chance in the general competition.

While the vast majority of the essays received yesterday were properly marked for classification in the grade to which they belong, there were enough instances of lack of proper understanding to justify a further appeal to the teachers to see to it that the certificates made out by them are in proper form. There are prizes for each year's course in the high schools and each of the four upper grades of the elementary schools, it is evident that an essay upon which the grade of the writer has not been designated cannot be placed in its proper class, and therefore cannot be considered at all.

A few teachers have sent to THE TIMES half a dozen essays from their classes where not more than forty essays were submitted by the class. It is only two for each twenty essays submitted by the class which can receive consideration.

If all four essays sent in as the best of forty submitted by a class are each marked No. 1, the marking, of course, is valueless.

Attention is called to the above points with the hope, which THE TIMES is sure each teacher shares, that every pupil entitled to take part in the City History Competition, and who has done so, will be assured of having his or her essay considered in its proper class.

Some of the teachers showed their great interest in the competition by themselves bringing to THE TIMES office the essays which had been written by their pupils. They all expressed the opinion that the competition had been of incalculable benefit to their scholars.

PAPER CURRENCY CHANGES.

Treasury Department Cancelling United States Notes of Denominations Higher and Lower Than $10.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—For some months past the Treasury has been changing the denominations of United States paper currency of every description in pursuance of a recommendation of Treasurer Roberts. In a short time, if the present policy is continued, there will be few United States notes in circulation except those in the denomination of ten dollars.

Of the entire volume of these notes outstanding two-thirds of them are in the denomination of ten dollars. Of the lower denominations there are reported as outstanding in round numbers $19,000,000 in fives, $1,500,000 in twos, and $2,000,000 in ones. Of tens there were on June 1 $231,000,000. Silver certificates are being converted into denominations of five, two, and one dollar, the amount now outstanding in these three denominations being $382,000,000, of which nearly $264,000,000 are in the denomination of five dollars, $75,000,000 in ones, and $44,000,000 in twos. The amount of silver certificates outstanding of higher denomination than five dollars is less than one-fifth of the entire volume, which on June 1 was $462,850,000.

Gold certificates of a lower denomination than $20 are not issued, and the Treasury is converting those of higher denomination into that of $20, although the conversion will not be made faster than is required to meet current demands for general circulation. Of the $411,200,000 of this class of certificates outstanding $157,000,000 are in the denomination of $20. The Treasury notes of 1890 are being rapidly redeemed and canceled, only $20,000,000 of them now being carried as outstanding, of which $14,000,000 are in fives and tens and about $1,500,000 in twos and ones. Very few National banknotes of the lowest two denominations are found on the list of the notes outstanding, and of the denomination of five dollars less than $81,000,000. Ones and twos are no longer issued by National banks, the law forbidding such issues.

The Treasury statement just issued showing the money in circulation shows that on June 1 the amount was $2,382,174,825, an increase over June 1, 1902, of $127,758,850.

BIDS FOR NEW BATTLESHIPS.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Board of Construction of the Navy Department has recommended to the Secretary of the Navy the acceptance of the bids of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, the New York Shipbuilding Company, and the Fore River Ship and Engine Company for the construction of the three 16,000-ton battleships for which bids were opened on Wednesday. No action has been taken on the recommendation.

JERSEY POSTMASTER ACCUSED.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Charges have been preferred against Postmaster Larson of Madison, N. J., and it is understood that a change will be made in that office immediately.

MADISON, N. J., June 5.—A little over a year ago charges were filed against Postmaster W. H. Larson. It was claimed he had behaved indiscreetly toward a young

POSTMASTER GENERAL UPHELD

Court Holds He Can Deprive Alleged Periodicals of Second-Class Privilege.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia to-day reversed the lower court and sustained the contention of the Government that the Postmaster General was empowered by law to exclude from the mails at second-class postal rates the publication known as The Riverside Literature Series, issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. of Boston and also "Masters in Music" published by the Bates & Guild Company of Boston.

The opinion is quite sweeping in the comprehensive discretion it gives to the Post Office Department to classify mail matter. The lower court in each of the two cases reversed to-day had decided that the Postmaster General had no authority to prevent carriage of the two publications in question at second-class mailing rates. The Riverside Literature Series had been published for some years and sent through the mails at second-class rates, but Postmaster General Payne held that the publication really was a set of books converted into a periodical publication by use of a serial name and numbers, and that it should pay the postage rates on books.

To-day's opinion upheld the Postmaster General, saying that he was free to classify mail matter according to his judgment and discretion as to the true meaning of the law, and that he was not bound by any decision of his predecessors in accepting matter under what the present Postmaster General considers wrong classification. Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden to-day said that the opinion rendered to-day was very far-reaching, and added:

"The reform in the second class of mail matter is now assured. Let it be understood forever, that while this decision of the Court of Appeals restores full authority to the Postmaster General when he exercises his discretion properly within the law, yet the publishers of legitimate newspapers and periodicals have nothing to fear. This administration will in every sense consult the law reasonably, fairly and equitably, and will protect publishers of legitimate newspapers and periodicals in their lawful rights. The effect of the decision is to defend them against unfair competition from publications which have been enabled through lax administration heretofore to obtain the benefit of these low rates contrary to the intent and meaning of the law."

PANAMA FAVORS CANAL.

Municipal Council Begins Agitation for Ratification of the Treaty.

PANAMA, June 5.—The Municipal Council of Panama has adopted a resolution in favor of petitioning Congress to ratify the Hay-Herran canal treaty, and asking the municipalities of the other districts in the department to send a similar petition. The resolution is printed in all the newspapers in the city and also on fly sheets, so as to make known as widely as possible the wish of the majority of the inhabitants of the isthmus.

ENDED A MUSICAL DISPUTE.

Ludwig Englander and Joseph A. Jordan Were Put on a Jury and Settled Their Differences.

Justice Herman Joseph of the Seventh District Municipal Court yesterday in unique fashion disposed of two suits brought by Ludwig Englander, composer of the light operas "Sally in Our Alley" and "The Jewel of Asia," against Joseph A. Jordan and George W. Lederer for disputed royalties on those works.

Englander and Jordan met in the corridor of the court, and words ran high between them. Justice Joseph, who was impaneling a jury in another case, was disturbed by their wrangling.

"Bring one of those men to me," said the court to Interpreter Fisher.

"Which one, your Honor?"

"Oh, bring the smaller."

The interpreter led Englander, before the rail, and before the astonished musician realized it he was in the box. One juror was still lacking, and Jordan, who was peering into the courtroom, was captured and sworn in.

Recess was taken at 1 o'clock, and Justice Joseph invited the jury to be his guests at luncheon at Jerome Corden. Jordan and next to Englander at table, and soon good-fellowship was restored. Toward the close of the repast Englander whispered to the host that he was to receive $1,750 in cash in full settlement of his claim against Jordan and Lederer.

"Glad to hear it," said Justice Joseph. "Now you'll have to come back with us and render your verdict in the case in which you are jurors."

CONSUL CELEBRATED TOO SOON.

There was a disappointed crowd in the east wing of Bostock's Palace, Coney Island, yesterday, because Consul, the cheerful chimpanzee, was ill, and therefore unable to entertain his guests who had gathered to celebrate his fourth birthday.

Consul sent out formal invitations to his friends to attend a green tea. The card was of green, and on it was Consul's picture, the invitation in his own handwriting, and a translation by "Prof. Garner II," of what the writing meant. But Consul began to celebrate too soon, and when the time arrived he was ill abed.

Ex-Gov. Francis of Missouri, who is at the head of the St. Louis Exposition and a warm friend of Consul, sent his best wishes for Consul's long life.

NEW THEATRE FOR HARLEM.

A syndicate of theatrical and business men purchased the property on the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and Hamilton Place from the A. C. and H. M. Hall Realty Company yesterday for a site for a theatre to be known as the St. Nicholas. The price paid for the property, which has a frontage of 118 feet on St. Nicholas Avenue and 100 feet 11 inches on Hamilton Place, is said to be $110,000. It adjoins the property of the West End Theatre, in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Louis M. Goldstein of the Murray Hill Lyceum, Charles Bimberg, President of the National Equipment Company, and Archibald Bimberg, with several well-known theatrical men in this city, compose the syndicate.

Coincident with the transfer of the property a contract was given to a construction company to build the theatre. Ground will be broken next Tuesday. Plans for the house have been prepared by George E. Harding of 325 Broadway. Eight months is the time stipulated in the contract for the completion of the structure.

The style is to be free Renaissance, and the material Roman buff brick, limestone, and terra cotta. The front elevation will be seventy-five feet, and the seating capacity of the house about 1,800. The stage will be forty feet deep, and on either side of the proscenium arch will be nine boxes.

It will be the policy of the house to produce plays at popular prices.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Remi Marsano, the baritone, arrived yesterday from Europe on the Bremen. M. Marsano is the first of several artists engaged by Mr. Savage on his recent trip abroad for the coming season of grand opera in English. M. Marsano has just completed a season as principal baritone at Dusseldorf and before that at the Royal Opera at Cassel. His repertoire consists of 103 roles. He was formerly a naval officer. He began his career at the Royal Opera at Wiesbaden.

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Francis Wilson sailed on the Cymric yesterday to meet his family, now in Paris; rest up until September, seek the services of Mme. Zelie de Lussan, and then return to revive, on an elaborate scale, his old success "Erminie." He said one of his chief reasons for going abroad was his earnest desire to induce Mme. de Lussan to enter the cast for "Erminie."

***

Richard G. Hollaman sailed on the Cymric yesterday in quest of the best things in wax turned out in European studios of late. He is connected with the Eden Musee.

LINER DRAGGED FROM MUD

The Deutschland Strikes Again Before Clearing Channel.

More Than Twenty-three Hours' Delay in Voyage—Estimate of Loss of Interest on Gold Shipment.

After sticking twenty-three hours and forty-seven minutes in mud and sand, the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, which on Thursday afternoon grounded in Gedney Channel, was pulled back into deep water yesterday afternoon by a fleet of powerful oceangoing tugs and the pilot boat New Jersey. The liner was undamaged, and as soon as she had been drawn into water of sufficient depth, her propellers began to revolve, and a few minutes later she cleared the bar on her belated journey across the Atlantic.

The task of pulling the big vessel into deep water proved a most stubborn one. All night long and until the minute she was finally tugged clear, a big fleet of tugs stood by, while the liner herself tugged cautiously at a six-ton anchor, to which she was attached by 600 fathoms of hawser, in the hope that she possibly, with its aid, might work herself back into the deep water.

It was hoped by the Hamburg-American officials that the liner would be pulled clear at high tide yesterday morning, and in order to assist the ship to this end the wrecking tug I. J. Merritt and three other tugs were sent to Gedney Channel. Pull as they would, however, the Deutschland could not be budged, and finally, when the tide began to recede, the attempt was given up and more tugs sent for, to help make a better show at the next flood tide.

After that there was nothing to do but wait. The passengers had all gone to bed with the idea in mind that when they awoke they would be well on their voyage across the Atlantic, and in consequence they were astonished when they arose to find that they were still held prisoners in the channel. It was a good-natured crowd, however, and everybody viewed the situation from a cheerful point of view.

Prof. Felix Adler was one of those who were stationed along the railing. He laughingly said that just as long as the ship's pantry could stand the siege, so could he. Mrs. Ogden Armour said that she wished she was in New York. Life on board a grounded liner she said, was not the most enjoyable thing in the world. Charles T. Yerkes laughed and said he was having a fine time for one in his predicament.

Soon after 1 o'clock in the afternoon the tugs began to manoeuvre preparatory to making another attempt to float the vessel, and at 2 o'clock everything was ready for the final struggle. The fleet got to work and after twenty minutes' pulling and pushing the ship slowly began to move. Gradually she drew away from the shallow waters, and half an hour later the officers on board the ship gleefully announced to the passengers that the Deutschland was clear and ready to proceed to sea.

Their joy was of short duration, however, for they had hardly imparted the glad tidings when the ship grounded again, about 1,000 feet below the place where she had been stopped Thursday afternoon. Then there were some doleful comments on board, and the passengers began to wonder, at least a lot of them did, if they were destined to spend another night in the mud of New York Harbor.

After another hour spent in getting in favorable positions, the fleet began another pull on the Deutschland. The pilot boat New Jersey made fast to the port bow, while the tugs Gilkinson and Cogan formed in tandem on the starboard bow. The Pulver, the Berwind, and the Guiding Star placed their noses against the port bow, and the Merritt dragged at a cable astern.

The fleet pulled and tugged for the next twenty minutes and then the tug Fred Dalzell, which had on board the newspaper men, came up and took up a position alongside the trio that were pushing on the port bow. Five minutes later the liner began to move, and at 4:35 the wrecking master on the Merritt signaled to Capt. Barends of the liner that he was again in deep water. Then the passengers began to cheer, and Charles T. Yerkes, who was still by the rail, shouted that he was happy at getting away, but was sorry that he was leaving the United States.

The Deutschland was now in the most favorable part of the channel, and, led by the New Jersey, she started out to sea. When she reached a position off the whistling buoy, just outside the bar, she stopped to let her pilot off, and a little later the smoke that began to ascend in great volumes from her four funnels showed that she expected to make up as much of the time she had lost as possible on the way across.

There was some trouble experienced by the operators of the wireless apparatus on the Deutschland in working their instruments. Thursday evening they had succeeded in getting in communication with the east-bound French liner Savoie, and it was through that ship, which communicated with the Marconi station at Babylon, L. I., that the news of the Deutschland's ill-fortune reached New York. Yesterday it developed that something was out of gear with the instrument on the Deutschland, and the Marconi Company made arrangements to send an electrician to the vessel to remedy the trouble. The company was unable to get a tug in time, however, to get the electrician to the ship before she resumed her voyage.

The stranding of the Deutschland caused considerable comment in Wall Street yesterday, because it was known that this steamship was carrying $1,213,002 in gold bars for Berlin and Paris. As each day lost in transportation means a loss in interest to the owners of the gold, some calculation was indulged in as to the amount of the loss which the accident of the Deutschland would cause. After some figuring it was decided that the loss amounted to between $100 and $150 a day. As the whole profit on $1,000,000 is about $700, a two days' delay would cut quite a hole into these profits. However, so many factors enter into such a calculation that the figures can only be approximated.

The senders of the $3,500,000 gold which went out on La Savoie on the same day on which the Deutschland sailed were more fortunate, for while the Hamburg liner was stuck in the mud the French boat was carrying its load of precious metal swiftly toward its destination.

TORPEDO ALARM DENIED.

Officers of the Fuerst Bismarck Saw No Explosions—The Two Shamrocks Passed.

The Fuerst Bismarck of the Hamburg-American Line arrived yesterday, and the officers learned of the reports in Paris and London that she narrowly escaped destruction by torpedoes in the Harbor of Cherbourg. When the vessel was leaving the harbor a terrific thunderstorm started and lightning played about.

It was reported that lightning struck a harbor buoy, and passing on to the connecting chain, carried the electric current to several torpedoes a short distance away, causing explosions that frightened the passengers. The ship's officers declared that while a very heavy electrical storm marked their departure from Cherbourg, there was no explosion and no alarm on board. The ship's log contained no reference to such an occurrence.

Intense interest developed when the liner sighted the Lipton yachts, the Shamrock I. and the Shamrock III., on Decoration Day, near the Azores. The older boat was in tow of the steam yacht Erin and its consort in tow of the tug Cruiser. The Shamrock I. was flying her blue ensign, and when she was made out from the deck of the liner the crew was engaged in reefing the mainsail. A brisk wind was blowing and the sea was becoming rough. The new challenger stood off to the north with sails set.

A steerage passenger was ordered to Ellis Island with the rest of the passengers in that part of the ship despite his desire to pass out off the gangway with the first and second cabin passengers. He said he was a citizen of the United States.

New Director for the Orient Road.

Robert C. Clowry, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has accepted an invitation to become a Director of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway Company, with which road the Western Union has a twenty-five-year contract. A. E. Stilwell, President, and Edward Dickinson, Vice President and General Manager of the railroad company, have sailed for Europe on the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland on a business and pleasure trip of two or three months. Mr. Dickinson was formerly General Manager of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

CONFERENCE OF DEMOCRATS.

Mayor Harrison Planning One to be Held at Chicago—Will Launch Anti-Reorganization Movement.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Plans are being arranged for a National conference of Democrats to be held here on the 18th of July. Mayor Harrison is at the head of it, and he has invited some of the leaders to attend the picnic, which will be held in a grove near Chicago. The list of speakers is as follows:

William J. Bryan of Nebraska, Daniel J. Campau of Michigan, Mayor James A. Reed of Kansas City, Mo.; Congressman South Trimble of Kentucky, Charles A. Walsh, Secretary Democratic National Committee of Iowa, and Carter H. Harrison of Illinois.

The Harrison lieutenants will endeavor to make this affair one commanding National attention. They rely upon it as a factor in further calling attention to Mayor Harrison as a National figure. They now intend that he shall be made National Committeeman next year and that he shall be the chief force in Illinois in directing the Democratic politics of the State and the part the State plays in National politics.

It is taken here to mean that the Mayor will, on that occasion, launch his movement against the reorganization of the Democratic Party. To-morrow the Mayor's personal organ, The Chicago Democrat, will print an editorial declaring that the affairs of the party are safe in the hands of the present National Committee. A statement by the Mayor will accompany the declarations of the paper. He will assert that any reorganization which may be proper must come from within the party as it is now consituted and not from without.

"Most of this talk about reorganization," he will say, "comes from men who, however eminent, are not especially noted for their loyalty to the party of late years. The platform enunciated by our last National Convention is the political creed of the party and will continue so to be until another National Convetion shall change it. Of course, it is the privilege of any one, inside or outside the Democratic Party, to urge an alteration of the platform, and when such an appeal shall be made it will be determined upon its merits and not upon the supposed importance of the handful of gentlemen who are assuming to tell the party what to do."

DEMOCRATS INDORSE LOW.

Brooklyn Independent Organization Declares for Fusion Again This Fall.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Democracy, held in the Temple Bar Building, on Court Street, last night, resolutions indorsing the administration of Mayor Low, denouncing Tammany Hall and Willoughby Street, and declaring in favor of a fusion movement this Fall were adopted. Tax Commissioner Rufus L. Scott presided.

The Brooklyn Democracy, of which Borough President Swanstrom, ex-Senator Michael J. Coffey, and Commissioner Scott are leading spirits, actively supported the fusion cause in 1901. There had been much talk in political circles in Brooklyn of late to the effect that the organization was dissatisfied with the administration of Mayor Low. The action of the Executive Committee was thought to remove all doubt as to the position of the organization.

LEWISOHN CASE ARGUED.

District Attorney Jerome Absent—Accused Man Relies on Constitutional Guarantee.

ALBANY, June 5.—Almost the entire day was occupied in the Court of Appeals by the case of Jesse Lewisohn, charged by District Attorney Jerome with criminal contempt of court in refusing to testify as to his relations with Richard A. Canfield, keeper of an alleged gambling house in New York City. Lewisohn relies upon the Constitutional guarantee that no person shall be compelled in a criminal case to give testimony against himself; the People maintain that the Constitution does not apply in the present case.

Mr. Jerome was not present, although expected. Assistant District Attorney Gans argued the case for the People and Albert Lauterbach for Lewisohn.

Among the claims made for Lewisohn are that the case against Canfield was not upon sufficient ground to constitute a legal proceeding; that the public including his counsel was excluded; that in every State where the question has arisen, including the famous case of Aaron Burr, decisions have sustained the contention upon which his refusal to testify was based; that the proceeding was illegal in many respects, and that the Legislature had no power to pass the provision of the Penal Code requiring witnesses to testify as to their own connection with gambling.

In the course of the argument for the People this reference was made, presumably to conditions alleged to prevail at Saratoga:

"It is a notorious fact that in one of the counties of this State public gambling has been carried on openly and in defiance of law, to the scandal of all right-minded people and to the dismay of all who believe that under our forms of government it is important that a respect for the administration of the law should abide in the community. If the People are right in this appeal, then that public scandal may be effaced through the prosecution both of those who maintain the gambling house and of those who resort to it. If the People are willing, then, it will become a question for the Legislature, and should be determined by it at its very earliest opportunity, whether or not some amendment of the statute should be made whereby this crying evil may be suppressed."

TO ADMIT SUB-TREASURY.

Members of Chicago Clearing House Committee Unanimously in Favor of the Proposition.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Members of the Clearing House Committee at a meeting today adopted a resolution recommending to the association that the local Sub-Treasury be admitted to membership upon the same terms as those enjoyed by the banks. The action was unanimous, the full membership of the committee being present.

The committee issued a call for a meeting of the association, to be held next Tuesday, when the resolution will finally be acted upon. There are some banks opposed to the admission of the Sub-Treasury, but it is believed so many will be in favor of the resolution that no adverse vote of consequence will be recorded. It is recommended by the Clearing House Committee that the Sub-Treasury be admitted for a period of three months.

TO LEAVE TRINITY COLLEGE.

President G. W. Smith Tenders His Resignation on Account of Ill-Health.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 5.—President George Williamson Smith of Trinity College to-day tendered his resignation, to take effect June 30, 1904, and asked for leave of absence until then. He is not well and expects to go abroad. He succeeded the Rev. Dr. T. R. Pynchon as President in 1883 and has had the office longer than any other President since the college was founded in 1824. Prof. F. S. Luther, as Dean of the Faculty, will act as President for the present.

HARVARD LITERARY PRIZES.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 5.—It was announced to-day at Harvard that George Allen England had won the prize of $250 for the best English dissertation submitted by an undergraduate. His essay was on English Patriarchism.

The award of the prize is one of Harvard's highest literary honors, many men competing for it each year. Mr. England is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, the highest scholastic society of the university, and an editor of The Harvard Monthly Illustrated Magazine.

The second prize of $200 was given to L. Ward for his essay on "Maurice Hewlett." Both men will graduate this year.

Letters from Summer Resorts.

THE NEW YORK TIMES will contain to-morrow interesting letters from the leading Summer resorts.—Adv

CLASS LEAVES BARNARD

Jolly Commencement Exercises at the Girls' College.

Columbia Seniors Grace the Occasion—Pleasant Satire a Feature of the Day's Ceremonies.

To the tune of "Nancy Brown," sung by 200 voices, Barnard's "sweet girl graduates" of 1903, clad in caps and gowns over white waists, filed into the Brinckerhoff Theatre yesterday afternoon to hold the ceremonies that mark the close of their four years of college life.

The reception rooms and corridors of the college were aflutter with ribbons and skirts, and buzzed with conversation. In the audience were the Columbia seniors in caps and gowns, and several members of the University Faculty. The stage was banked with roses, peonies, carnations, and lilies of the valley in profusion.

The exercises were opened by Miss Clare Maclellan Howard, who, in her President's address, assured those present that the proceedings would be frivolous. She maintained that jollity and scholarship could go hand in hand, and offered an inspection of the college records to prove her assertion.

The class then sang a topical song led by Miss Anita Gella Cahn. Other songs were: "There's a College on Broadway," to the tune of "There's a Tavern in the Town"; "My Alma Mater, Barnard," adapted from the "Sultan of Sulu"; "On the Heights of Morningside," from "Under the Bamboo Tree," and "B-a-r-n-a-r-d," from "R-e-m-o-r-s-e."

Miss Helen Louise King read the class roll for the last time. The class statistics were read by Miss May A. Johnson, as follows:

Most Successful Bluffer—Anna G. Ware.
Best Dancer—May Warren Moen.
Class Poseur and Most Eccentric—Clare M. Howard.
Most Frivolous—Elizabeth Horn.
Worst Grind—Adele N. Wallach.
Biggest Kicker—Anita Cahn.
Biggest "What Not"—Edith M. Pool.
The Grouchiest—Helen M. Rogers.
Most Popular—Anna Ware and Clara Gruening.
Class Sentimentalist—Elsa Herzfeldt.

The word "flirt" was dropped from the class vocabulary as an undignified and improper epithet. Fifteen of the graduates are to become "educators," nine will stay at home, eight will continue study at Columbia, fourteen are waiting for "something" to happen, while one is to study music "seriously." One senior wants to be an old maid, one to be married, one to be Dean of Barnard, while two wish most of all to have natural curls.

Profs. Henry J. Crampton and Mortimer L. Earle were elected the most popular instructors.

When Miss Johnson had finished Miss Ethel Wilcox mounted the platform and announced that Miss Johnson had been declared the most beautiful girl in the class.

Miss Anita Gella Cahn presented various articles. She gave to Miss Maisie Shainwald a pen knife as being the most successful lecture "cutter," Miss May Harrison received a megaphone to help out her weak voice, Miss Helen Cohen got "Peck's Bad Boy" for Summer reading, Miss Alice Bamberger, who wants to remain single, got a cat and a teacup, Miss Ruth Howe, who lives in Elmira, was decorated with a medal marked "Back to the Reformatory." Miss Herzfeld, a sociological expert, received a box of Rivington Street dirt.

Elections to the Barnard Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa were announced by Miss Virginia Gildersleeve as follows: Helen Cohen, Helen Louise King, Lucille Cohn, Elsbeth Kroeber, Marian Latham, and Ethel Pool of the senior class and Katherine Swift Doty of the junior class.

Miss Jean Miller delivered the valedictory. This was followed by the planting of the class ivy by Mrs. N. W. Liggett, the bursar of the college, and the class song to the tune of "Men of Harlich" was sung.

The class roll of fifty-three names is as follows:

Jessie Alice Addoms, Gulielma Fell Alsop, Marion Elizabeth Pruyn Ball, Alice Clara Judith Bamberger, Anita Gella Cahn, Florence Palmer Cheesman, Gertrude Helen Clark, Bertha Clough, Helen Louise Cohen, Mary Elizabeth Scovell Colt, Harriet McDoual Daniels, Ellice Heaton Fitch, Edna Louise Fry, Mary Groff, Clara Emily Guening, Mary Fredericka Harrison, Elsa Goldina Herzfeld, Sarah Adaline Holt, Ida May Hope, Elizabeth Horn, Clare Macllelen Howard, Ruth Bouton Howe, May Amerman Johnson, Edna Blanche Jones, Helen Louise King, Lucile Kohn, Elsbeth Kroeber, Marion Elizabeth Latham, Jean Wallace Miller, Mary Warren Moen, Ethel Blanchard Newton, Ethel Manter Pool, Katherine Ellen Poole, Florence Ethel Rauh, Amelia Maude Robinson, Helen Miles Rogers, Ellen Riley Rushmore, Laura Randolph Seguine, Maisie Seville Shainwald, Lucy Fidelia Sherman, Madeleine Dayrell Skinner, Irma Regina Stern, Helen Henrietta Tanzer, Bessie Ilsley Thompson, Louise Josephine Colvin Toscano, Laura Knowles Van Cise, Adele Nettie Wallach, Elizabeth Roe Walters, Anna Goodwin Ware, Marie Henrietta Detlef Wedemeyer, Ethel Dodge Wilcox.

A feature of the exercises was a satirical last will by Miss Ware.

MR. CLEVELAND TO STUDENTS.

Ex-President Addresses Sophomores Celebrating the 156th Annual Commencement.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 5.—The first day of Princeton's one hundred and fifty-sixth annual commencement celebration brought crowds of visitors. The alumni also came pouring in for their class reunions, which started to-night in the large tents pitched about town.

The undergraduates formed in a parade this afternoon and marched to the athletic field, where they cheered the team that every loyal Princetonian expects to down the Yale nine to-morrow afternoon. Great enthusiasm was shown, and the players responded with an exhibition of snappy ball.

The seniors sang on the steps of Old North to-night before a crowded campus, and afterward the newly turned sophomores had their parade. All displayed orange and black. The line of students was illuminated with hundreds of red torches, sky rockets, and Roman candles, while the brass band in the lead, coupled with the incessant shooting of firearms, made a continuous din.

The sophomores were addressed to-night while holding their annual parade by President Wilson, President-elect John H. Finley of the College of the City of New York, and by ex-President Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland said:

"I suppose this is the annual jubilation of the freshman class on having finished the first year of their college course. One cannot help thinking at this time of the motive which prompts this celebration. If it be but an event celebrating the completion of a hard and tedious task it can be considered but ill-advised. If it be but a rejoicing over the fact that you will have an opportunity for pestering the next year's freshmen, I again doubt its propriety. I would plead clemency for them. You must remember that they are ours as much as you are ours. I am deeply interested in all that concerns you as well as in all that concerns the university. If, therefore, you celebrate to-night because you are one year nearer the completion of a course which is to fit you for an active participation in the affairs of life you have my heartiest commendation. I would then, in closing, urge that you seek in every way to qualify yourselves to become most fit to serve the best interests of your country and the university of which we are all so justly proud."

The alumni Trustees will be elected to-morrow, and the second championship baseball game with Yale played.

HARSEN HONOR MEN.

List Announced by Columbia University College of Physicians.

The Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, have announced the names of the ten men out of a class of 171 who have won the Harsen examination honors. These men have shown the greatest proficiency in all branches of medicine. They will enter into a final competition for three money prizes of $500, $300, and $200, respectively. The prize fund was established in 1859 by Jacob Harsen of the class of 1825.

The honor men in the class, all of whom reside in this city, are:

Alfred Jerome Brown, Yale.
James Pendleton Erskine, Wesleyan.
Frederick Brown Humphries, Yale.
Isaac William Kingsbury, Harvard.
Royal Storrs Haynes, Cornell.
Hermann Otto Mosenthal, Columbia.
Pierre Frederick Irving, Columbia.
Ward Slosson Gregory, Yale.
Jesse Godfrey Bullowa, College of the City of New York.

Although less than 40 per cent. of the class hold the baccalaureate degree, all the honor men are college graduates.

Haverford College Exercises.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVERFORD, Penn., June 5.—The commencement week of Haverford College, which began Monday, will conclude to-morrow with the exercises of commencement day. These will begin at 10:30 A. M. with an address by President Sharpless. After his speech will come the announcement of honors and prizes, and the conferring of degrees. The exercises will conclude with the address to the graduates by Parker Shortridge Williams.

To-day was class day, while yesterday was given over to the alumni. Their annual meeting in Roberts Hall was addressed by William Wistar Comfort, Ph. D.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day sees the closing of the coaching season. The last trip of the Pioneer will be made this morning. Yesterday Alfred Vanderbilt was the host and whip. He had a stag party, and among his guests were Hamilton Cary, W. G. Loew, F. Cromwell, E. V. Loew, T. B. Clark, Jr., and Peter Goelet Gerry. As previously mentioned, there will be music and tea at the Morristown Country Golf Club and a number of house parties at Tuxedo, Ardsley, and in the vicinity of Baltusrol.

Dr. John Besseur Huber, whose marriage to Miss Lucretia M. Harman Brown will take place on Tuesday next in Grace Church, will have Walter K. Barton for his best man, and the ushers are to be Dr. William A. Berkeley, Dr. George Reese Satterlee, Adner Underhill, and William Harman Brown, Jr. Miss Lydia R. Harman Brown will be her sister's maid of honor and only attendant. The wedding will be a very small one, owing to the recent death of the bride's father.

The marriage will be celebrated at noon to-day of Miss Marie Beatrice Reid and Lieut. Carroll Power of Kentucky. It will take place in All Souls' Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. Miss Lida Power, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Florence Sanders of Nyack, Miss Anne Gilbert, and Miss Grace Imlach will be the bride's attendants. The ushers are to be Lieut. Lyster, United States Army; Lieut. Ellis, United States Army; Charles Power, a brother of the bridegroom, and Reginald Reid, a brother of the bride. Joseph Power of Lexington, Ky., will be his brother's best man. A breakfast for the bridal party and relatives will follow at the residence of the bride's uncle, Col. Ethan Allen, 35 West Fifty-second Street. The young couple will live at Fort Rodman, Mass., where Lieut. Power, who is attached to the Coast Artillery, is stationed.

In Albany there will be the wedding of Miss Cora Oliver, daughter of Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, to Joseph H. Choate, Jr., son of the American Ambassador to England.

Mr. and Mrs. Macgrane Coxe have closed their town house, and are at their country place, at Southfield, Orange County, N. Y., where they will spend the Summer.

Dr. and Mrs. Clarence Rice will pass the Summer at Easthampton. They soon will close their town residence, in Irving Place.

The Count and Countess Henri de Saint Seine will sail to-day for Europe on the Kroonland. Others booked on the same ship are Clement March, the Misses Whiting, and Miss Josephine Waring. On the Hohenzollern for Genoa are booked Dr. C. F. Chandler, Miss Frances Dabney, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ely, Miss Bertha Outerbridge, Miss Helen Stevens, and Miss Helen Ballard.

Mrs. Sydney Harris has returned from a short trip abroad. Miss Leavitt of Flushing accompanied her. Mrs. Harris has been quite ill since her return, but she is now convalescing.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould will have a party of friends on their yacht this week for the races off Sandy Hook. Mr. and Mrs. Gould will cruise later on. They will, however, pass the greater part of the Summer at Ardsley.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who have been at the Holland House, will probably leave there this morning for Newport.

Mrs. William E. Glyn has gone to Newport. Mr. Glyn opened the cottage there this week. Mrs. Glyn has been ill this Spring, but is now convalescing. Her daughter, Miss Dorothy Kane, will pass the Summer abroad.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 5.—Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy and Miss Greta Pomeroy arrived to-day at their cottage on Ocean Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson are at their cottage on Narragansett Avenue. Their daughter, Lady Herbert, will, it is expected, visit them before their departure for Europe.

Mrs. Whitney Warren arrived this afternoon at the Warren cottage on Narragansett Avenue.

Alfred Neilson of New York is the guest of his son, J. Hude Neilson, at the Drexel villa at Ochre Point.

Mrs. Heber R. Bishop will arrive at the T. F. Cushing villa to-morrow.

Henry A. C. Taylor arrived this afternoon on his steam yacht the Wanderer.

Mrs. J. W. Paul of Philadelphia is at her cottage on Washington Street.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest have arrived at the Train villa.

Mrs. Hubbard, wife of Lieut. J. F. Hubbard, United States Navy, is at the La Farge cottage.

Ex-Senator Wolcott of Colorado will open to-morrow Pinard Cottage No. 5, this being the first of these cottages to be opened for the present season.

Louis S. Bruguiere was able to drive out to-day for the first time since his recent illness.

Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Jr., who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, returned to-day to New York.

Arthur T. Kemp, who is here on the schooner yacht Sea Fox, which he has chartered for the Summer, will not go abroad, but will cruise in the yacht in American waters. Edward H. Bulkley and William R. Travers are his guests on the yacht.

Mrs. E. H. G. Slater opened her cottage on the Cliffs to-day for the Summer.

Among the arrivals to-day were ex-Gov. and Mrs. Lippitt and W. Storrs Wells.

Samuel Wetherill of Philadelphia is visiting his father, Frank D. Wetherill, at Jamestown.

Minturn G. Wright of Philadelphia has rented the Hocker cottage at Jamestown.

The Misses Macauley of Philadelphia have arrived at their cottage at Jamestown.

Mrs. Townesend (Frances Hodgson Burnett) is expected at the Ellis cottage next week.

John W. Ellis has rented the Duryea cottage on Beacon Hill.

Rear Admiral T. O. Selfridge, United States Navy, and his family are expected at their Jamestown cottage next Wednesday.

Breck-Head Wedding June 10.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The wedding of Miss Katharine Head, daughter of Franklin H. Head, to George W. Breck of New York will take place at the home of the bride's father, 2 Banks Street, June 10. The invitations are for the ceremony only. The Rev. Henry R. Simmons of Minneapolis will officiate. The bride will have no attendants, but two little nieces and a nephew will come into the room with her, Helen and Margaret Perkins and Franklin Perkins. The bridegroom will have no best man, but there will be ten ushers. They are Herbert S. Perkins, Gardner Morris, Arthur C. Field, Spencer L. Adams, Irving K. Pond, Allen B. Pond, William K. Fellows, and Herman McNeil, of Chicago; Howard Wilcox of Buffalo, and Henry R. Pebbles of New York. Mr. Breck will arrive from New York to-morrow. There will be several entertainments for the bride in the intervening days

STOCKS CONTINUE TO FALL

Another Day of New Low Records on the Exchange.

Copper Sells Down to 51 and Pennsylvania to 123¼—Many Rumors Afloat.

Another day of new low records marked the Stock Exchange yesterday, with the general market weak throughout. Copper Trust stock dropped at one time to 51—a full point below the low recorded for it on the day previous, when the then lowest price ever reached by the issue was made; Pennsylvania sold down to 123¼, or but 3¼ points above the subscription price of the new $75,000,000 stock issue; Atchison broke to 60⅝, Rock Island to 33⅛, Union Pacific to 79⅞, Reading to 46⅛, Sugar Trust stock to 116⅜, Baltimore and Ohio to 85⅛, and Louisville and Nashville to 110⅝, or within a point or two of the price at which the Gates interests over a year ago started in to buy control of the property.

Generally, the prices of active shares were down from 1 to 2 points each, with extreme breaks of 7 points each in Linseed Oil preferred and United States Express. On the curb Northern Securities and International Mercantile Marine preferred—both known as Morgan stocks—sold at the lowest prices on record, the former down to 90⅝ and the latter to 25.

The transmitting apparatus of the stock quotation tickers got out of order during the first half hour of the market, when everybody was in a fever and a slump was expected. The stopping of the tickers put Wall Street in a chill for about fifteen minutes, for the general stoppage of the tickers was thought to mean that some unfavorable announcement was being made from the rostrum on the floor. Messenger boys were hurried about to find out what was up. At the Exchange it was said that no announcement had come, and very shortly after the tickers began to take up the quotations where they had broken off.

Both on the Exchange and on the curb there was a recovery in the late afternoon by a point or more from the low of the day on the publication of a report that Standard Oil interests had called in $15,000,000 during the day for the purpose of paying for stocks recently purchased. This report, however, was later authoritatively denied, it being stated at the National City Bank that there had been no calling of loans by that or any other Standard Oil institution, and that the story was without foundation. People who believed the story—some shorts among the number—hastened to buy stocks on the strength of it, believing that this signified a "turn" in the market. The official denial after the close of business (the story had been put out so late that earlier denial was scarce possible) found these buyers a much disgusted lot, and firmly of the opinion that they had been "tricked" into making their purchases.

As on the day previous, so yesterday many interesting and other rumors were afloat in the Street, but not one of them could be verified. One told that a Boston operator had been so hard hit that he had been obliged to dispose of his yacht at private sale, and, in addition, had parted with a big block of Amalgamated Copper at 51—also at private sale. The Street, however, accepted these stories with some reservation. Copper Trust stock itself rallied sharply from 51 to above 54 on what seemed to be short covering.

Another story, explanatory of the recovery in Pennsylvania to 124⅞, with the close at 124¼, (a net gain of ¼,) was that syndicate support had been put in in order to prevent a bad break. This could not be confirmed, but it was generally believed.

While undoubtedly selling by the bears played a part in the day's operations there was much genuine liquidation by investors who are not encouraged by the labor, money, and crop situations. There was selling also of speculative accounts where margins had been exhausted or stop loss orders reached.

IN THE SHOPS.

The woman who goes into the grocery departments of the big shops and looks around learns many things and gets ideas for making changes in the family dietary. Here is something different in the way of macaroni. It is the best Italian macaroni, which comes in big wooden boxes, and is sold by the pound. One variety which is cooked like the ordinary size is called "macaroni chunks." It comes in short pieces, and is 12 cents a pound. Each piece is perhaps two inches long and made of very broad strips of the paste, which when curled do not quite meet to form a tube-like pipe as in the ordinary. If tightly curled the pieces would be as large round as the thumb.

Crinkled macaroni is made of very narrow strips of the paste, this crinkled or twisted like some varieties of stick candy. This is 20 cents a pound.

Nudels are to be bought in the broad strips or in the small star forms. The latter are pretty in soup. They cost 16 cents a pound, and that amount would make a dinner dish for a regiment. There is a large quantity to a pound.

German macaroni is a deep color, almost a light coffee shade, and is less expensive than the Italian. There are different kinds at 10 cents a pound. German alphabet nudels cost that.

A demonstrator for a firm of borax manufacturers in one of the shops was making tests of the pure and adulterated with a little vinegar yesterday. The pure was not affected, but the adulterated formed like saleratus, and there was undoubtedly something of that nature in it. The demonstrator had a borax book to give away which was something in the nature of a beauty book. There is nothing, according to it, that borax will not do for the toilet, hair, hands, feet, and face. For medicinal purposes it is useful and a treasure in the kitchen. Perhaps the book states matters a little strongly, but it is certain that borax is one of the most generally useful helpers about the house, for the toilet and medicinally. The things used for adulterating it are injurious. The woman who saw the vinegar test went home and tried a little on her own "perfectly pure borax," bought at the druggists for safety, and it did not foam.

Good strong camp chairs can be bought for 58 cents apiece. They are much better for country homes, where there is a desire to save expense, than cheap chairs of an ordinary variety. The chairs are made entirely of wood.

A rocking camp chair is something a little different from the ordinary. It is made entirely of wood, and folds like the ordinary camp chair, but has rockers. It costs only 75 cents. Its only disadvantage is that it is a trifle heavy.

They were selling at one of the shops the other day, in a special sale, very pretty small jardinieres of blue Imari ware for 25 cents each. There are many uses to which these can be put in a country home.

A very pretty small folding table, which can be used for sewing, cutting, a small tea table, or for cards, is square cornered, a little longer than it is wide, the top stained a brown shade, and with a narrow burned wood border around the edge. It is an exceedingly pretty table, and costs $2.65.

Sleeve irons are treasures that no one who irons gowns of any kind can afford to do without. They are narrow with sharp points like old-time shoes. They are nickel finished, have adjustable wooden handles, and cost 35 and 40 cents.

Funny little silver collar button boxes have the top in the shape of a collar button. They are 65 cents for the smaller sizes and more for the larger ones. They are all rather large.

In one of the shops they were selling blue plates the other day for 5 cents each. They were in different sizes and excellent for the Summer home.

Big tin fish kettles with a drainer inside to support the fish are in the shape of small, low wash boilers. A not very large one will cost $2.75. Every woman knows of these, but forgets occasionally, and they are almost necessary to make it possible to serve fish in good shape.

WESTERN UNION PETITION.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—Isidor Raynor, counsel for the Western Union Telegraph Company, to-day filed in the law side of the United States Circuit Court a petition for condemnation of a right of way for its poles and wires along the Pennsylvania Railroad between Philadelphia and Washington.

The petition claims the right to condemn under an act of Congress passed on July 24, 1866, which provides for the right of telegraph companies to construct their systems along the post roads of the United States, it being contended that the Pennsylvania Railroad is such a road. The petition asks the court to appoint Commissioners or to empanel a jury or issue a writ to make inquiry and assessment of the compensation to be paid by the telegraph company to the railroad company for the use of its right of way. It bears the affidavit of Robert C. Clowry, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The main question involved is whether the Western Union Telegraph Company has the right to condemn, along the lines of the railroad company, under the act of 1866. The railroad company denies the right of condemnation, and the telegraph company claims it. This issue, as appears from the briefs, involves complicated questions of constitutional law.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Counsel representing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day filed in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals an answer to the suit recently instituted by the Western Union Telegraph Company, which asked the court to modify its decree holding that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had a legal right to remove the poles and wires of the telegraph company from along the right of way of the railroad. The reasons why the order of the court should not be modified, given by the railroad company are: That no final decree should be entered; that there is no right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that no order of supersedeas should be granted.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. William Edward Blakeney.

Dr. William Edward Blakeney, eighty years old, a dentist, died at his home, 483 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Wednesday from Bright's disease after a brief illness. Dr. Blakeney was born in Peekskill and educated in the Peekskill Military Academy. He came to New York when a young man and engaged in the newspaper business, for a time publishing a small weekly newspaper of his own. He contributed to numerous periodicals and lectured considerably on general fiction.

He is said to have been the originator of the continued story. He later studied dentistry and began its practice here. He is said to have invented the rubber plate, and was one of the first to use "laughing" gas in dental work. He was an intimate friend of Horace Greeley. His widow, who was Emma Chaffee, is a cousin of Gen. Chaffee. She and one daughter survive him. He was a member of Washington Lodge, F. and A. M.

The funeral will be at the house to-morrow morning. The burial will be in Kensico Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN V. QUACKENBUSH of Mohawk, N. Y., a member of the contracting firm of Beckwith & Quackenbush, died there yesterday, aged sixty-five years.

The Rev. JACOB CHAPMAN, the oldest alumnus of both Phillips-Exeter Academy and Dartmouth College, died yesterday at Exeter, N. H. Mr. Chapman was widely known as a Congregational clergyman. He had just passed his ninety-third birthday. He was for many years engaged in pastoral work in the West.

EDWIN AUGUSTUS DAVIS, for many years a prominent lawyer of Indianapolis, Ind., died on Tuesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Harlow Brooks, 44 West Ninth Street. He was born in Northborough, Mass., seventy-three years ago. He was a graduate of the Harvard Law School, where he attained high honors. He settled in Indianapolis and in 1875 he edited The Indiana Law Digest, and the following year the Indiana Statutes. He married Annie Dudley of New Hampshire, who survives him. He was buried at Northborough on Thursday.

Gen. WILLIAM PATTON died at his home in Columbia, Penn., yesterday, in his eighty-seventh year. In early life he engaged in railroad contracting, building the greater portion of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and part of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. He was at the head of the large iron industry at Columbia and was prominent in the development of the business in that place. He served as a delegate in the Democratic National Convention which nominated Seymour in 1868 and Cleveland in 1884.

The Rev. DANIEL J. HARRINGTON died suddenly Thursday night in Poughkeepsie from heart disease. He left Mount Vernon that morning to go to Saugerties, where he had been assigned by Archbishop Farley. He stopped over night at a rectory in Poughkeepsie and died there. Father Harrington was born in Mount Vernon and was educated in the public schools, Manhattan College, and St. Joseph's at Troy. He was ordained in Brooklyn and served as curate in various city churches. His brothers, John C. and Maurice J. Harrington, both young lawyers, died within the last five months.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

You'll probably not need a Safe Deposit Box after the Burglary. Better rent one to-day. L. I. Safe Deposit Co., Fulton and Clinton Sts., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

CLAUDER—ROBINSON.—On Thursday evening, June 4, at the home of the bride, 84 West 115th St., by the Rev. Alexander Mann, rector of Grace Church, Orange, N. J., Helen Frances, daughter of Edward G. Robinson, to George E. Clauder of Newark, N. J.

FIELD—VOORHEES.—On June 4, 1903, at First Presbyterian Church of Morristown, N. J., by the Rev. W. Russell Bennett of Morristown, N. J., and the Rev. Jeremiah Searles of Newburg, N. Y., Cornelia E. Voorhees, daughter of George E. Voorhees of Morristown, N. J., to First Lieut. P. Conover Field, United States Army.

KNIGHT—CORNWELL.—On Wednesday, June 3, 1903, at Christ Church, East Orange, N. J., by Rev. William Whiting Davis, Annie, daughter of Mrs. James H. Cornwell, to William Walton Knight, both of East Orange, N. J.

DIED.

BURRILL.—At Bramwell, West Va., on Thursday, June 4, Mary Warfield, wife of Percy M. Burrill.
Interment at Natchez, Miss.

BURROWES.—Suddenly, on June 3, at his residence, 272 West 77th St., William Alexander.
Funeral services Saturday, June 6, at 1 P. M. Interment private.
St. Louis (Mo.) and Hamburg (Germany) papers please copy.

CASS.—At Lake Placid, N. Y., on Thursday, June 4, Katharine Dunbar Cass, wife of the late Charles Wyllys Cass and daughter of the late James M. Dunbar.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAVIS.—On June 2, 1903, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Harlow Brooks, 44 West 9th St., Edwin A. Davis, in the 73d year of his age.
Interment at Northboro, Mass.
Indianapolis papers please copy.

GRENNELL.—At Chicago, Ill., June 4, 1903, George Gardener Grennell.
Funeral services at the Chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial Company, 8th Av. and 19th St., Sunday, June 7, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

METZGAR.—On Friday, June 5, 1903, at her late residence, 123 East 61st St., Addie, daughter of the late Christian and Adeline Metzgar.
Funeral services on Sunday, June 7, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

PARKER.—After a short illness, at his late residence, 63 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, on June 4, George, much beloved husband of Katharine H. Parker.
Funeral services at the Church of the Redeemer, 4th Av. and Pacific St., Saturday, 6th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

PRICE.—At a meeting of the Architectural League of New York, held on June 2, 1903, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That we deeply mourn the death of our former President, Bruce Price. We realize that not only as friends and associates have we sustained an irreparable loss, but that the profession of architecture has lost one of its most eminent members, one who was found ready at all times to advance its interests in the highest sense. He was sincere, earnest, and always willing to make personal sacrifices for the general good.
Resolved, That we tender to his family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence.
ARNOLD W. BRUNNER, President.
FRANK E. WALLIS, Secretary.

ROMEIKE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Henry Romeike.
Funeral services at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, 228 West 45th St., on Sunday, 7th inst., at 1 P. M.
European papers please copy.

THOMPSON.—At his residence, 872 Newark Av., Jersey City, on June 4, 1903, William Thompson, aged 76 years.
Funeral private. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

WINSLOW.—On Friday, May 29, in Chicago, Edward, son of George Blanchard and Margaret Chapin Winslow of 29 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, in his 27th year.
Funeral at St. James's Church, corner of Lafayette Av. and St. James Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 7, at 2:30 P. M.

WRIGHT.—Suddenly, on Thursday, June 4, in Philadelphia, Robert Hall Wright.
Funeral private.

Many men think that prohibitive high prices prevent the attainment of their ideals in correct dressing—They are in error. The highest excellence in material, character and exclusiveness can be obtained here at ordinary cost.

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Tel. 266 Columbus. Est. 1875.
353 West 54th St.

Old-Time Roadhouse Keeper Dead.

Alfred R. Brettell, an old-time roadhouse keeper, died on Thursday at the home of his son, 312 Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn. He was born at Fort Hamilton in 1830 and when a young man established a hotel there. Later he opened a roadhouse on the old Flatbush road, near the tollgate. He then took charge of the clubhouse on the old Prospect fair grounds, Gravesend Avenue and Kings Highway, which became a popular rendezvous with horsemen. Mr. Brettell last conducted a roadhouse at Unionville, near Coney Island. He was an old-time baseball player and played as shortstop on the famous Atlantic nine in 1868. He is survived by five sons and four grandchildren.

Brooklyn Charity Appeals.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities renews its appeal for $25 to be used for a family of man, woman, and four children, the man being ill and needing treatment. The bureau also appeals for $10 to aid in transporting a woman and two children to their home in Sweden, where their relatives promise home and care. The bureau desires to acknowledge the following responses to its recent appeals: Mrs. M. A. B., 50 cents; Mr. W. R. H., $2; Reader of Brooklyn TIMES, $5; "Cash," $7.50; "Cash," $25.

DEATHS REPORTED JUNE 5.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. June
BASSETT, Elizabeth A., 435 E. 56th	80	2
BECKER, H., 162 E. 3d St.	42	3
BLAKENEY, W. E., 483 W. 145th St.	78	3
CONNELLY, Anastasia L., 362 E. 124th St.	4	2
CURRAN, Mary, 523 W. 49th St.	27	2
COHEN, Harris, 931 Park Av.	62	3
CARR, Catharine, 1,060 3d Av.	56	3
COURTADE, M., 208 E. 115th St.	39	3
CHAZETTA, Teresina, 15 Mott St.	26	4
COZZALINI, Ciro, 2,037 1st Av.	1	4
COALTER, Hazel, 2,702 8th Av.	1	4
CASHIN, Mary E., 124 10th Av.	3	4
CALL, John, 104 W. 106th St.	1	4
CONALY, Mamie, 624 E. 17th St.	5	5
CLOUGH, S., 166 W. 107th St.	42	4
DILLON, Annie, 353 W. 39th St.	25	3
DAMBACHER, G., 19 Dominick St.	4	3
DOYLE, Fredericka, 558 Wales Av.	46	3
DUFFY, Catherine, 224 E. 117th St.	37	3
DE SALVO, Giuseppina, 277 Mott St	21	4
DELFICI, Pietro, 81 Mulberry St.	22	4
EARLE, Anne, 122 E. 109th St.	56	3
FINNIGAN, Mary, 1,546 Park Av.	54	3
FOWLER, F., 463 Central Park West	21	4
FLANNERY, G., 438 W. 40th St.	1	4
FREEMAN, Jennie, 426 Amsterdam Av.	34	4
GORMAN, James, 419 10th Av.	54	3
GRANDE, Pasquale, 273 Mott St.	3	4
GOODMAN, Solomon, 1,452 5th Av.	17	3
HUGHES, Alice, 1,625 Lexington Av	42	4
HAMILTON, Julia F., 17 W. 20th St.	74	4
JOHNSON, J. H., 300 W. 141st St.	36	4
KUNCKLER, C. O., 341 W. 37th St.	20	3
KIRKWOOD, Mary, 446 E. 85th St.	47	2
LORD, Joseph A., 3,224 Broadway	39	2
LEDERER, Charlotte, 312 E. 58th St.	75	3
LOUGHLIN, John, 560 Broome St.	50	3
LOWNDES, Robert, 32 E. 58th St.	41	3
MEEHAN, Mary A., 239 E. 51st St.	5	3
MUSSEHL, Tecla, 228 E. 10th St.	43	3
MANDRACCHIA, Lorenza, 163 Mott.	1	4
MORELLA, Alfonsina, 34 Carmine St.	2	4
MAURY, Frances, 329 E. 16th St.	3	4
MACDONALD, Charles, 336 E. 31st.	50	2
McSHEA, Patrick, 135 W. 106th St.	70	2
McGOVERN, P. T., 89 Amsterdam Av.	2	4
NEIPP, Annie, 424 E. 102d St.	17	5
NAGENGAST, George J., 84 Lawrence	28	4
O'REILLY, Mary M. E., 27 E. 132d.	46	4
POLLOCK, Ruth, 241 E. 33d St.	3	4
PARSONS, Sarah E., 428 St. Nich. Av.	57	4
POLOMENSEY, B., 179 E. 93d St.	36	4
PLUNKETT, E. F., 204 West End Av.	38	4
QUINN, Augustus, 1,206 2d Av.	25	5
ROCIOPKI, Francesco, 527 W. 40th.	3	3
ROMEIKE, Henry, 119 W. 44th St.	48	3
RING, Timothy, 444 Greenwich St.	1	4
ROTTGER, George H., Jersey City	35	4
SCHUMER, Abraham, 58 Pitt St.	31	4
SUAREZ, José G., Havana Cuba	57	4
SCHWARTZ, Max, 120 Ludlow St.	1	4
SISTO, Caterina, 204 Hester St.	1	4
SCHUMACHER, L., 131½ Washington	42	3
SAMON, Max, 151 Grand St.	53	4
SCOTT, Delia, 510 10th Av.	53	4
SHORT, John J., 226 W. 44th St.	40	2
SANTORO, Ignazia, 228 Bleecker St.	46	3
THOMAS, Edith M., 136 W. 63d St.	4	3
TOLEDANO, Herbert, 255 W. 92d St.	17	4
WILKINSON, Thos. R., 2,777 8th Av.	58	3
YOUNG, Howard, N. Y. Infant Asy.	1	4

Bronx.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. June
BICKHARDT, Pauline, 177 Willis Av.	1	4
GALLAGHER, Charles, 22 Beck St.	83	3
KNOBLICH, Louise, 656 East 151st St	42	2
LEUNER, Sofi, Wakefield	43	4
LYNCH, Michael, St. Joseph's Hosp.	33	4
MESSNER, Marie, 635 Bergen Av.	1	4
MUCCI, Luigi, Lebanon Hospital	24	2
PIKE, Mary F., 2,524 Park Av.	1	4
RUDBERG, Katie, 799 East 161st St.	65	5
SMITH, Joseph, 358 East 153d St.	70	2

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. June
ABRAMS, Newbury, 1,202 B'way	84	2
BISCHOFF, F., 1,598 Bushwick Av.	54	3
BROWN, Beatrice, 190 Bond St.	1	4
BIVONA, Paolo, 921 Flushing Av.	1	4
BRANDT, Sarah M., 146 Nassau St.	5	4
BASILE, G., 86 Skillman St.	81	4
BROWN, James, Kings Co. Hosp.	1	2
CUSHMAN, Charles, Kings Co. Hosp.	17	4
CASSIN, Daniel, 108½ Diamond St.	1	4
CREIGHTON, E., 35 N. Elliott Place.	2	4
DWYER, John, 628 Wythe Av.	1	4
DUNN, John, 153 Freeman St.	1	4
DEVINE, Mary S., 783 Dean St.	32	4
FINLAYSON, Mary F., 1,430 60th St.	32	4
FITZGERALD, John, foot Freeman St	66	4
FRIGANZA, G. H., 89 Bradford St.	1	5
GIORDANI, Salvatore, 462 Carroll St.	1	5
GIRARD, C. A., 283 Franklin Av.	83	4
GRAHAM, W., L. I. C. Hosp.	45	4
GEISLER, John, 1,042 Herkimer St.	88	3
GOULD, Mary, 209 11th St.	71	3
GIORDANO, Alfonsia, 508 President St	2	5
HUGHES, Ellen, 60 Hope St.	52	2
HUTCHINSON, Mabel, St. Cath. Hos.	20	2
JONES, Emma, 18 Fleet Place	39	5
JANSON, Adolf, N. Y. City Home	1	3
KANE, Anne C., 451 37th St.	1	5
LUTZ, Joseph J., 105 Hall St.	1	4
LARSON, John P., 622 Morgan Av.	46	4
MEYER, Annie, St. Cath. Hosp.	62	3
MINOR, Frank B., 204 Navy St.	1	4
MOHR, Mary, 149 Bergen St.	54	3
MORAN, Florence, 180 Eagle St.	1	4
MAHONEY, Margaret, 102 S. 4th St.	76	4
MILLER, Clara A., 273 Central Av.	18	4
McALEER, 354 Jefferson Av.	61	3
PINK, Emily J., 1,147 Decatur St.	44	4
ROBINSON, Sarah E., 117 Oak St.	75	5
SHUTTLEWORTH, Henrietta A., 120 Franklin Av.	51	5
STOIA, Giovanni, 458 Carroll St.	1	5
SANDS, Alexander, 180 India St.	43	4
STRASSER, Cornelia, 3 Garnet St.	56	4
SCHAAD, Adele, 716 5th Av.	3	4
STORDEUR, Rose, 221 Kingsland Av.	27	3
SCHROEDER, W. H., 584 Lorimer St.	1	5
TOTH, Paul, L. I. College Hosp.	45	4
THOMASEN, Wm., Norwegian Hosp.	29	3
THOMAS, Mary, Meth. Epis. Hosp.	69	4
TAGGART, Ellen M., M. E. Hosp.	9	5
VIOLA, Mary J., 555 Kent Av.	1	4
VELSOR, Mary, 188 Skillman Av.	61	4
ZUELCH, Amelia, Kings Co. Hosp.	45	4
ZONZIA, Bridget, St. Peter's Hosp.	60	4

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches 11 and 8; evening subject, "If Christ Came to Russia."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D STREET, West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Nourishing Word"; 7 P. M., "Is Conversion a Reality?" Everybody welcome. Baptism

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th St.
Rev. R. F. JOHNSTON, D.D., Pastor.
Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
The pastor will preach.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 31st St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., will preach; morning topic, "Brotherhood and Adversity"; evening, Religion and the Workshop"; Bible classes and Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.; services in this church every Sunday during the Summer months; seats free. All welcome.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE South.—Dr. Somers will preach at 10:45 A. M., and the Rev. James M. Price at 7:30 P. M. and 7:45 P. M. Communion after morning service. Select music by quartet.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.,
Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor.
Public worship: 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
The pastor will preach both services.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway and 76th St., Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 A. M. Evening choral service, with sermon, at 8 P. M.

PILGRIM (CONGREGATIONAL), MADISON AV. and 121st St., Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, LL. D., Rector.—8, 11, and 4 o'clock. Preacher, the rector.

CATHEDRAL CRYPT, 113TH ST. AND AMsterdam Av.—Sunday, June 7th, 10 A. M., Trinity ordination of candidates to diaconate and priesthood.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway and 71st St., Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER STRONG, Rector. Services 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; seats free; choral evensong; preacher, the rector. All welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low masses, 7:30; 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, 10:45; solemn evensong, 4; processions.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., REV. PERCY S. GRANT, Rector.
Morning service.....11 A. M.
Evening service.....8 P. M.
The Rector will preach.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St.—Communion, 8 and 9 o'clock. Concone's Mass and Sermon, 10:30. Evensong, 4.

NEW YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CITY Mission Society.—The Rite of Confirmation will be administered at the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Almshouse, E. L., on Trinity Sunday, June 7th, at 4 o'clock, and by the bishop of East Carolina at the Church of the Holy Comforter, 20th St. at 2:30 P. M. Friends of the City Mission Society are cordially invited to be present.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity.—Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor, will hold services in the N. Y. M. C. H. building, 318 West 57th St., 11 A. M.; Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (St. James.) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Sunday school 9:45, preaching 11 A. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. P. Kester, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 33th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Service at 11 A. M.

DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS will preach in Grace M. E. Church, West 104th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., at 11 and 8. Morning: "The Comforter." Evening: "A Prince's Downfall."

JANE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, Hudson River, near 90th. Frank P. Holmes, President.—Communion (morning) Dr. C. W. Pierson preaches in the evening; Sabbath school, 2:30, Wm. D. Udell, Supt.; Epworth League, 6:30, Robert Brown, President. Vested choir, processional; Prof. Farwell Cole, director.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Cor. 60th St.
REV. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., preaching by the pastor, followed by service of Holy Communion; 8 P. M., preaching by the pastor, subject, "The Song of Trust"; evening subject, "Consider Jesus."
Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Mid-week social devotional service, Wednesday at 8 P. M.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 41st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. W. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, 76th St. and Columbus Avenue.—Rev. Andrew Gillies, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject: "The Worthy Communicant," followed by the Lord's Supper. Evening subject: "Solomon's Request and God's Response." Seats free. All invited.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"CHRIST'S KINDRED."
8 P. M.—"SOME OTHERS WAYS."
Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., between the Square and 6th Av., Rev. Dr JOHN J. REED, Pastor.
10:30—Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.
7:45—"Perilous Journey: Determined Purpose."

7th Av. Metropolitan Temple, 14th St., near 7th Av., Rev. Robert S. Rainsford, D. D., Rector. Communion, 10:30; followed by sermon by the pastor, who will preach also 7:45. Prayer meeting Wednesday. Hubert Henry Booth will give his splendidly illustrated lectures on "The Early Christians" Thursday and Friday. Popular concert to-night.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers:
WILLIAM R. HUNTINGTON, D. D.,
Rev. Shepherd Knapp.
Services Sunday, June 7th,
Rev. Shepherd Knapp
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.
Weekly Evening Service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., West of Broadway, Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, Assistant.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by Dr. Smith and 8 P. M. by Mr. Keeler. Communion at 4:30 P. M. Sunday school at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Meeting at 6:45. Educational meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Ave. and 55th St.
REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Pastor,
Services on June 7th at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
REV. HENRY H. JESSUP, D. D., of Beirut, Syria,
will preach a missionary sermon in the morning. In the afternoon his topic will be "Why Seek Ye the Living Among the Dead?" Wednesday Evening Service commences at 8:15. The public is cordially invited.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 59th St. and Fourth Av. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preparatory service Wednesday next 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.
Rev. PLEASANT HUNTER, D. D., Pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 125TH St., Nos. Madison Av.—Services, 11 and 8; Rev. John Fox, D. D.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. Corner Seventy-third St.
DR. HOWARD CROSBY ARMSTRONG JOHNSTON, Pastor.
11 A. M., communion; 8 P. M., praise service.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., corner of 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M.; Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., pastor; Rev. William W. Coe, assistant minister, will preach.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street.
Howard Duffield, D. D., pastor, will preach.
11 A. M., "Life Tests, No. 1."
4:30 P. M., "The Christian Who Counts."

REV. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D.
Westminster Presbyterian, 23d St., near 7th Av., 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Song service.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d Street.
Rev. Robert Mackenzie, D. D., Pastor.
Services, 11 A. M., Communion, 4 P. M.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Spring St., near Varick.—Preaching Sunday morning at 10:45; also evening at 7:45, by the pastor, Rev. H. B. Bates.

THIRTEENTH ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Between 6th and 7th Aves., Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor.—Rev. Arthur O. Pritchard preaches Sunday morning at 10:45 and evening at 7:45. Sunday school 2:30.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The Pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. In the afternoon of to-morrow the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed at 4 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 8th and 9th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. John Balcom Day, D. D., pastor will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; communion service at 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
24 Av. and 7th St.,
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister,
Rev. W. H. S. DEMAREST, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.,
Rev. DAVID JAMES BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"The Weeping Daughters of Jerusalem."
Evening—"The Story of Mnason."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 48th St.,
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"The Life Which Burns and Shines."
Evening—"Jonah the Story of the First Scotch Church."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.,
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister.
Rev. HENRY DU BOIS MULFORD, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 54th St., Rev. A. E. Dunpree, D. D., Minister.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M., and Wednesday evening.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—At 11 A. M., the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper and the members received. Dr. Kittredge will preach at 8 P. M. Christian Endeavor meeting at 7:15 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN.) 4th Avenue and 20th Street.
Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor, will preach. Subject: "A Century of Religious Emancipation," (with reference to centennial of William Ellery Channing's ordination to the ministry.) Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will speak at 11; subject, "The Miracle of Man." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St. and Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Dr. Savage will preach. Subject, "Is it a Duty to be Cheerful." All cordially invited.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 143 West 31st St., evening, 7:45; Rev. Stanley O'Connor, pastor; Rev. Richard W. Owens preaches. All invited.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—Service 11 A. M. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., pastor. Subject: "How Shall We Keep Sunday?"

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., East of Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.—Church service at 11 A. M., with sermon by the pastor.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY AND JUBILEE services, Church of St. John the Evangelist, Wainwright Memorial, corner Waverley Place and West 11th Street, Sunday, June 7, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Monday and Tuesday, 8th and 9th inst., at 8 P. M. All friends, former parishioners, and the public are invited. Offerings will found endowment fund.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 157-162 West 45th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

90,000 SUNDAY SCHOOL PUPILS ON PARADE

Mayor Low, in Brooklyn, Reviews the Largest Divisions.

The proudest day in all the year with Brooklyn children and Brooklyn mothers was yesterday, the day of the seventy-fourth anniversary parade of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union. Under the gray skies 90,000 youngsters—white-frocked girls and smartly groomed boys—marched happily, their fond mammas looking on and the Mayor of the city reviewing them. The almost endless columns of little ones, winding through the avenues and the park, Brooklynites felt, was a sight to banish all fears as to "race suicide" in the Borough of Churches at least.

The 90,000 children in line represented 226 Sunday schools in the western district of the borough. When finally the big parade was over all flocked back to the churches for the not least important feature of the day—the cake and cream.

Preceding the parade was a luncheon at the Oxford Club, given to the guests of honor by William Berri. Mayor Low was unable to attend the luncheon. He went direct to the reviewing stand in Prospect Park. At the luncheon were Police Commissioner Greene, President Russell W. McKee of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union, Henry A. Rogers, President of the Board of Education; Borough President Swanstrom, Park Commissioner Young, the Rev. A. H. McKinney, Secretary of the New York State Sunday School Association, and others. Following the luncheon the guests drove out to the reviewing stands on the Long Meadow, in Prospect Park.

The division which marched in the park was the Prospect Park Division, the largest in the union. About 15,000 children were in line. The scene as the gayly dressed children gathered on the broad green field was a most picturesque one. After some singing exercises the thirty-one schools in the division began their march toward the reviewing stands. They approached the stands in two columns from either side of the meadow, and, marching as if to form a huge "V," met at the stands and passed between them.

Mayor Low was to have also reviewed the Clinton Division, the second largest in the union, but was obliged to go to Manhattan from the park. The other guests who viewed the Prospect Park parade reviewed that of the Clinton Division. This division turned out 12,000 strong. A "baby carriage brigade" was an interesting feature in this procession. About 100 babies, in carriages and in their mothers' arms, were in line. The parade was in Clinton Avenue, the reviewing stand being at Clinton and Lafayette Avenues.

The Bushwick Division numbered about 12,000 children. The parade took place on Bushwick Avenue, and was reviewed at Bushwick Avenue and Linden Street.

Seventeen other smaller divisions of the union paraded in the East New York, Ocean Hill, Bay Ridge, Flatbush, Brooklyn Heights, St. Mark's, South Brooklyn, and other districts of the borough.

CITY STREETS AS WAREHOUSES.

Merchants to Consider Measures to Obviate the Truck Nuisance.

There is to be a meeting Monday afternoon in the offices of the F. C. Linde Company, Varick and Beach Streets, of the merchants who largely use trucks in their business, to consider and indorse some measure that shall do away with the nuisances of using the city streets and pavements as warehouses, it being realized by the warehousing people that the present system will not be allowed by the Police Department, and that the sixty days granted them to work under the old system will soon be at an end. William H. Gibson, Chairman of the Dry Goods Merchants' Association, said yesterday afternoon:

"I am sorry to see the Mayor quoted as saying that the business men of the west side are not giving due attention to the matter of street traffic, and that they are showing a total lack of interest in the matter. The Mayor is misinformed. We have carefully considered the various plans that have been offered to the Board of Aldermen for the regulation of street traffic. We are, I believe, heartily in favor of a rule that no truck shall stand backed up over the sidewalk except for the actual purpose of loading and unloading, and we are ready and glad to help the city in ridding itself of old conditions if reasonable provisions for the conduct of our business are substituted for the former regulations."

Biographical Reference Work.

The National Newspaper Association, which publishes The Successful American, a monthly biographical work containing portraits and sketches of prominent men in all walks of life, is now issuing bound volumes of the publication for use in reference libraries.

Don't saturate your system with poisonous tonics which give temporary stimulation that is always followed by a weakening reaction. What you need is something to rest and build up the tired organs of the body—not something to destroy them.

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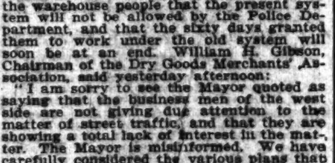
They do it by causing your stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys to work in harmony to relieve the blood of impurities, and promote assimilation.



25 cents for fifty tablets at all druggists. The Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Detroit, Mich.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for June 14, 1903.

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SUBJECT—Paul at Rome. Acts, xxvi. 19-29.

GOLDEN TEXT—I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ. Rom., i., 16.

The place where Paul and his companions were wrecked proved to be what is now known as "the Harbor of St. Paul," in the Island of Malta, modern investigation showing that the peculiarities of soundings and currents so graphically described by St. Luke still exist in that harbor. The island was then known as "Melita." It lies in the Mediterranean about 60 miles to the southwest of Sicily, and some 200 miles from the coast of Africa. It is not more than 17 miles long and 9 across at the widest part. It lies in the direct track of a vessel drifting, as this one did, from the Island of Crete. It is now under the dominion of Great Britain, and contains about 100,000 inhabitants.

At the time of Paul's shipwreck, however, it was but thinly populated by inhabitants of Phenician origin. It was then under the Roman Government. As the people, however, did not use either the Greek or Latin language they were looked upon as barbarians by those who did. The term "barberous people" (v. 2) therefore simply signifies that they were foreigners to both Greeks and Romans. They were evidently not cruel savages, but of an amiable, kind, and friendly spirit, although they were heathen. St. Luke says they "showed us no little kindness, for they kindled a fire and received us every one because of the present rain and because of the cold," (v. 2.)

After "three months" stay in the island, with the opening of Spring navigation again became safe. Then the sailing to Italy of another corn "ship of Alexandria which had wintered in the isle" (v. 11) offered an opportunity to the centurion to proceed on his journey to Rome with his prisoners. When they departed the grateful natives of the islands, having received through Paul rich "spiritual things," loaded him and his companions with such "carnal things" (Rom., xv. 27.) "as were necessary" (v. 10.) The "sign" of the vessel "was Castor and Pollux," (v. 11;) that is, at the prow were two carved images or paintings of the twin sons of Jupiter, demi-gods who were supposed to be the special guardians of seamen.

Sailing almost due north, their first landing was at Syracuse, on the eastern coast of Sicily. There they were detained "three days, (verse 12,) probably by stress of weather, for they were apparently obliged to go out of their way—or fetch a compass (verse 13)—to reach Rhegium, which is almost due north on the Straits of Massena. There they were also detained a day. Then a favorable wind from the south, carried them quickly by the volcanoes of Stromboli and Etna, into the Bay of Naples, at the foot of Vesuvius. The distance from Rhegium was about 180 miles, and the place of landing was Puteoli on the northern side of the bay, and the shipping place for the commerce of Western Italy with Egypt. There they were easily recognised long before reaching the shore, by the spreading of their topsail—a sign belonging to Alexandrian corn ships, but denied to all others. (Conybeare and Howson.) So Paul finished his journey by the sea. The rest of the way to Rome was overland.

THE STOP AT PUTEOLI.

At Puteoli he found some Christian Jews, or "brethren," (verse 14,) who "desired" him "to tarry with them seven days." This desire was evidently gratified by Julius, the centurion, and Paul was given the opportunity to have at least one, and perhaps two, Sabbath services with them.

Then leaving Puteoli by the great public road to the northeast, they reached the City of Capua. Here they struck the famous Appian Way—the "queen of roads"—built by Applus Claudius more than 300 years before Christ. More than 400 years after Christ, it was described as being in perfect order, the stones being so accurately joined together that the whole surface of the road appeared as if made of but one huge slab.

Following the Appian Way from Capua, by a winding route they reached the town of Anzur on the coast. From this place the road ran almost in a pretty straight line to Rome, and for some distance it ran parallel to the canal built by Augustus to drain the Pontine Marshes. The traveler, therefore, could continue on the roadway, or take a boat to Appii Forum, where the canal terminated. We are not told, however, which route the centurion followed. But Appii Forum being the termination of the canal, naturally abounded with bargemen and low taverns. It was nearly fifty miles from Rome, but neither the character of the place, nor the distance, prevented representatives from the Christian Church in Rome from going to Paul there. With this addition to their numbers, the company proceeded about ten miles further to a place called "The Three Taverns," (v. 15.) Why so named is not known. There, probably, they met another delegation from Rome.

And thus journeyed on to the imperial city—a city of about 2,000,000 inhabitants, nearly one-half of whom were slaves. From the Court down, all grades of society were utterly corrupt. Into this city Paul came an "Ambassador in bonds" (Eph., vi., 20,) that, like His Master, he might "preach deliverance to the captives." (Lu., iv. 18.) He was probably at once transferred by Julius to the Captain of the Praetorian Guards, (v. 16, R. V.,) but the statement of this fact is omitted from many ancient authorities. (R. V. margin.) The Captain of the "Guard" at this time was Burrus, one of Nero's preceptors, and his wisest adviser. Notwithstanding these facts, however, he was soon after put to death by the order of Nero. Probably because of some good word spoken to him by Julius, Paul received at his hands special privileges. Instead of being kept in close confinement he was suffered to dwell by himself," but according to the Roman law, "with a soldier that kept him."

Thus Paul entered Rome. His position as a prisoner was his protection. It was God's way of putting around him the whole power of the Roman Empire. In this way he was delivered from the hands of his own people, and given the opportunity in the capital of the world, to make a last appeal to them before they were cast off. The Jews, however, of the unbelieving Jews of Rome with Paul was probably arranged under the advice, and with the assistance of his friends, to put him in his right position before them. His character as a prisoner—and his appeal to Caesar—would otherwise have exposed him unjustly to suspicion and neglect. At this favorable view, therefore, he frankly and fully explained the whole matter to them. His statements were as frankly received as they were given, and the result was that another day was appointed to hear his views more fully "concerning this sect" to which he belonged, and of which they said, "we know that everywhere it is spoken against." (v. 22.) This was an exceedingly important meeting.

NO TALK OF "SECT."

For when they came together they evidently expected to hear a great deal about the origin and growth, the tenets and ritual, the laws and ceremonies, which were peculiar to this "sect" or "party." (Young.) So they came "in great number." (v. 23, R V.) But Paul had nothing to say which would gratify this curiosity. He simply, and only, spoke to them concerning "the kingdom of God, persuading them concerning Jesus, both out of the law of Moses and out of the prophets, from morning till evening." (v. 23.) This was a grander, and far more important subject than any connected with any "sect." Yet, even to this day, men are everywhere more interested in discussions concerning sects than they are in hearing of a Saviour.

It is also important to notice the manner in which Paul spoke as well as the person of whom he spoke. He did not advance theories and opinions of his own, neither did he dwell upon the work of the Gospel, nor yet upon its influence for good wherever it had been preached. But his one great aim and object was to fix attention upon Jesus of Nazareth. "The Word of God" was his all-sufficient authority. He examined and explained it. He showed that all of the sacrifices and services demanded by the law pointed to "the man Christ Jesus," (1 Tim., ii., 5,) and that in Him all the prophecies of the prophets found their fulfillment. That He was, in fact, none other than their long-looked-for Messiah, who would not indeed deliver them from the power of Rome, but who would "save His people from their sins." (Matt., i., 21.)

To these strong arguments from the Scriptures he added the testimony of his own experiences. For he "testified," or bore witness, by his own conversion from just such false views of the Messiah as they held that all that he had brought before them was indeed the truth concerning the "kingdom of God." (v. 23.) But he did not stop there. He pleaded with them, "persuading" them with earnest entreaties, to accept Jesus as their Saviour and Redeemer, the One who could and would satisfy all of their hopes.

It must have been a deeply interesting meeting. It continued "from morning till evening." (V. 23.) To the Jews their Scriptures were everything. It was one of their boasts "that unto them were committed the oracles of God." (Rom., iii., 2.) And now—as when Jesus explained them to the Disciples on the road to Emmaus, their hearts burned within them—so it must have been with these Jews who listened to Paul. Their Scriptures must have appeared in a new light. Dark passages were made plain, and earnest exhortation was carried home with persuasive force. No wonder that the attention was unflagging. It was vital truth to which they were listening, told by an earnest and eloquent advocate. Surely every one will be convinced, and a pentecostal ingathering will be witnessed!

But no! Even when Paul preached, the same results followed as often with the feeblest teacher. "Some believed the things that were spoken, and some believed not." (V. 24.) The arguments were sound, the reasoning clear, and the appeal powerful; but the great body of the hearers were evidently not submissive to the truth. They were awakened and interested, so that they "had great reasoning among themselves" (V. 29,) but that was all. Like their brethren at Antioch in Pisidia, they put far from them the grace of God, judging themselves "unworthy of everlasting life." (xiii. 46.)

Seeing this result, Paul admonished them concerning it by referring to the words of the Holy Ghost as given to the prophet Isaiah. (Isa., vi., 9-10.) Six times are these words referred to in the New Testament for the same purpose. Matthew, Mark, and Luke all report that our Lord quoted them in connection with His parable of "The Sower." (Matt., xiii., 14-15; Mk., iv., 12; Lu., viii., 10.) John quotes them as accounting for the unbelief of the people in Jesus, notwithstanding that "He had done so many miracles before them." xii., 37-41.) and Paul himself quotes them here, and again in his Epistle to the Romans. (xi., 8.)

REALIZED HIS SIN.

When they were spoken to Isaiah he was told that they would be needed "until cities be waste without inhabitant, and houses without man, and the land become utterly waste," (Isa., vi., 11 R. V.,) that is, until there should be none to hear them. At the time, he says, he stood in the immediate presence of God, who was "sitting upon a throne, high and lifted up," and he was overwhelmed with the surpassing glory all around him. In such surroundings he realized that he was a sinful man, and in fear he cried out: "Woe is me, for I am undone; because I am a man of unclean lips, and I dwell in the midst of a people of unclean lips; for mine eyes have seen the King, the Lord of Hosts." But one of the Seraphim "touched his lips with a live coal which he had taken with the tongs from the altar," the great altar whereon atonement for sin was made. Thus cleansed—and anointed—he was fitted to go out among men and proclaim the word of the Lord.

Such a man was Paul. He had seen the Lord—the King—in the way, and found Him to be his Saviour. Touched with the fire of His atoning love, he proclaimed Him to these His people. But, as of old, their eyes and ears and hearts were all closed. It was not because the Gospel was not true nor because it did not meet the necessities of their case, but because they would not accept it. Their eyes had not been closed or their ears stopped or their hearts hardened by some irresistible power, but they themselves had closed and stopped and hardened them. Theirs was their wilful act. It is just the same when men refuse the Gospel in our midst to-day as it was in Rome more than 1,800 years ago.

This was the last appeal to the Jews, as Jews. They rejected "the truth" to believe a lie, and Paul turned from them to the Gentiles, (v. 28.) In "the Ghetto" of Rome there stands to-day a Romish church which faces the whole Jewish population. Over its portal there are inscribed in Hebrew these words from the prophet Isaiah: "I have spread out my hands all the day unto a rebellious people, which walketh in a way that was not good, after their own thoughts." (lxv., 2.)

But while the Jews rejected the Gospel the Gentiles received it. For two years Paul ministered to them, (v. 30.) Contemporaneous history makes no mention of his trial, and it may be that he was never tried at all at this time, but after two years was quietly set at liberty. Perhaps some word from Agrippa that he had found nothing in him "worthy of death or of bonds" (xxvi., 31) contributed to bring about this result. His accusers having gotten rid of him in Palestine, were probably satisfied, and never appeared in Rome to press their charges against him. These two years of confinement, however, were very busy and very fruitful years with him. By the regular changing of his guard he became acquainted with many officers and soldiers, so that he wrote to the Philippians: "The things which happened unto me have fallen out rather unto the progress of the Gospel, so that my bonds became manifest in Christ throughout the whole praetorian guard and to all the rest," (Phil., i., 12, 13, R. V.)

During this time he also wrote, according to Lardner, the Epistles to the Ephesians, the Philippians, I. Timothy, to the Colossians, to Philemon, and to the Hebrews. Besides all this, he had many opportunities, which he improved, for private and personal ministrations, for we are told that he "received all that came in unto him," and that he preached to all "the kingdom of God, teaching the things concerning the Lord Jesus Christ with all boldness, none forbidding him." (Vv. 30-31, R. V.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is said of the place where Paul was shipwrecked?

When, and under what circumstances, was the journey to Rome continued, and what were the incidents of the way?

What was the nature of the first meeting with the unbelieving Jews?

What was their expectation in the second meeting, and how did he meet it?

Why was it a peculiarly interesting meeting, and what was the effect of Paul's preaching?

With what Scripture did he admonish them, and what is said of it?

To whom did he then turn, and what is said of his imprisonment?

REFORMED CHURCH DEBATE.

Veterans Resist Changes in the Liturgy —Gain in Membership.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 5.—Revision of the liturgy was the bone of contention in the Reformed Church Synod to-day. A report from the Revision Committee recommending that the forms be shortened precipitated a long debate. Veteran churchmen who venerate old forms fought the proposed changes and will continue their opposition to-morrow when the discussion is to be resumed.

The form for infant baptism, in which the words "conceived and born in sin" were eliminated, was adopted, but an attempt will be made to-morrow to reconsider the vote.

The revised form for the marriage ceremony does not contain the words "obey him" in the question put to the bride. The orthodox delegates will fight hard to retain the old form. They will likewise seek to retain the form for the communion service wherein "thieves, liars, drunkards, adulterers," and other commandment breakers are forbidden to partake of the sacrament. The proposed new service does not specify these particular sins, but admonishes all those "who are continuing in open and unrepented sins" to "keep themselves from the table of the Lord."

The fight against revision is led by the Rev. Dr. George S. Bishop of Orange.

The report of the state of religion submitted to-day shows that the Reformed Church prospered last year. The Church now has a membership of 112,173, a gain of over 2,000. Five new churches were established in 1902, and the Church contributions to the various boards and for maintenance foot up $290,843. Of this amount $107,577 went to the Board of Foreign Missions.

Zion A. M. E. Church's New Site.

The Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church has bought a site for a new church on the upper west side, consisting of the three lots, 75 by 100, on the south side of Eighty-ninth Street, 325 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue. About six weeks ago the congregation sold its property at the northeast corner of Bleecker and Tenth Streets to a firm of real estate operators. The up-town site was bought from Joseph Holland through Brokers Young & Gahren and Richard V. Harnett & Co.

Oppose Change of Church Name.

DENVER, Col., June 5.—The Diocese of Colorado of the Episcopal Church has voted down a resolution to recommend to the General Assembly a change in the name of the Church.

Steamers to New Orleans.

The Southern Pacific Company announces that it has arranged for the departure of its New Orleans steamers hereafter on Wednesdays at 3 P. M.

MRS. TOWNSEND'S WILL STANDS.

Surrogate Admits the Testament Benefiting Joseph H. Mahan.

Surrogate Thomas yesterday admitted to probate the will of Mrs. Adeline Darrow Townsend, over which a contest was made by the relatives who objected to having the bulk of her estate go to Joseph H. Mahan, a protégé and one-time law partner of her husband. Mrs. Townsend died last February at her home, at 306 Madison Avenue, and the will offered for probate was dated in November last. Mahan was the beneficiary, and it was shown in the contest that he had been brought up by the Townsends and would have been adopted by them but for his objection to changing his name.

Several cousins contested the will on the ground that it was made by Mrs. Townsend after the death of her husband, and while she was said to have been under the influence of Spiritualists; that she was not of sound mind, and that she virtually was kept a prisoner in her own house. Surrogate Thomas said there was no doubt that the will filed was the last will of Mrs. Townsend, and that she was under no undue influence when it was made. He said that, while Mrs. Townsend appeared to have been an investigator of Spiritualism, there was nothing in that to invalidate her will.

Outward Bound Steerage Passengers.

The White Star Line steamship Oceanic, which sailed from here on Wednesday, had 327 first, 255 second, and 1,125 third class passengers. This is the largest number of third-class passengers carried from here this season. The majority were Scandinavians and Irish, the latter mostly girls going over for a visit.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Saturday, June 6.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 1 P. M. Motion calendar.

Adjourned cases.
2—Baker vs. American Stove Co.
3—Osborn vs. Wash. Post Co.
4—Hattel vs. Moore.
5—Pimpel vs. Phila. Pneumatic Tool Co.
6—Ullman vs. H. A. Brownell Co.
7—Nat. Meter Co. vs. Village of Cold Spring.
8—Maud vs. Flanagan.
9—Edison Phonograph Co. vs. Nat. Phono. Co.
10—Anglo. Cont. Chem. Works vs. Hartford.
12—Painton Elec. Co. vs. Elec. Boat Co.
13—Rinehart vs. H. A. Thomas Co.
14—Howell vs. Frank.

Cases noticed.
14—Marvel Co. vs. Pearl-Tullar Co.
15—Werkmeister vs. Am. Tobacco Co.
16—Hoyt vs. Gerken.
17—Heckman vs. Eddy.
18—Bouche Fils Co. vs. E. Cusinier Co.
19—Dun vs. Internat. News Agency.
20—Iron Clad Mfg. Co. vs. Orange Co. Milk Association.
21—Baldwin, &c., Fabrik vs. Hoppe.
22—Young vs. Higley.
23—Iron Clad Mfg. Co. vs. Dalrymen's Mfg. Co.
24—Van Tine vs. Hilands.
25—N. Y. Phonograph Co. vs. Nat. Phonograph Co.
26—In re Ellis.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, June 5.—The Court of Appeals today handed down the following decisions:

Farmers and Merchants' State Bank, appellant, vs. Stringer, respondent.—Wanstall, executor, vs. Preferred Accident Insurance Company of New York, appellant.—Motions to dismiss appeal granted, with costs in this court and $10 costs of motion.

Dwyer, &c., vs. Degnon-McLean Construction Company, appellant.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with $10 costs.

Shipman vs. Protected Home Circle, appellant.—Motion to amend remittitur denied, with $10 costs.

Slater and another, executors, vs. Slater, individually, &c.—Motion to amend remittitur granted, and remittitur ordered returned for amendment in accordance with the opinion.—Form of opinion to be settled on notice by O'Brien, J.

Muhlker vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company and another, appellant.—Motion to amend remittitur granted, and remittitur ordered recalled in order that there may be inserted therein the clauses necessary to make the remittitur in this case the same as the remittitur in the case of Nicholls vs. O'Neil, and Schols against this defendant, decided June 2, 1903.—Koehler and another, appellants, vs. Brady.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Westerfield and another, appellants, vs. Rogers et al.—Motion for reargument denied, and the remittitur recalled and amended so as to provide that "the judgment entered upon the report of the referee should be modified by deducting from the amount found owning by Thomas Rogers, the amount of $131,778.53, which had been appropriated by Cauldwell prior to the 8th of December, 1895, with the interest allowed thereon; and that the judgment herein directing a sale of the property in the trust fund created by Cauldwell should be modified by adding thereto, that out of the proceeds of such property the amount paid out by the new trustees for the preservation of the property after the removal of Cauldwell, and the attorney, with the consent of the plaintiffs, be first paid; and that the remaining proceeds of such property, if any, be applied upon the moneys appropriated by Cauldwell prior to the 8th day of December, 1895; and if any remains it be applied upon the joint indebtedness of the two trustees; and that the judgment as so modified be affirmed, with costs to these plaintiffs. In all other particulars as unalterable in form of the judgment to be settled by Haight, J.

Calendar for Monday, June 8: 445, 286, 436, 120, 176, 444, 289, 292.

Appellate Division Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

Engelbert Zardet et al., respondents, vs. Western Electric Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M. P. M. A. M.
Sun rises...4:30|Sun sets...7:27|Moon sets...2:24

High Water This Day.

A. M. A. M. A. M.
S. Hook...4:38|Gov. Isl'd...5:07|H. Gate...7:08
P. M. P. M. P. M.
S. Hook...5:03|Gov. Isl'd...5:36|H. Gate...7:32

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alleni, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Astoria, Glasgow	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Bratsberg, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, Porto Rico via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Comal, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
El Siglo, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Hohenzollern, Italy via Naples	11:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Kroonland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London	....	3:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	....	3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Toronto, Hull	....	....
Umbria, Liverpool via Queenstown	9:30 A. M. *11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Zulia, Curacao and Venezuela, &c	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, JUNE 8.

Talisman, Martinique	10:00 A. M.	....

TUESDAY, JUNE 9.

Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Bolivia, Haiti	4:30 P. M.	....
Carpathia, Liverpool	....	4:00 P. M.
Citta di Milano, Genoa	8:30 A. M.	....
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	11:30 A. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Moltke, Hamburg	....	4:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10.

Almarantense, Barbados	12:00 M.	....
Kaffir Prince, Brazil	11:30 A. M.	....
Alamo, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Chalmette, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German trans-atlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at §5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday and Thursday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at §11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Riojun Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hyades. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for Vladivostok, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Pleiades. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May §30 and up to June §20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, (specially addressed only,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, and China, and specially addressed mail for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to June §26, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to July §5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 6.

Alamo, Galveston, May 28.
Arkansas, Copenhagen, May 15.
Colorado, Hull, May 24.
El Dorado, Galveston, May 30.
Hekla, Christiansand, May 23.
Marco Minghetti, Naples, May 23.
Nord Amerika, Naples, May 28.
St. Paul, Southampton, May 30.
Tauric, Liverpool, May 21.

SUNDAY, JUNE 7.

Roma, Naples, May 23.
La Bretagne, Havana, May 30.
Neustria, Gibraltar, May 25.

MONDAY, JUNE 8.

Chalmette, New Orleans, June 3.
El Valle, Galveston, June 2.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, May 27.
Minnehaha, London, May 30.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, May 27.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, May 30.
Victorian, Liverpool, May 29.
Zeeland, Antwerp, May 30.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9.

El Sud, Galveston, June 3.
Jersey City, Swansea, May 28.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, June 2.
Seguranca, Colon, June 2.
Umbria, Naples, May 27.

Arrived.

SS Seneca, (Br.,) Beynon, Yokohama, &c., March 3, with mdse. to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M. and anchored in thick fog.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to C. Foster.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Boston, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Old Dominion, Burton, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Bettancourt, Lisbon, &c., May 20, with mdse. to G. Amsinck & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Clarendon, (Br.,) Hawick, Manzanillo, &c., May 17, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M., 4th.

SS El Monte, Maxson, New Orleans, with mdse. to the Southern Pacific Company.

SS New York, Marmion, San Domingo City, &c., May 26, with mdse., passengers, and mails to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:20 A. M., 4th, and anchored in thick fog.

SS Arimatea, (Aust.,) Vidilich, Trieste, &c., April 30, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Citta di Milano, (Ital.,) De Barbieri, Genoa, May 14, and Naples, 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Weimar, (Ger.,) Petersen, Naples, May 22, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:12 A. M.

SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) Scott, London, May 21, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 7:05 P. M.

SS Gerty Castle, (Br.,) Marshall, Cape Town, &c., May 6, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M., 4th.

SS Perugia, (Br.,) Johnstone, Marseilles, May 16, Leghorn, 18th, and Naples, 23, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 10:25 P. M., 4th.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Seminole, Staples, Boston, June 5, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Saugstad, (Nor.,) Bull, Azua, May 28, with sugar to Hugh Kelly; vessel to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS City of Macon, Fisher, Savannah, June 3, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Lucania, from Liverpool and Queenstown. Twenty miles east of Nantucket at 4:30 P. M.

SS Carpathia, from Liverpool and Queenstown. Thirty miles east of Nantucket at 4:30 P. M.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, Hamburg, May 28, Southampton and Cherbourg, 29th, with mdse., passengers, and mails to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., east, light breeze; foggy.

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Sailed.

SS El Mar, for Galveston.
SS Emilia, (Aust.,) for Trieste via Tampa and New Orleans.
SS Evelyn, for Punta Gorda.
SS Antilla, (Br.,) for Nassau.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.
SS Ormley, (Br.,) for Port Natal.
SS Simon Dumois, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Dania, (Dan.,) for Santiago de Cuba.
SS Hilltarn, (Br.,) for Galveston.
SS Manitou, (Br.,) for London.
SS Tennyson, (Br.,) for Pernambuco, Bahia, &c.
SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Waccamaw, for Georgetown.
SS Manuel Calvo, (Span.,) for Cadiz, Barcelona, &c.
SS Cymric, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS City of Washington, for Tampico.
SS Horda, (Nor.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Prins Willem I., (Dutch,) for St. Marc, Port au Prince, Demerara, &c.
SS Star of New Zealand, (Br.,) for Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, &c.
SS Comanche, for Boston.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 5.—SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 2:25 P. M. to-day and proceeded.
SS Bluecher, (Ger.,) Capt. Krech, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 8:55 A. M. to-day and proceeded.
SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Lotze, from New York for ——, passed the Lizard yesterday.
SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New York for Boulogne and Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.
SS Hellig Olav, (Dan.,) Capt. Holst, from New York for Christiansand and Copenhagen, passed Butt of Lewis to-day.
SS Maranhense, (Br.,) Capt. Casey, from New York for Manaos, arr. at Para yesterday.
SS Sicilian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Hanks, from New York via Azores for Palermo, arr. at Naples yesterday.
SS Princess Irene, (Ger.,) Capt. Dannemann, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa at 9 A. M. to-day.
SS Rhodesian, (Br., late Matatua,) Capt. Holmes, for New York, sld. from Barry yesterday.
SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Moville to-day.
SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, for New York, sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., yesterday.
SS Consuelo, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, for New York, sld. from Hull to-day.
SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Capt. Bailey, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.
SS Congo, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York for Hull, passed Isle of Wight to-day.
SS Satsuma, (Br.,) Capt. Chubb, from New York via Norfolk for Aden, Singapore, &c., arr. at Algiers May 30.
SS Sailor Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York for Buenos Ayres and Rosario, arr. at Montevideo May 31.
SS Sardegna, (Ital.,) Capt. Montano, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa June 2.
SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Fournier, from New York, arr. at Havre at 5 P. M. to-day.
SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, from Palermo for New York, arr. at Gibraltar to-day.
SS United States, (Dan.,) Capt. Wulff, for New York, sld. from Copenhagen to-day.
SS Susquehanna, (Br.,) Capt. Hendry, for New York, sld. from Rio Janeiro yesterday.
SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from Hamburg for New York via Cherbourg, sld. from Southampton at 5:30 P. M. to-day.
SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 12:30 A. M., 6th, and proceeded.
SS Armenian, (Br.,) Capt. Steel, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.
SS Marquette, (Br.,) Capt. Lowe, from New York via Southampton, arr. at this port to-day.
SS Cedric, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, for New York via Queenstown, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

Notice to Mariners.

TEXAS.

GALVESTON LIGHT VESSEL STATION.

(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts 1902, Page 222, No. 1,175; List of Beacons and Buoys, Eighth Lighthouse District, 1902, Page 40.)

Near the middle of the dredged channel between the jetties at the entrance to Galveston Harbor, about 1¾ miles inside their outer ends. —Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about June 5, 1903, Light Vessel No. 28 will be replaced on the station, and the whistling buoy, now marking the station, will then be withdrawn. No change has been made in Light Vessel No. 28 as to characteristics of light, fog signal, or general appearance.

(Lighthouse Board Notices to Mariners Nos. 31 and 42 of 1903, and Bulletin No. 144.)

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 5.—The rendering plant of the Connecticut Abattoir and Oil Corporation, two miles outside the city, was burned to-day. It is believed the damage will amount to $40,000; partly insured.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Fire to-day in the building occupied by the Vega Dress Suit Company, Front and Arch Streets, destroyed nearly $50,000 worth of property. The loss is covered by insurance.

BRISTOL, Vt., June 5.—Noah Lathrop's steam sawmill and lumber shed, situated in the Little Notch District, six miles from here, was burned to-day, causing a loss of $7,000.

LACROSSE, Wis., June 5.—The business portion of the town of New Lisbon was almost entirely destroyed by fire this morning and the loss is approximately $100,000.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Dry weather continued in the northeast and showers in the central valleys, South Atlantic States, Central Rocky Mountain region, southern plateau, and portions of the middle slope. There were also local thunderstorms in the western portion of the Dakotas. Temperatures are higher from the Ohio Valley southward and have changed but little elsewhere, except in the Pacific States, where they are much higher, San Francisco reporting a maximum temperature of 88 degrees. There will be showers Saturday in the South Atlantic States, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, the middle slope, and the southern plateau. On Sunday generally fair weather is indicated over all districts. Temperature changes will be irregular and not decided.

On the New England Coast the winds will be light to fresh south; on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast light east to southeast; on the Gulf Coast light to fresh, and mostly south, and on he Great Lakes light and variable.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have light east to south winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks, although probably smoky west of the 70th meridian.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

New England, fair Saturday, warmer, except in Eastern Maine; Sunday fair; light to fresh winds, mostly south.

Eastern New York, partly cloudy Saturday, warmer in the interior; light east winds; Sunday fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania, partly cloudy and warmer Saturday; light east winds; Sunday fair.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, partly cloudy Saturday; Sunday fair, variable winds.

West Virginia, showers Saturday; Sunday fair.

District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey, cloudy Saturday, light east winds; Sunday fair.

Virginia, partly cloudy Saturday, showers in south portion; Sunday fair, warmer in the interior, light east winds.

North Carolina, showers Saturday; Sunday fair, warmer in the interior, light southeast to south winds.

South Carolina, showers Saturday; Sunday fair, light southeast to south winds.

Minnesota, fair Saturday and Sunday, variable winds.

South Dakota, fair Saturday, warmer in southwest portion; Sunday fair.

North Dakota, fair Saturday and Sunday.

LOCAL FORECAST—Partly cloudy; wind east.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1902.	1903.	Times. 1903.
3 A. M.	59	58	68
6 A. M.	57	56	65
9 A. M.	62	60	65
12 M.	70	65	71
4 P. M.	74	66	69
6 P. M.	70	64	66
9 P. M.	65	62	64
12 P. M.	61	60	62

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....66¼
Weather Bureau.....61¾
Corresponding date 1902.....65
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.67

The thermometer registered 58 degrees at 8 A. M. and 63 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 65 degrees at 5 P. M. and the minimum 56 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity was 81 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 88 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

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EDGEMERE HOTEL
EDGEMERE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
35 minutes from New York City, via Long Island R. R.
Finest hotel on the coast. Directly on the ocean. Opens June 25th.
Hotel newly decorated this season.
Two hundred rooms, with or without private bath.
Elliott & Carrigan, Mgrs.
Thomas C. Ward, Booking Agent.
Care of RAYMOND & WHITCOMB, 25 Union Square.

PROSPECT HOUSE, Shelter Island Heights, N. Y. Opens June 29. High-class family resort. Golf, tennis, sailing, driving. Special rates for season. D. P. HATHAWAY, Prop. The Hanover, 2 East 15th Street, N. Y. Office.

PROSPECT HOUSE Bay Shore.—Cottages open June 11; hotel, June 25; entirely renovated; under new management; advanced booking now being made. CHARLES O'CONNOR, Hotel Imperial.

AMITY INN, Amityville, L. I. Delightful location. Large airy rooms. High-class table. Spacious grounds. Entirely renovated. Fishing, boating. Terms reasonable. Henry E. Wells.

FRANKLIN VILLA, Far Rockaway, now open; select families accommodated; special rates for season. S. Levy, formerly Windsor Hotel.

ARVERNE BY THE SEA. See Sunday's and Wednesday's New York Times.

Far Rockaway, Bayswater.—Private family owning cottage in elegant section overlooking bay, can accommodate a few desirable adults for Summer. Box N, 112 Times.

Bolingbroke—Bath House, L. I. Famous exclusive shore house; guaranteed cuisine.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga Springs. The Grand Union Opens June 20th. WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.

THE BROOKLYN. (FORMERLY BALCH HOUSE.) Thoroughly renovated and refurnished; central location. First-class table and beds. Mineral water free to guests. Special rates for June and September. For terms address MRS. WAGMAN.

ALDINE HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y. Well-appointed rooms. Cuisine Française, table d'hote et a la carte. F. MOUREY, Prop.

Sullivan County.

Mount Pleasant House, Neversink, Sullivan Co., N. Y. Elevation 1,900 feet, southwest spurs of Catskill Mts. Summer home for city people among mountains, rivers, woodland. Two pianos, one organ. Village 10 minutes' walk. Price $7-$10. Circulars. W. V. DENMAN.

THE KNOLL, WOODBURNE, SULL. C., N. Y. Capacity, 60. Every modern improvement. No undesirable persons accommodated. For booklet address J. A. MUNSON, Prop.

KIAMESHA LAKE HOTEL, Kiamesha, Sullivan County, N. Y. Accommodations for 250; fishing, golf, tennis, and bowling. WM. P. CHASE, N. Y. office, 1133 Broadway, Room 617.

PROSPECT HOUSE AND COTTAGES White Lake, Sull. Co., N. Y. Amusement halls; 1½ miles lake shore; 50 acres forest.

The Frank Leslie, Monticello, N.Y. Now open. For terms and booklet address Frank L. Ernhout.

WHITE SULPHER SPRING HOUSE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, SULL. CO., N. Y. For terms and booklet address R. B. Moffett.

RAYVELLA HALL, Hasbrouck, Sull. Co., near Fallsburgh. Accommodates 40; large farm; sanitary improvements; boating, bowling.

THE CAMPBELL INN, ROSCOE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y. A strictly first-class resort.

Liberty.

Come and spend your Summer in **LIBERTY,** Sullivan County, New York, IN THE MOUNTAINS, where the lakes, springs, and beautiful drives are in abundance. There are hotel accommodations for all. Further particulars can be obtained at 129 West 125th St. or Room 59, Times Bldg., New York City. Booklets.

GRAND VIEW HEIGHTS. First-class accommodations for 100. Shady lawns, broad piazzas, unsurpassed table. Open all year. Address V. Hertz, Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

HOTEL PINNEY, Liberty, N. Y. Opens May 1st. Rooms, with private baths; accommodates 200; all modern improvements; booklets and rates on application. E. EUGENE PINNEY.

LIBERTY HOUSE, LIBERTY, Sull. Co., N. Y. Accommodates 100; first-class family and transient hotel; open entire season. Booklets of Times Bureau or U. S. Messiter, Prop.

SUMMIT HOUSE, 1¼ miles from station. Capacity, 75. Address Washington Bros.

White Lake.

HOTEL ARLINGTON, White Lake, Sullivan Co., N.Y. Largest hotel at this popular resort; accommodates 200; thoroughly equipped with all modern conveniences and up-to-date sports; orchestra; will open June 25th. Descriptive booklet mailed promptly. Sixth season under present management. RICHARD J. NELLIS, Prop.

THE KENMORE, Kauneonga, Sull. Co., N. Y., situated on picturesque White Lake. All modern and sanitary improvements; accommodates 100. Booklets. E. M. VAN ORDEN, Prop.

Ulster County.

Windsor Lake House In the Shawangunk M'tns. Accommodates 200. Elevation 1,500 ft. Grand Scenery. Healthiest Location. All amusements. No malaria, no mosquitoes. Coolest and best equipped house in the mountains. Personal inspection solicited. Illustrated booklet. PAUL NICHOLS, Greenfield, Ulster Co., N. Y.

OTGLENTO PARK HOUSE, WALKER VALLEY, N. Y.; elevation, 2,000 feet; 75 acres; large lawns; excellent table, fresh vegetables. OTTO DIERKING.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Catskill Mountains.

GRANT HOUSE JEFFERSON HEIGHTS, CATSKILL, N. Y., WILL OPEN UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT. The Best-Known House Along the Hudson River. Seven-Hole Golf Course on the Grounds. Direct Access by Boat and Rail. Personal Investigation Solicited. Frank N. Rogers, Prop.

SUNSET PARK INN NOW OPEN. FINEST IN CATSKILLS. GRANDEST VIEWS. FURNISHED COTTAGES TO LET. C. E. LELAND, Manager, Haines Falls, N. Y. N.Y. Office, F. SCOFIELD, Met. Bld., 1 Mad. Ave.

BONNIE VIEW and MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSES. Pine Hill, N. Y.—Capacity, 100. Sanitary Improvements. Vegetables from our own farm. Now open. Booklet. R. D. Smith.

THE ACKERLY, MARGARETVILLE, N. Y., (Catskill Mts.) Popular Summer Resort. Location unsurpassed; beautiful park adjoining; shady lawns, romantic rambles; airy rooms; purest spring water. Terms and booklet apply THOMAS B. HILL.

Laurel House, Haines Falls, N. Y. (Catskill Mts.) Finest Location. Unobstructed Mountain Scenery. Famous Kaaterskill Falls on Grounds. Latest Improvements. High-class Cuisine. Capacity, 300. HERBERT E. LEGG.

MOUNTAIN INN, PINE HILL, N. Y., CATSKILLS. Excellent table and service; bowling alleys, outdoor sports, and all conveniences that make a first-class modern hotel. T. R. Moore, 56 Pine St., New York.

CORNISH HOUSE, Pine Hill, New York. Established Reputation. Sanitary Plumbing. First-class Service. Elevated Location. (Booklet.) J. C. CORNISH.

STONYBROOK HOUSE, Palenville, N. Y. Delightfully situated; large, pleasant rooms; spacious grounds; generous table; fresh vegetables; modern improvements; mountain scenery; terms, $7.00 to $10.00. HENRY PETERS.

THE ANTLERS, Haines Falls P. O., N. Y. Open June 10. Elevation 2,000 feet; finest hotel in this section. Golf, Tennis, Music, and all amusements. Booklet. L. P. SCHUTT, Manager.

PAKATAKAN INN, (Now open.) Western Catskill Mts. Arkville, Delaware Co., N. Y. First-class Family Resort. Modern improvements. (Booklet.) F. D. Newton, Prop.

THE ARLINGTON, Hunter, N. Y. Highest Location on Catskill Mts. Modern Improvements. Beautiful Outlook. High-class Cuisine. (Handsome Booklet.) B. GROSSMAN.

The Alpine, Pine Hill, N. Y. Modern Improvements. Spacious Verandas. Homelike Cooking. Cheerful Rooms. Refined. MRS. BURDETTE SMITH.

Green Lake House, Beautifully situated on lake. Rebuilt and Refurnished. Boating; first-class table. J. Day, Box 200, Leeds, N. Y.

MAPLE GROVE HOUSE, PALENVILLE, N. Y. (In the Castkill Mountains.) Finest location. Beautiful, shady lawns. Modern Improvements. (Booklet.) Terms, apply Philo A. Peck.

Summit Hill House, Catskill, N. Y. open All the Year. Rates, $6.00, $8.00. Artesian Well. Write for circular. F. E. BECKER.

RIP VAN WINKLE HOUSE, Pine Hill, New York. OPENS EARLY IN JUNE. N. P. RYDER.

BUTT'S HOTEL, (TOP CATSKILL MTS.) East Windham, N. Y. Elevation, 2,900 ft. Beautiful, shady lawns, (view over five States.) Booklet. John J. Barry.

Hunter House, Hunter, N. Y.—Accommodates 150. Elevation 1,800 ft. Excellent cuisine; billiard rooms, bowling alleys, tennis, &c. Terms on application. M. Spark.

Grand View Hotel and Cottages, Hunter, N. Y. (Strictly kosher.) Capacity 200; modern improvements; spring water; delightful location. S. R. Epstein.

Haines Corners Hotel, Haines Falls, New York. —Catskill Mountains; first-class table; central location; popular rates. A. B. Christian.

Lox-Hurst, Haines Falls, N. Y. Elevation 2,000. Grand Location. High-class service and cuisine. (Always cool.) C. E. MARTIN.

Pine Grove House, Gayhead, N. Y. (Catskill Mts.) Finest location; elevation, 1,800 ft; beautiful mountain scenery; generous table; $7, $9. D. Feeney.

The Southern, Acra, N. Y. (Catskill Mts.) Location Unsurpassed. Everything first class. High-class table, Good rooms. $6, $8. W. L. Hoffman.

The Kenwood, Haines Falls, N. Y. Now open. Strictly elite. Modern improvements; spring water; spacious verandas. Elmer Pelham.

Cairo.

THE COLUMBIAN. Finest Location in Eastern Catskills. House and Grounds Greatly Improved. Every amusement. Desirable Family Resort. Send for BIRCH-BARK BOOKLET. New York office, 34 Park Row. Low rates for June, July, $8.00 to $10.00. H. LYON, CAIRO, N. Y.

GLEN FALLS HOUSE, Cairo, N. Y. Capacity, 75. Finest Location, Eastern Catskills. Pure spring water. Beautiful Pine Groves. Table supplied from Farm. (Illustrated Booklet.) S. E. WEBSTER, Proprietor, H. P. CRUM, Manager.

THE **BECKWITH,** Situated amidst Large Pine Grove. SPRING WATER EVERY FLOOR. Baths, Toilets; $7.00-$9.00. Z. BECKWITH, PURLING, NEW YORK.

ROUND TOP RAVINE HOUSE, CAIRO, N. Y. HIGHEST Location. Airy Rooms. Spacious Lawns. (Always Cool.) $8.00. LEVI B. MOORE.

BECKER HOMESTEAD, CAIRO, N. Y. Delightful location, cheerful rooms, shady grounds, cuisine unsurpassed, $6. (Booklet.) Milton Becker.

EVERGREEN GROVE HOUSE, Purling, N. Y. (Catskills.) (Descriptive Booklet.) A. B. SCHERMERHORN.

Stamford.

THE REXMERE OPENS JUNE 27TH. CHURCHILL HALL NOW OPEN.

HOTEL HAMILTON (OPEN ALL YEAR.) Leading hotels of Stamford, N. Y. Elevation, 1,800. Rapid vestibule trains, direct, via West Shore R. R. GOLF! BOATING! Summer Camps, at CHURCHILL PARK. Apply E. R. JENKINS, 3 Park Place, N. Y., 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. S. E. CHURCHILL, M. D.

CORNELL HOUSE, Stamford, N. Y. Formerly Cornell Cottages. Elevation, 2,000. Capacity, 50; sanitary appointments; baths; first-class table. (Booklet.) BANKS B. CORNELL.

INGLESIDE, Stamford, N. Y.—Highest elevation; beautiful grounds; electric lights; modern appointments; superior cuisine; moderate. J. R. MARTIN & SON.

MAPLE REST, Stamford, N. Y. (Catskill Mts.) Location unsurpassed; refined surroundings; shady lawns; sanitary improvements. A. W. L. PARSONS.

WESTHOLM. STAMFORD, N. Y. MRS. H. S. PRESTON.

Orange County.

HILLCREST HALL NOW OPEN. For illustrated booklet write to W. J. READ, Highland Mills, Orange Co., New York. Long Distance Telephone 11 A.

THE ELMER, Now Open. Cornwall-on-Hudson. W. B. ELMER, Prop.

SMITH HOUSE Cornwall-on-Hudson. Large, airy rooms; excellent table; beautiful walks and drives; boating, bathing, fishing; livery. Mrs. Carroll.

SCOTT'S FARM, Montgomery, N. Y. Homelike; excellent table; fresh vegetables; beautiful lawns. Mrs. Wm. H. McVey.

THE FLORENCE INN, Walden, Orange County, N. Y. Season opened May 15. Write for booklet.

BONNIE BROOK Woodbury Falls, N. Y. House newly enlarged; bath, &c.; cool, healthful; no mosquitos; shady lawns; Summer Houses. M. R. Cornell.

Stephens' Highland Falls Hotel, Open All Year. Highland Falls, N. Y. Chas. H. Stephens, Prop.

GERMANIA HOUSE Warwick, N. Y. Modern improvements; good table; livery. Albert Burk.

WILLOW FARM, Florida, N. Y. Refurnished; excellent accommodations; shady lawns; boating, fishing. Own products. Mrs. H. S. Sturr.

TAYLOR HOUSE, Central Valley. Livery, fishing, hunting, golf, tennis, croquet. $8 to $10. A. H. Taylor.

PEACH HILL, Otisville, N. Y.—Beautiful location; airy rooms; excellent table. P. O. Box 589.

Mt. Hope Hotel, Otisville, N. Y. Boating, bathing, fishing; excellent accommodations. L. Strait.

Westchester County.

DEAN HOUSE, Lake Mahopac, Westchester Co., N. Y. Old Summer resort pleasantly located; commodious lawns running to lake; fine shade trees; perfectly healthy; $15 to $20 per week; transients, $3.50; will mail booklet on application. A. H. DEAN, Prop.

HILL CREST HOUSE, Katonah, N. Y. Broad porches, fine lawns, shade; fresh vegetables, milk, eggs; good roads; high elevation; stabling.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Lake Mohegan, Westchester Co., N. Y. Opens May 15th. Frank Frye.

Fair View House, Chappaqua, N. Y.—Beautifully situated; refined home for Summer guests; moderate; good table. Mrs. Geo. Hunter.

Greenwood Lake.

DEGRAW'S WILLOW POINT HOTEL, Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Hotel launches meet all trains. Most charming. Best fishing grounds; guides; all kinds of boats. Every accommodation for large dinner parties. W. C. Degraw.

HAZEN HOUSE, Greenwood Lake, N. Y.—Excellent accommodations; boating, bathing, fishing. Mrs. M. S. Hazen.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Adirondacks.

PAUL SMITH'S ADIRONDACKS

FRONTENAC HOTEL (St. Lawrence River,) Frontenac, N. Y. The most delightful Summer clime in the world. Every facility and condition at hand for boating, canoeing, fishing, sailing, &c. Excellent orchestra. Golf links, tennis, &c. The hotel is justly entitled to the front rank of palatial Summer hotels for comfort, convenience and modern appointments. Opens June 20th. C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager. Also manager Bon Air Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

THE ADIRONDACKS

Hotel AMPERSAND And Cottages LOWER SARANAC LAKE, N. Y. A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Opens June 25th. Perfect Golf Links. Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis, and Dancing. Superior Music. Post, telegraph, telephone offices in hotel. Booklet. G. S. MOULTON, Manager. N. Y. Office, Aeolian Building, 362 Fifth Av. (34th St.)

Adirondacks.

The UTOWANA *Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y.* OPENS JUNE 27. ACCOMMODATES 400. New route; no staging; attractive lake views; electric lights; elevator; running water all rooms; golf, tennis, bowling; superior music, dancing. New York City Booking Office, Town and Country Bureau, 289 4th Av., (22d St.) J. B. WHITE, Mgr.

ST. HUBERT'S INN Keene Heights. HEART OF THE MOUNTAIN REGION. *ADIRONDACKS* Most select family resort. Golf, boating, music, casino. Private cottages. N. Y. Office: Room 902, St. James Bldg. B'way & 26th St. P. O. Beedes, N. Y. W. H. TRACY, Manager.

Saranac Inn, ADIRONDACKS. Beautifully situated on Upper Saranac Lake. Select. Homelike. *Open from May to Nov.* Excellent Fishing. Golf and all Sports. FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS M. B. MARSHALL, Manager, SARANAC INN, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS—LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD. Opens early in JUNE. Private preserve of 6,000 acres, cottage colony and camp sites adjacent; casino sun parlors, open fireplaces, steam heat; only two cottages now vacant are for rental. Golf, Hunting, Fishing, Boating, Driving. Through Pullman cars. Booklets, etc., address C. R. ELDRIDGE, HOTEL IMPERIAL, N. Y. C.

The Algonquin On Lower Saranac Lake **Adirondack Mountains.** Famed for beauty of environment and excellence of Cuisine, Golf, etc. FOR BOOKLET ADDRESS JOHN HARDING, ALGONQUIN, N. Y.

"THE ANTLERS" On Raquette Lake OPEN FROM JUNE 1ST TO NOV. 1ST. A LEADING FAMILY RESORT. WRITE FOR BOOKLET. ADDRESS C. H. BENNET, Raquette Lake, Adirondacks, N. Y.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL. HENRY ALLEN, M'g'r. Rooms en suite, with private baths. CHAS. M. HAMMOND, N. Y. City Representative. Booking office, Town and Country Bureau, 289 4th Av., (22d St.,) and 129 West 125th St.

THE CASCADE, On Cascade Lakes, Adirondacks, Cascadeville, N. Y. E. M. WESTON, 1123 BROADWAY.

LONG LAKE.

GROVE HOUSE and eleven cottages; select family resort; attraction, golf links. A. D. BROWN & CO., GROVE P. O., N. Y.

QUIET, COMFORTABLE, HOMELIKE. **WILLEY HOUSE,** HURRICANE, N. Y. Special rates in June. WILLEY & MOTISHER, Props.

HESS' HOTEL, Fourth Lake of the Fulton Chain. Refitted, Refurnished, throughout. Comfortable rooms. Varied Table. Fishing. Boating. W. KENWELL, Inlet, Hamilton Co., N. Y.

THE BALL HOUSE.—Accommodates 75; shady, extensive lawn; large rooms; rates, $7 to $10. Further particulars of P. H. Sheehy, Prop., Schroon Lake, N. Y.

CRYSTAL SPRING CAMP.—On Fourth Lake of Fulton chain; accommodates 30; fishing, boating, &c.; good table; delicious spring water in Camp. Gus. Syphert, Old Forge, N. Y.

The Brown Potter cottages, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; in Adirondacks; cuisine varied and excellent; rooms large, light, and airy; latest improvements. Mrs. G. A. Potter.

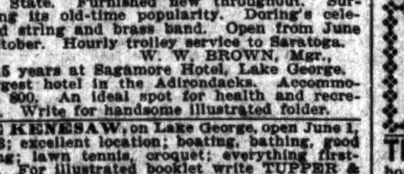
FAIRVIEW COTTAGE, Warrensburgh, N. Y. Adirondack Mountains. Trolley to Lake George. Excellent trout fishing. For rates apply S. C. Fox, Warrensburgh, N. Y.

INWOOD.—4TH LAKE OF FULTON CHAIN. Accommodates 20; varied and excellent table; comfortable rooms. Address C. C. Bann, Inwood, Old Forge, N. Y.

Placid Heights Inn, Lake Placid, N. Y. H. S. ISHAM. In 500-acre Park. Altitude, 2,200 feet.

Lake George.

NEW FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.



Owned by Hudson Valley Railway Company. At the Gateway of the Adirondacks. Most beautifully located Summer hotel in New York State. Furnished new throughout. Surpassing its old-time popularity. Doring's celebrated string and brass band. Open from June to October. Hourly trolley service to Saratoga. W. W. BROWN, Mgr.

15 years at Sagamore Hotel, Lake George. Largest hotel in the Adirondacks. Accommodates 800. An ideal spot for health and recreation. Write for handsome illustrated folder.

THE KENESAW, on Lake George, open June 1, 1903; excellent location; boating, bathing, good fishing; lawn tennis, croquet; everything first-class. For illustrated booklet write TUPPER & PALMER, Shelving Rock, Lake George, N. Y.

PICTURESQUE HULETT'S. Booklets, Henry W. Buckell, Hulett's Landing, N. Y.

Dutchess County.

MILLBROOK INN, Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y. FOR HEALTH AND COMFORT. A unique homelike resort for the accommodation of people who appreciate refined surroundings. Excellent train service. Golf. OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. FELIX FIEGER Manager.

DUTCHER HOUSE AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y. 90 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK. Located among the hills in Dutchess County; elevation, 700 feet; WELL-KEPT GOLF LINKS; tennis, bowling, billiards, music, and all the comforts for health and recreation, with pure spring water from the mountains. For terms and booklet address R. C. Loveridge, Manager, Pawling, N. Y., or 1,364 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Thousand Islands.

THOUSAND ISLANDS. GANANOQUA INN, The only brick and stone hotel on the ST. LAWRENCE RIVER. Under new management. World famous Fishing, Boating, Sailing Golf, etc. Illustrated booklet, terms, etc., from JOHN J. FLEMING, Gananoqua, Ont.

THE COLUMBIAN, 1,000 ISLAND PARK, St. Lawrence River, N. Y. The best located and most attractive hotel among the Thousand Islands. Thoroughly up to date in all respects. Orchestra, boating, fishing, etc. Open June 13. L. A. JOHNSON, Prop.

THE HUBBARD, Thousand Islands, Clayton, N. Y.—Thoroughly modern; favorably situated for train and boat service; orchestra, fishing, boating, tennis, &c. Mrs. E. M. Hubbard.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Richfield Springs.

Messrs Earle and Son announce the opening of the Hotel Earlington, Richfield Springs, N.Y. Thursday June 25th St James Saturday June 20th. New York Office Hotel Earlington 27th St. West near Broadway. Booklets, terms and schedules, rates &c on application.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y. BOOKLETS AND INFORMATION AT 420 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Sharon Springs.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y. White Sulphur Springs and Baths. **Pavilion Hotel and Cottages.** Awarded a Diploma and Medal at the Paris Exposition in 1900. Baths open June 15. Pavilion open June 20. Send for pamphlet. John H. Gardner & Son.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y. The Baden-Baden of America. Best White Sulphur, Magnesia, Chalybeate Springs in the world. Picturesque and ideal spot for health and recreation; free from malaria and mosquitos. For particulars and booking apply 1,364 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

The MOHICAN Hotel and Apartments NEW LONDON, CONN. American and European Plan. 3 minutes' walk from RR. and steamboat stations. Up to date in every appointment. Bright, airy rooms with the breath of woods and ocean about them. The MOHICAN HOTEL was newly furnished this spring with a view to comfort and attractiveness. *Write for booklet.*

HAWKHURST, LITCHFIELD, CONN. High altitude, pure water; no malaria or mosquitos; home cooking; high-grade service; elevator, sun parlor, golfing; special rates for May and June. Booklet at Schofield's, 1 Madison Av. GEO. H. BROWNE, Mgr.

BEACHSIDE INN, Greens Farms, Conn. Forty-seven miles from New York; beautifully located, directly on Long Island Sound; golf, tennis, bathing, boating; excellent drives; send for booklet. H. C. Chapman, Proprietor.

LIKE LAKE GEORGE.—Board on Niantic River, Connecticut, $7-$8. See Jennings's ad. to-day under "Country Board."

Maine.

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NEW MARLBORO INN, New Marlboro, Mass. Berkshire Hills. For terms and booklet address J. A. DILLIARD.

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Lake Sunapee, N. H. BEN MERE INN—OPENS JUNE 20TH. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET TO S. L. THOMPSON, MANAGER, BEN MERE INN, SUNAPEE, N. H.

BETHLEHEM, New Hampshire, the Summer paradise for health, rest, and recreation. See Sunday's New York Times.

Isle of Shoals, N. H.—The Appedore and the Oceanic; 10 miles at Sea. See Sunday's N. Y. Times.

Vermont.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE Heart Green Mountains, fronting lake; delightful climate; fine drives, fishing, boating, bathing, outdoor sports; opens June 15th. H. J. Fisher, Lake Dunmore, Vermont.

HYDE MANOR SUDBURY, VT. Capacity 250 guests. In the part of the Green Mountains. SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE. For illustrated booklet address A. W. HYDE & SON, Owners and Mgrs.

ECHO LAKE HOTEL, TYSON, VT. Exceptional location, air, scenery; 3 lakes, boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks, drives; first-class livery; moderate rates. Apply Times Bureau; references. D. C. Fenn.

LAKE BOMOSEEN. Glenwood & Cottages, W. C. Mound, Prop. Rates, $8 to $14. Hydeville, Vermont.

NEW JERSEY.

Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, WEST END HOTEL & COTTAGES. Situated on bluff facing ocean. Unexceptionable drives and roads suitable for automobiling. COTTAGES OPEN SATURDAY, JUNE 13TH. HOTEL OPENS THURSDAY, JUNE 25th. New York Office, 115 Broadway, (Room 76.) W. E. HILDRETH, Mgr.

THE SCARBORO, LONG BRANCH, WEST END. SELECT FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL. Directly on the ocean front. Opens June 30th. Mansion House, J. C. VAN CLEAF, Proprietor. Brooklyn Heights.

HOLLYWOOD HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, WEST END, N. J. OPENS in JUNE. White service throughout. Absolutely first class. Advance booking at N. Y. Office, 346 B'way. Telephone, 1,698 Franklin. ROBERT GRAHAM-WOODWARD.

THE CHALVIN, 2nd Av., Long Branch, two blocks from Ocean, new house, newly furnished; ample grounds; plenty shade.

Summit.

THE NEW PARK HOUSE SUMMIT, N. J. 20 MILES FROM N. Y. ON D., L. & W. R. R. ELEVATION 500 FEET. Remodeled; newly furnished throughout; private baths; open plumbing; electric lights. Cuisine and service absolutely first-class. MORTIMER M. KELLY, Prop.

Branchville.

THE PINES. Northern New Jersey. House directly in grove of pines; elevated; healthful air; beautiful and diversified scenery; milk, eggs, vegetables, fruit from farm attached; electric lights, bath, piano; half mile from nearest dwelling; accommodates 40 to 45; $8 June, $7 July and August; illustrated booklet. A. N. Roe, Prop., Branchville, N. J.

Sea Girt.

THE TREMONT, SEA GIRT, N. J. 17th season. Special June rates. Every room a full ocean view. S. Hinkson Woodward, until June 1st, 4130 Chester Av., Philadelphia.

Ocean Grove.

Highland House.—When going to Ocean Grove stop at the Highland, 25 Atlantic Av.; enlarged, improved; liberal table; good service; reasonable rates. F. D. Rosecrans.

THE PALISADES, Centrally located. Block from ocean. $1.00 per day up. Special June rates.

The Metropolitan, Ocean Grove, N. J., Beach and Abbott Avenues.—Delightful location. $6 to $8 until July 15.

Cape May.

CONGRESS HALL, THE WINDSOR, Cape May, N. J. Open June 27. Now Open. H. HALPIN.

Spring Lake.

THE ALLAIRE, Spring Lake, N. J. Unobstructed view of ocean. Opens June 20th. Extensive improvements. E. M. RICHARDSON.

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GLEN SUMMIT HOTEL Luzerne Co., Pa., W. H. Crosby, Mgr. A MODERN AND ACCESSIBLE MOUNTAIN RESORT. 2,000 feet elevation. Four hours from New York via Lehigh Valley R. R. All outdoor and indoor sports. FRED'K V. WISHART, New York representative, at HOTEL SOMERSET, 150 West 47th St., from 2 until 5 P. M. daily; other hours by appointment. Correspondence is invited. Telephone 4006—38th.

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Water Gap House, Mts. of Pennsylvania, 2¾ hours from N. Y., (Lackawanna R. R.) Highest elevation; beautiful scenery; pure air and water; hydraulic elevator. Golf! Tennis! Mt. rambles. Fishing! Bathing! L. W. BRODHEAD ESTATE, Water Gap, Pa.

Delaware House, Water Gap, Pa. (Open all year.) Improvements. Cuisine excellent; boating, fishing, golf. Booklet. John Yarrick.

Mountain House, Water Gap, Pa. (Now open.) Highest, coolest elevation. Large rooms. Superior table. Booklet. Mrs. HAUSER & SON.

WILLOW DELL, Del. Water Gap, Pa. (Entirely new house.) Handsomely furnished; first-class cuisine; finest location. OZENBAUGH & SAYAR.

Riverside House, North Water Gap, Pa. Grand location; $7.00 up. M. M. ACE.

Cataract House.—(Strictly Elite.) Tennis! Golf! Boating! Bathing! Coaching parties daily; elevation, 1,600. L. T. Tucker, Water Gap, Pa.

RIVER FARM HOUSE. Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Delightful Summer Resort. Fresh vegetables. Good table. $10. H. A. CROASDALE.

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POCONO AND BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAIN RESORTS. In Monroe County, Pa. Booklets and all information at Resort Bureau, 429 B'way, N. Y.

Mount Pocono.

Mt. Airy House, Mt. Pocono, Pa. 2,000 ft. Modern improvements. G. J. Fanseen.

The Meadowside, MOUNT POCONO, PA. Unsurpassed location; capacity, 100; steam heat; booklet. I. Smith & Son.

Belmont House, Mt. Pocono, Pa. Situated highest elevation; beautiful scenery; pleasant, homelike. S. A. Cornish.

Pocohasset, Mt. Pocono, Pa. Highest elevation; artesian water; spacious grounds; improvements. Wm. Dowling & Son.

Pocono Mountain House and Springs, Mount Pocono, Penn.—Capacity 300; golf; unsurpassed equestrian attractions. E. L. Hooker & Son.

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Crissman House, Milford, Pa. Accommodates 60; established 1818; substantial table. (Open all year.) P. M. Nilis.

Vandermark Hotel (Open all year.) Terms moderate. F. A. Beck, Milford, Pa.

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PROSPECT HOUSE, East Stroudsburg, Pa. Highest elevation. Beautiful Lawns. Shaded Piazzas; first-class table; refined surroundings. Mrs. Charles Dearr.

Highland Dell Capacity 150. Elevation 1,300 ft. Refurnished, modernized. Cuisine, service first class; golf. J. F. FOULKE, near Stroudsburg, Pa.

Highland Inn, Stroudsburg, Pa. Enlarged, Refurnished. Electric lights. Steam heat; golf, open May 1. C. H. PALMER.

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Tobyhanna House, TOBYHANNA, PA. Highest resort Pocono Mountains; hair mattresses; substantial table. R. Cornish.

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Dingman House, Dingman's Ferry, Pa. Delightful Summer home. F. C. Dingman.

VIRGINIA.

WARM SPRINGS, Bath Co., Va., are now open for guests. For circulars and terms address EUBANK & GLOVER, Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks unsettled.

Money easy, 1½@4 per cent.

Friday's stock market differs from Thursday's only in details, not in character. There were rallies, of course, at times, but they seemed rather for the purpose of taking profits than to accumulate stocks. There is no need for dispute whether it was a liquidating market, or a market which succumbed to bear raids. There were sales of both sorts, and it is an idle query which predominated. Whether stocks were sold because they were weak or were weak because they were sold does not alter the fact that they were weak, the year's average low being made, and many stocks scoring their minimum for more than a twelvemonth. It is well to emphasize that this is occurring with exceptionally few rumors of embarrassment to individuals or institutions, and with no corresponding shrinkage of intrinsic values. There were no additions to Thursday's bad news, which it is not intended to minimize. It is a mere expression of opinion that events will attest that the gloomy rather than the encouraging factors have been emphasized, and that, however bad the crop and labor situations are, there are possibilities of improvement; and even if not, that prices have shrunk as far as events warrant. This is merely opinion, but it is not individual opinion. It is the opinion heard in almost every quarter, except among those whose wish for further declines inspires their judgment. Even in such quarters the prevailing talk is not that stocks are worth less than they are bringing, but that they are going lower unless and until certain plans are accomplished. Here the Street talk becomes hazy, there being no authority for details. Perhaps the most cheerful talk heard anywhere in the financial district is heard among bankers. They contribute nothing to the depressing gossip. All is well with them, and with their customers. Gold exports are almost providentially sent to help the banks through the dull season, and soon there is hope that borrowers may have to pay what money is worth, for supplies which will be ample for all for purpose except speculation.

The course of prices reflected a series of attacks and defenses, or of sales and purchases, whose net results must be traced rather in individual stocks than in any general market movement, which was confused and uncertain. Generally speaking, the opening was weak and the closing better, but with little to boast of. The early assault was made upon Pennsylvania, which showed powers of resistance upon its account, it being denied that the syndicate was active, and argued that lower prices were not unwelcome to those desirous of taking all they could get. A fractional advance was the result upon the day's doings, after a fall to 123¾, the lowest price since 1899. Amalgamated fell to its record minimum at 51, but closed 1⅜ up. Atchison was less fortunate, losing 1 upon the largest business done in any single property. There were sharp falls among the specialties, the express stocks suffering, and Consolidated Gas and General Electric leading other industrials down. Upon the curb Northern Securities and Mercantile Marine preferred touched their lowest. The bond market was similar in character, but the declines were restricted to fractions, Wabash Bs gained a fraction.

The weakness of the sterling market—and the appearance of bankers' bills—is among one of the best signs. Slight as has been the effect of the gold exports upon the money market, it has sufficed to place foreign capital at our disposal, and a closer money market would bring proportionately larger relief. The banks are feeling the loss of gold, for, although it is possible to attribute their loss of cash to Sub-Treasury absorption, were it not for the exports they would be gaining instead of losing. The grain markets are nervous, but they lack that unmistakable strength which would be the most unfavorable interpretation of the crop situation. Railway earnings continue excellent, the labor situation is improving, and altogether the situation, although undeniably worrying, derives its worst features from considerations affecting individuals rather than the generality. Those who have to sell stocks are entitled to sympathy. But they are in such a minority compared to those who do not have to sell and those others who are able to refrain from buying that Wall Street's outlanders would do well to leave the worrying to those who cannot escape it. There is nothing to alarm or injure those whose lines are not cast in troubled waters unavoidably.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1⅝	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. Cotton Oil	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Smelting	½	pf.	½
Canada South.	1	Nat. Enameling	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Rock Island pf.	1
Chi. & N. W.	½	Southern Pacific	½
Del. & Hudson	½	U. S. Realty	½
Int. Power	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Adams Express	4	Nash., C. & St. L.	2
Am. Car & Fdy	½	Nat. Biscuit	½
Am. Gr. Twine	¾	Nat. Lead pf	½
Am. Ice pf	2	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	1½
Am. Linseed	1	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
Am. Locomotive	¾	N. Y. Dock	½
Am. Locom. pf	½	Norf. & West	¾
Am. Sugar	1	North American	1½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1	Pacific Coast	½
Atl. Top. & S. F.	1	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2½
Balt. & Ohio	½	Peoria & Eastern	½
B'klyn R. T.	½	Philadelphia Co.	1
Canadian Pacific	½	Pressed S. Car	½
Cent. of N. J.	4	Pr. Steel Co.	1
Chi. & Alton pf	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Chi. G. W. pf. B	1	Rubber Goods pf	1
Chi. Term. Tr.	⅛	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 4th pf.	2½
C., C., C. & St. L.	2½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Col. Southern	¾	St. L. S. W.	2½
Col. & H. C. & I.	2	St. L. S. W. pf.	2½
Consol. Gas	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Con. Tobacco pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	¾
Corn Products	½	Texas & Pacific	1½
Corn Prod. pf.	½	Tol. Rys. & L.	½
Del., L. & W.	5	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½
Den. & R. G.	1½	Twin City	1½
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	Union B. & P.	¾
Detroit South	½	U. S. Express	3
Det. Un. Ry.	2½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅛
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	U. S. Realty pf.	1
Erie 2d pf.	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Evans & T. H.	2½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
General Electric	3	Va.-Car. Chem.	1½
Hocking Valley	6	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	1½
Iowa Central	1½	Wabash	½
Kan. & Mich.	2	Wells-Fargo Exp.	5
Kan. City South.	1	Wheel & L. E.	1
Kan. City So. pf.	1½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Met. Street Ry.	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½	Wis. Central	½
Mo., Kan. & Texas	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

St. L. & S. F., S. W. 5s	7½	Ro. Ry., Mob. & O. 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn U. Gas 5s	1¼	Green Bay deb. B	1
Chi., R. I. & P. 4s, w. i.	1¼	Ore. R. & N. 4s	1
		Ore. S. L. part 4s	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 5	965,903
To date this year	70,292,938
Corresponding date last year	81,001,619

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 5	$2,785,500
To date this year	$295,478,850
Corresponding date last year	$437,553,600

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Sugar Refining Co.—Common and preferred stocks.
Boston and Albany Railroad.
Eden Musée Americain Co.
Massachusetts Electric Co.—Preferred stock.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad.

FEATURES OF THE MARKET.

The continued decline in the general market yesterday—for everywhere was there weakness—showed conclusively that even at present low levels liquidation has not run its course. Instead, there were evidences yesterday of it extending to parts of the list not heretofore affected, as witness the five-point drop in Lackawanna, the seven-point decline in Linseed Oil preferred, the two-point break in Sugar, and further weakness in such shares as Consolidated Gas, General Electric, and the lower priced Gould stocks.

In the industrial department the heaviest selling outside of copper was in Sugar Trust stock, where trade conditions were reported not encouraging, because of the poor outlook for the fruit crops and, therefore, for the canning season. In addition it is known that some large Boston speculative accounts are in process of liquidation, as for the report that a dividend reduction is contemplated in the stock because of poor business, the Street did not give any heed to it, it being pointed out that the last dividend come off the stock only yesterday and that any talk of what may happen next quarter is at this time absurd.

Short covering was said to be largely responsible for the late strength in Amalgamated Copper.

To the continued unfavorable crop news was set down the liquidation in and selling of the Granger shares. Many stop loan orders were uncovered on the decline.

London was a seller on balance in this market yesterday to the extent of 25,000 shares.

BANK CLEARINGS SMALLER.

The May aggregate of bank clearings as reported to Bradstreet's—ninety-four cities included—was $9,078,942,444, a decrease of 4.8 per cent. from the April total, of 12.2 per cent. from May last year, and of 29 per cent. from the largest monthly total ever recorded, that of May, 1901. Outside of New York the clearings at ninety-three cities in May aggregated $3,504,013,259, a decrease of 2.4 per cent. from those of April, and of only 1 per cent. from May a year ago, while being still 1 per cent. larger than they were in May, 1901. These figures do not on the face of them show much, if any, shrinkage in the general business of the country outside of New York, despite the well-advertised fact that crop and labor uncertainties have given pause to some new enterprises and commitments for the ensuing season. The clearings returns taken as a whole, indeed, fail to show anything approaching subsidence in the actual business of the country, despite the growth of pessimistic feeling in directions outside of Wall Street. The following table shows the aggregate monthly totals as reported to Bradstreet's for four years past:

[Six figures omitted.]	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
January	$11,031	$10,564	$10,679	$7,619
February	8,419	8,326	8,323	6,388
March	9,532	8,834	9,940	7,554
April	9,456	10,579	11,960	7,440
May	9,078	10,346	12,786	7,284
June	....	8,170	10,069	6,639
July	....	10,134	9,333	6,223
August	....	8,889	7,985	5,675
September	....	10,088	7,025	5,569
October	....	11,293	9,460	7,504
November	....	10,032	9,762	8,702
December	....	9,810	9,723	9,029
Total	....	$117,436	$117,969	$85,749

COTTON CROP OUTLOOK.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle has prepared an article on cotton acreage and condition as of June 1. In that part of the article set out under the head "conclusions," these statements are made and the following figures set out:

The tendency in 1903 has obviously been toward increased acreage. In consequence of the conditions the price of the staple has been steadily rising all through the planting season, and now stands higher than at any time since May and June, 1890. If is therefore in the decidedly profitable outlook to the planter from his 1902 planting that the incentive to increase the area is found. Additions are quite general, but are the rule are heaviest in the States west of the Mississippi. Thus the greatest percentages of excess are in Indian Territory, 20 per cent.; Oklahoma, 18 per cent., and Texas, 7 per cent. The changes are shown in the appended statement:

States.	Estimated for 1903. Acreage, Increase, Per Cent. 1902.	Acres. 1903.
Virginia	32,325 6	34,264
North Carolina	1,074,821 4	1,117,814
South Carolina	2,328,871 4	2,416,526
Georgia	3,971,690 5	4,170,011
Florida	294,639 8	318,210
Alabama	3,621,678 8	3,911,412
Mississippi	3,219,380 4	3,348,155
Louisiana	1,529,659 2	1,560,252
Texas	7,506,736 7	8,150,642
Arkansas	1,852,535 6	1,963,687
Tennessee	690,248 6	731,663
Indian Territory	637,503 20	765,004
Oklahoma	397,129 18	468,612
Missouri	56,217 5	59,028
Total	27,300,371 6.21	28,995,786

With regard to maturity, cultivation, and conditions, these conclusions are reached:

As to maturity, it is quite evident that at this time the crop as a whole is below the average. In other words, the situation to-day requires us to call the crop a late one. It is, however, hardly as backward, with some limited exceptions, as those planted in 1901 and 1900. Frequent rains and low temperature in the early season delayed planting almost everywhere, and floods in portions of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Alabama complicated the situation somewhat. Conditions adverse to rapid development prevailed quite generally until after the first of May, dry weather coupled with low temperature checking germination at many points. During nearly all of May, however, the weather was favorable to satisfactory growth, although we have had some complaints at continued low temperature. But it is a question whether this seeming lack of warmth in the atmosphere, through making upward growth slow, has not fostered a healthy formation of tap root, giving the plant more vigor than is now apparent.

Cultivation has received thorough attention, the absence of any extended-rainy period since the plant came up having favored field work. In recent years there have been few complaints of foul or grassy fields. There has been a considerable increase in the use of commercial fertilizers this year in the States east of the Mississippi River, except Mississippi, but west of the river, artificial aids to production, not being deemed necessary, are not availed of. The official figures issued by Major E. Willis of Charleston, S. C., indicate that the shipments of fertilizers from that port in the current season have been 340,231 tons, against only 316,067 tons last year.

Condition of the plant, which on June 1 was later and not as favorable as it was a year ago, is certainly more promising than in 1901. Furthermore, latest reports denote that stands, though small, are generally good, and that with normal conditions a satisfactory yield may be looked for.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

As in the stock market so in the business world, conservatism seems now to be the watchword, with business interests making new commitments only in cautious manner. This is borne out by the trade reports to the several commercial agencies, which, though encouraging in some respects, are not all that could be desired in others.

Bradstreet's sums up the situation as follows:

Weather and crop conditions necessitate further reductions in early exuberant estimates of yield, while in labor matters the number of men on strike shows the futility of the efforts of conciliators and arbitrators. Wholesale trade is still seasonally dull, and disastrous floods have checked trade and transportation in the Southwest. The situation as a whole, however, is still far from unfavorable. With all due allowances, the heaviest wheat yield on record is still possible, and average crops of corn, oats, and cotton may be realized. Higher prices for farm produce of all kinds favor some compensation to producers from this source. It looks as if the top of the strike wave had at last been reached, and a subsidence is now to be hoped for. The country's foreign trade promises well, failures are down to a low minimum, and bank clearings, though reduced by dullness in stock speculation, point to record totals outside of a few important speculative centres. Price readjustments, where lower quotations are necessary, as in iron and steel, go on without disorganization, and the feeling grows that much demand, discouraged by former high prices, may shortly develop. Railway gross earnings thus far reported for the month of May show a gain of 11 per cent. over last year, while April net returns indicate profitable operation. Money is slowly hardening, but collections range from fair to good.

Along the same lines Dun's says:

The elements provided the only unfavorable developments of the week, and while these may not prove far-reaching in their effect, the first result is seen in greater conservatism. Floods damaged property and delayed traffic in the Southwest, a tornado wrecked a Southern manufacturing centre, excessive rains retarded planting and otherwise injured crops at many Western points, while on the other hand serious misfortune has come to hay, vegetables, and fruits at the East through drought, and great timber tracts have been devastated by fire. While all of these disasters will exert only a local influence, the combined reduction in purchasing power must to an appreciable extent diminish the distribution of merchandise. It is somewhat doubtful whether any material loss of the great staple crops will follow, as it has become almost an axiom that excessive moisture never produces a great famine. The week opened with a further large addition to the army of the unemployed, but many plants have since resumed, and settlements of other disputes will take effect on Monday. Dispatches regarding trade conditions at the leading cities are generally encouraging; at Baltimore shipments of Spring clothing are large, dry goods conditions are prosperous, and duplicate orders come forward freely in staple lines; Philadelphia reports more building permits issued in May than last year, despite labor troubles, but work is suspended on $12,000,000 worth of structural work and the textile industries are also badly interrupted; weather is favorable for trade in seasonable merchandise at Boston, shoe shipments are very large, but demands from rural districts are adversely affected by drought; Chicago reports trade depressed somewhat by cold weather, although the movement of merchandise is still heavy and the labor outlook has improved.

MINING DIVIDENDS.

According to The Engineering and Mining Journal, 48 mining and metallurgical companies in the United States paid in May dividends amounting to $13,549,228, which is the second best record this year, and is more than was reported in 1902. Of this amount over 65 per cent., or $8,929,919, was the quarterly dividend of 1.75 per cent., paid to the $1,790 preferred stockholders in the United States Steel Corporation. The second largest dividend payer this month was the Amalgamated Copper Company, which has declared one-half of 1 per cent., or $709,430 quarterly, an amount that is equivalent to 25 per cent. of the total payments by metal mines.

In addition to the above there have been paid $245,630 by 11 Mexican mines and metallurgical works and $51,000 by two Central American properties in which Americans are financially interested.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week, Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks lost thereby $2,117,200.

They received from the interior $6,685,500 and sent to the interior $1,683,700. The gain from the interior was $5,201,800.

The gain by new gold was $1,173,700, of which $901,000 was on New York Assay Office checks, $200,200 on San Francisco Mint checks and telegraphic transfers, and $2,900 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

The loss by gold exports was $6,236,200, namely, $4,030,400 to Paris, $705,800 in bars to Berlin, $250,000 in coin to Argentina, and $1,250,000 in coin to Canada.

The ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $18,986,300. Payments to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $21,251,800. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $2,256,500.

The total loss on Sub-Treasury operations and gold exports was $8,492,700; deducting the total gain from the interior and new gold of $6,375,500, the net loss was $2,117,200.

The important feature of the currency movement this week is that the gain from the interior and new gold was greater by $139,300 than the total gold exports, including $1,250,000 to Canada, and the net loss was due to Sub-Treasury operations proper.

Disbursements by the Treasury for pensions were only $573,000, an average of $95,000 a day, while customs collections were $3,268,400, a daily average of $544,700.

The receipts of currency from the interior were largest from near-by and Eastern cities, particularly Boston and Philadelphia. The gain from the West and South was smaller than for the last two or three weeks. This is also indicated by the decline in exchange on New York at several interior cities. The currency from Boston came early in the week. The present rate of exchange calls for currency to be sent from New York to Boston.

HUDSON GAS COMPANY'S LEASE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 5.—The lease of the Essex and Hudson Gas Company to the Public Service Corporation, which is to run for a period of 900 years, was filed in the County Register's office here to-day. The lease was dated June 1.

By the terms of the lease the gas company turns over, under the conditions specified, its franchises, gas plants, gas works, and all the buildings, machinery, and appurtenances. As rent for the property, the Public Service Corporation agrees to pay on the first days of June and December each year certain sums, beginning December next, the amount being $133,750 for the first two payments. After that the sums will be as follows: Dec. 1, 1904, and June 1, 1905, $146,250; Dec. 1, 1905, and June 1, 1906, $162,500; Dec. 1, 1906, and June 1, 1907, $195,000; Dec. 1, 1907, and June 1, 1908, $227,000; Dec. 1, 1908, and June 1, 1909, $260,000. From then on the payments will be $320,000 annually.

In addition, $1,500 is to be paid the gas company annually for the expenses of maintaining an office building for the use of the officers in charge of the gas business. The Public Service Corporation also assumes all indebtedness of the gas company.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Canadian trade advices to Dun's are to the effect that Halifax reports the money market unsettled by the break in stocks, and this factor in combination with devastating forest fires and the continuous drought makes trade conditions unsatisfactory. Lumber is firm, with a good demand for hardwood and building material, and manufacturing lines are active. Wholesale trade at St. John is only fair, the volume in May falling below the average. Forest fires have done much damage, and rain is badly needed. Farmers have had an exceptionally food season for seeding. The advancing season lessens wholesale activity at Montreal, but in metals, hardware, cements, and paints there is a good demand, and much difficulty in making deliveries, the congestion on the docks owing to the recent strike not being terminated. Drought has become alarming, pasturage is being ruined, and unless rain comes within a few days there will not be half a normal hay crop, while grains and roots are injured, and forest fires are doing damage. Drought is telling against vegetation at Quebec, and some complaints are heard as to collections, but the volume of business is fair. Wholesale trade is fairly active at Toronto, there is a good demand for seasonable dry goods, and the outlook for Autumn trade is bright. Manufacturers are busy, having all they can do to fill orders, and payments are reported satisfactory. Wholesale trade is about normal in dry goods, groceries, and hardware at Vancouver, but retail sales of dry goods and clothing are restricted by the late season. Northern shipments have begun, and heavy freight awaits steamer accommodations. Collections are fair.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 50 shares of National Bank stock at 290.

Cleveland advices that the Cleveland Union Stock Yards Company and the Farmers and Drovers' Stock Yards Company have consolidated under the name of the Cleveland Union Stock Yards Company, with a capital of $750,000.

Central Paper Manufacturing Company organized at St. Louis with a capital of $500,000 to manufacture the higher grades of boxboard from waste paper.

Old Colony Trust Company of Boston authorized by the Massachusetts Senate to increase its capital to $3,000,000.

American Radiator Company said to have secured a tract of twenty acres of land at Litchfield, Ill., and work on a new and complete plant will soon be under way.

Consolidation of the Moreland Trust Company and Guarantee Title and Trust Company, both of Pittsburg, by the purchase of the former's stock by the latter company.

Decrease of $379,640 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $38,578, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 1½@4 per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. The majority of the day's loans was made at 3¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 3½ per cent. for sixty days, 4 per cent. for ninety days, 4@4½ per cent. for four months, 4½@5 per cent. for five and six months, and 5½ per cent. for eight months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $227,073,428; balances, $8,125,134; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $584,544.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3 1-16@3¼ per cent.

Foreign exchange was weaker. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days, and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85; demand, $4.87@$4.87@; cables, $4.88⅝. Commercial bills were $4.84⅜.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾@5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝@5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 15-16 and 95 7-16@95⅛; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—15@16 2-3c discount. Chicago—5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c. St. Louis—35c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, June 6.—In its City article to-day The Times says money was more abundant yesterday at lower rates. The sum due to the Bank of England was repaid. Discount rates again declined.

Berlin and Amsterdam exchanges moved against London.

The Bank of England bought £144,000 bar gold and received 50,000 sovereigns from China.

The Stock Exchange was rather gloomy yesterday. Prices as a rule were dull, chiefly owing to the depression in South Africans. Consols closed unchanged at 91⅝ for cash and 91⅝ for the account. Home rails were dull, with a decline on the balance.

American rails were less active. After steadiness in the morning they gave way in the afternoon under the pressure of New York sales. The final prices were the lowest touched in the course of the day.

Foreigns were lifeless and irregular. The general mining market was listless and weak.

Bar silver was 24 5-16d. per ounce spot and 24⅛d. per ounce forward. The market was steady.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 5.—Consequent upon the influx of gold and Government disbursements, there was a more moderate demand for money in the market to-day, and discounts were easier.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet and irregular. Consols hardened slightly, but the dealings were small. The weakness of the Americans and Canadian Pacific was the principal feature of the day. Americans were mostly under parity, and operators were not inclined to support them in the face of continued New York selling. They improved during the last hour and closed firm. Rio Tintos relapsed, following the break in Amalgamated Copper.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 91 7-16; consols for account, 91⅝; Anaconda, 4⅜; Atchison, 73⅝; Atchison preferred, 96⅛; Baltimore and Ohio, 80; Canadian Pacific, 124⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 39⅝; Chicago Great Western, 20⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 153¼; De Beers, 21⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 31½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 86½; Erie, 34½; Erie first preferred, 68⅛; Erie second preferred, 57; Illinois Central, 138; Louisville and Nashville, 114⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 23⅜; New York Central, 128⅝; Norfolk and Western, 68½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 91; Ontario and Western, 25⅞; Pennsylvania, 63⅛; Rand Mines, 10⅝; Reading, 24; Reading first preferred, 41⅞; Reading second preferred, 32½; Southern Railway, 30½; Southern Railway preferred, 92; Southern Pacific, 69⅜; Union Pacific, 83½; Union Pacific preferred, 91; United States Steel, 31⅜; United States Steel preferred, 88¼; Wabash, 26; Wabash preferred, 45.

Bar silver steady at 24 5-16d per ounce.

Money, 2½ to 3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3 3-16 to 3¼ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 1-16 to 3¼ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 36.15; Lisbon, 23.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS June 5.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was irregular and slack, being chiefly confined to Government funds. Gold mines were weak.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 35c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 17½c for checks.

BERLIN, June 5.—Operators on the Boerse to-day were idle.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Interest in the stock market was again centred in Pennsylvania, and, while sales of the stock were not heavy, the dealings in the warrants were extensive, furnishing one-half of the day's business on the Exchange. The warrants declined to the lowest price yet quoted for them. The stock reached a price lower than it had touched previously since 1899—the lowest since 1899 having been 62¾, in 1900; 69, in 1901, and 63¾, in 1902. Reading also reacted to low-water mark since 1901, and Electric Storage Battery sold lower than since March, 1902. West Jersey and Seashore was offered down from 69 to 67¾, Broad Top common at 30, Welsbach stock at 25 and its 5 per cent. bonds at 57—all without bringing out counter bids. Fractional losses were sustained in nearly all of the leading issues, and with the exception of the arbitrage shares, they did not seem to possess any rallying power.

Total sales, 80,903 shares and $69,000 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
108	American Rys. Co	45	45	45
100	American Cement	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
600	Atchison	71	69⅝	70
400	Cambria Steel	22	22½	22½
830	Con. Lake Sup	5⅝	5½	5½
700	Con. Lake Sup. pf	26	25½	25½
208	Electric Co. of America	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
100	Electric Storage Bat.	63	63	63
1,800	Erie	33¾	33	33¼
5	Ins. Co. of N. A	25	25	25
1,295	Lehigh Valley R. R	40¼	40	40¼
10	National Asphalt Co	9	9	9
2,295	Penna. R. R	63½	61¾	63½
10,589	Phila. & R. R. warrants	1¾	1¾	1¾
35	Philadelphia Traction	97	97	97
2,000	Philadelphia Electric	6 5-16	6¼	6 5-16
617	Philadelphia Co	41¾	41	41
8,640	Reading	23⅝	23 1-16	23⅜
300	Rock Island	33¾	33⅜	33⅜
900	Southern R. R	25½	25	25½
45	Susq. Steel	2	2	2
1,075	United Gas Imp. Co	90	89¾	90
855	Un. Gas Imp. Co. allots.	39½	38⅝	39
2,900	U. S. Steel	31¼	31	31⅛

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—Despite the gloom occasioned by Wall Street's excessive weakness, the market here was somewhat steadier than on Thursday, though there were no evidences of rallying power. The buying element still hung back, though the selling pressure attracted some purchasers who thought they could see bargains in the prices prevailing.

Money on call was at 5@5½ per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,547 shares of stock and $125,750 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	Seaboard Ry. com	23	23	23
200	Seaboard Ry. pf	39½	39½	39½
40	Atl. Coast Line pf	108	108	108
405	Consolidated Gas	68¾	68½	68½
30	Cotton Duck tr. rects.	2¼	2¼	2¼
58	G. B. S. Brew. com	11¼	11¼	11¼
252	Int. M. & M. pf	25	25	25
132	Mar. Bank	33	33	33

BONDS.

$16,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¼
34,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	90	90	90
1,000	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	119¼	119¼	119½
25,000	Un. Rys. & El. inc	65	65	65
14,000	Un. Rys. & El. 4s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
4,000	Cotton Duck 5s	68	67⅞	68
15,000	B. C. & S. Brew. 1st	50	49⅝	49⅝
250	G. B. S. Brew. 1st scrip	51½	51½	51
500	G. B. S. Brew. scrip	35	35	35
16,000	Atl. Coast L. 4s (S. C.)	93¼	93¼	93¼
200	North Balt. Trac. 5s	118½	118½	118½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

New low records were established yesterday in several of the most prominent of outside stocks, and though a substantial recovery occurred before the close the final prices in many instances showed considerable net losses. The volume of transactions accompanying the decline was somewhat larger than the average of the past few days, but trading as a whole was still confined to rather narrow limits. While the further falling off in prices leading to new low records in such stocks as Northern Securities and International Mercantile Marine preferred caused considerable dejection, the recovery which occurred just before 3 o'clock was sufficiently decided to lead to the opinion in some quarters that the heavy declines during recent days had at last drawn into the market sufficient support to change somewhat the rather gloomy aspect which the market had assumed. In Northern Securities, in particular, it is claimed that despite the fact that the stock is now selling at the lowest figure recorded, a considerable part of the recent selling of the stock has been short selling, this inference being drawn from the fact that the sellers, or some of them, have been slow in making deliveries.

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INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE preferred sold as low as 25, a drop of two points from the previous low record. Only 300 shares were dealt in, which emphasizes most clearly the narrowness of the market in the stock. A recovery of about a point occurred later in the day, so that the final price showed a net loss of only a little more than a point. No trades were recorded in the common stock or in the bonds, the markets for which were not influenced by the advertised offer of 2,500 shares of the stock and of $250,000 of the bonds for delivery Feb. 1 next at 1 and 97½, respectively, a reduction of 1 per cent. from the similar offer of the previous day.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES reached a new low record at 90¾, but immediately afterward moved upward more than a point. The transactions were somewhat larger than on the earlier days of the week, amounting to more than 7,000 shares.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,000	American Can pf	44½	43⅝	43⅝
13	Am. Light & Traction	78	78	78
85	Am. L. & Traction pf	97	97	97
1,300	Bay State Gas	¼	⅛	⅛
700	British Col. Copper	4⅛	3⅞	4
100	Electric Lead Red. pf	3¾	3½	3¼
1,100	Fuel Oil Power	25¼	24¾	25⅛
4,000	Gold Hill Copper	2	2	2
2,400	Greene Con. Copper	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝
100	Havana Tobacco	39	39	39
300	In. Mer. Marine pf	25⅝	22	25⅝
200	Light, Power & Pond	35¼	35¼	35¼
150	Mar. Wire, of Canada	5	*4⅝	5
900	Manhattan Transit	3⅝	3½	3⅝
1,400	Mex. Nat. 2d pf., w. i.	29½	28½	29
35	Marine Steamship	18	18	18
200	Montreal & B. Copper	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16
600	N. Y. Transportation	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	N. Am. Lumber & P	3		
1,400	Northern Securities	91⅝	*90¼	91¼
200	New Orleans Ry. pf	41½	41	41½
200	St. Louis Transit	22	22	22
400	Seaboard Air Line	22½	22	22½
40	Standard Oil	650	650	650
50	Storage Power	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Tennessee Copper	28⅝	28½	28⅝
50	Trenton Potteries pf	90	90	90
800	Union Copper	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
160	United Copper	17½	17½	17½
100	U. S. Light & Heat	8	8	8
100	White Knob Copper	14½	14½	14½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Am. Writing Paper 5s	73½	73½	73½
6,000	Black. Consols 4s	90	90	90
2,000	Inter. Silver 1st 6s	100	100	100
2,000	S. Elberon L. 1st 5s	65	65	65

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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Correction.

The $8,000 of New Amsterdam Gas 5s reported yesterday were incorrectly quoted at 107. The sale was made at 107½.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions in full lots were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

| | June 5. Bid. | Asked. | June

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, June 5, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	Adams Express	221	221	221	221	—1
17,870	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	58¾	59¾	57	58⅞	+1½
1,000	Am. C. & F. Co.	36⅛	36½	36	36	+½
225	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	87¾	87¾	87½	87¾	+¾
150	Am. Coal	200	200	200	200	
150	Am. Cotton Oil	35	35	35	35	+1
25	Am. Express	195	195	194	194	
100	*Am. Grass Twine	9	9	9	9	—½
700	*Am. Ice Co.	7½	8½	7½	7⅝	+⅛
220	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	31	31½	31	31	—2
200	*Am. Linseed Co.	10	10	10	10	
600	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	35	37	35	37	—½
4,000	*Am. Locomo. Co.	21½	21¾	20⅝	21⅛	—⅜
160	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	—⅝
25	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	+¼
5,800	*Am. S. & R. Co.	45⅞	46⅞	45½	46⅝	+¾
820	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	94	94	93¾	94	
100	*Am. Sugar Ref.	120½	120½	120½	120½	—1
21,600	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. x d	118¾	118¾	116¾	118	—1¼
100	*Am. S. R. Co. pf. x d	118	118	118	118	—1
200	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	150	150	150	150	—1
100	*Am. Woolen Co.	11	11	11	11	
1,700	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	85	86	85	86	
69,400	Atch., Top. & S. F.	71½	71⅞	69⅝	70⅞	
5,810	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	94	94	93⅞	93⅞	
25,600	Baltimore & Ohio	86½	86⅞	85½	86⅝	
25	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	90	90	90	90	
20,275	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	58	58	56⅝	57⅝	—⅞
25	Brooklyn Union Gas	200⅝	200⅝	200⅝	200⅝	
400	Canada Southern	67¾	68	67¾	68	+1
30,100	Canadian Pacific	121	121⅝	120	121⅝	
100	Central R. R. of N. J.	163	163	163	163	
1,085	Chesapeake & Ohio	38⅝	38⅝	38	38	
1,000	Chicago & Alton	28	28⅜	28	28⅛	
400	Chicago & Alton pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3,800	Chicago Great West.	20	20	19⅝	20	
400	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
46,975	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	148⅝	149⅝	148	149⅝	+½
100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	176	176	176	176	
912	Chicago & Northw.	171⅝	173	171¼	173	+⅝
17	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	125	125	125	125	
1,200	Chi. Term. Trans.	14½	14½	14	14½	
600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	24½	24½	24	24½	—1
200	Chicago Union Trac.	4½	4½	4½	4½	
500	C., C., C. & St. L.	85	86	85⅝	85⅝	
4,470	Colorado Fuel & Iron	65½	66	64⅝	66	
2,110	Colorado & Southern	18	18	17¾	18	
900	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	27½	27⅝	26⅞	27⅝	
500	Col. & H. C. & Iron	15	15½	15	15	—2
3,000	Consolidated Gas	194⅝	195	192	194	—1½
300	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	111½	111½	111½	111½	—½
1,250	Corn Products Co.	29	29	29	29	
115	Corn Products Co. pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	
1,410	Delaware & Hudson	168	169⅝	168	169⅝	+⅝
400	Del., Lack. & West.	245	245	245	245	
600	Denver & R. G.	29½	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—1¼
760	Denver & R. G. pf.	84	84	84	84	+1
3,000	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	31	39⅝	31	39⅝	+1½
500	Detroit Southern	13	13	13	13	
1,115	Detroit United Ry.	74⅝	74⅝	72⅝	72⅝	—2⅝
10	Diamond Match	133½	133½	133½	133½	
100	*Dul., S. S. & At.	11	11	11	11	
500	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	15½	16½	15	16½	
32,000	Erie	33⅛	33⅝	32⅝	33⅛	
5,400	Erie 1st pf.	66	67	66	67	
1,400	Erie 2d pf.	55	55⅞	55	55⅝	
400	Evans. & T. H.	61	61	61	61	
2,650	General Electric	178½	179⅝	175	176	
600	Hocking Valley	93	93	92½	93	
3,630	Illinois Central	134⅝	134⅝	134	134½	
300	Internat. Paper	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
1,300	Internat. Paper pf.	68	68⅝	68	68⅝	
1,600	*Internat. Power Co.	40	40⅝	39	40⅝	+1½
800	Iowa Central	27	27⅝	26	26⅝	
600	Kanawha & Michigan	35	35	35	35	
600	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	
1,400	Kansas City South.	25	25	24⅝	24⅝	—1
100	Kansas City South. pf.	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	—1½
5,550	Louisville & Nashville	111⅝	112	110⅝	111⅝	
8,710	Manhattan Elevated	136⅝	137⅝	136	136⅝	
200	*Met. Securities	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	
1,717	*Met. Street Railway	128	128	127	127⅝	—1
4,250	Mexican Central	23⅝	23⅝	22⅝	23	
100	Minn. & St. Louis	77½	77½	77½	77½	
300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	64½	65	64½	64½	+1½
2,225	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	121	123	119⅝	120⅝	+1
1,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	22	22⅝	22	22	+⅝
1,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	51	51	50	51	+¼
45,530	Missouri Pacific	103⅝	103⅝	102⅝	103⅝	+¾
100	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	105	105	105	105	
200	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	39	39	39	39	
1,350	*Nat. Lead Co.	16	16	16	16	
300	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	86	86	86	86	
300	Nat. Enameling	23	23	23	23	
2,900	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	22	22	22	22	
2,500	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	42	42⅝	42	42⅝	
300	*New York Air Brake	153	156	154	156	
12,870	New York Central	125	125⅝	124⅝	125⅝	
600	New York Dock	20	20	20	20	
4,800	N. Y., Ont. & West.	26	26	25⅝	26	
8,520	Norfolk & West., ex d.	65	65	64⅝	64⅝	
200	North American	93	93	93	93	
200	Pacific Coast	61	61	61	61	
200	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	61½	61½	61½	61½	
200	Pacific Mail	26	26	26	26	
70,400	Pennsylvania	123⅝	124⅝	123⅝	124½	
31,825	Pennsylvania rts	1⅝	1⅝	1	1⅝	
4,070	People's Gas, Chicago	99	99⅝	98⅝	99	
100	Peoria & Eastern	22	22	22	22	
300	Pere Marquette	82	82	82	82	
10	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	186⅝	186⅝	186⅝	186⅝	
600	Philadelphia Co.	92	92	92	92	
400	Pressed Steel Car	55	55	55	55	
250	Pressed Steel Car pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	
200	*Ry. Steel Spring	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
21,350	Reading	47	47⅝	46⅝	47⅝	
150	Reading 2d pf.	65	65	65	65	
1,700	*Rep. Iron & Steel	15	15	14⅝	15	
300	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	75⅝	75⅝	75	75	
86,122	Rock Island Co.	33	33	32	32	
1,800	Rock Island Co. pf.	70	71	70	71	
400	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	23	23	23	23	
400	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	78	78	77	78	
400	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	40	40	40	40	—2½
1,700	*St. L. & S. F., J. P. M. & Co. ctfs.	71¾	71¾	71	71	—1
1,400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	64	64	62	63	—1½
900	St. Louis Southw.	15	17	15	17	
2,650	St. Louis Southw. pf.	30	40	31	33	
400	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	44	44	44	44	
18,182	Southern Pacific	50	50	48⅝	49⅝	
8,000	Southern Ry. ext.	25	25	24	24⅝	
182	Southern Ry. pf. ext.	88	88	88	88	
6,640	Tennessee Coal & Iron	51	51	50	51	
11,720	Texas & Pacific	29	29	28	29	
100	Third Avenue	118	118	118	118	
100	Tol. Rys. & Light	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—1½
300	Tol., St. L. & West.	21	21	21	21	
200	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	40	40	40	40	—1½
5,255	Twin City R. T.	95	95⅝	93	94	—1⅝
200	*Union Bag & P. Co.	9	9	9	9	
100	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	70	70	70	70	
69,650	Union Pacific	81	81⅝	79⅝	81	
570	Union Pacific pf	87	87⅝	87	87⅝	
800	United Rys. Invest.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
1,000	U. S. Express	111	111	108	108	
1,000	*U. S. Leather	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2,150	*U. S. Leather pf.	85	86⅝	85	86⅝	
1,800	U. S. Realty & Con.	17	17	17	17	
400	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	64	64½	64	64	
300	U. S. Rubber	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	
200	U. S. Rubber pf	47	47½	47	47½	
28,850	U. S. Steel	31	31⅝	31	31⅝	
8,025	U. S. Steel pf	81	81⅝	80⅝	81	
100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	27	27	27	27	
525	Va.-Caro. Chemical	57	57	56	56⅝	
100	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	118	118½	118	118½	
5,900	Wabash	25	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
9,700	Wabash pf.	44⅝	45	43	44⅝	
100	Wells-Fargo Express	195	195	195	195	—5
1,200	Western Union Tel.	83⅝	84	83⅝	84	+¼
400	Wheel. & Lake Erie	22⅝	22⅝	22	22	
800	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	58	58	57½	57½	—1
100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	—½
800	Wisconsin Central	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	—⅜
1,170	Wisconsin Central pf.	41	41½	40⅝	41⅝	

Sales ..... 965,903 *Unlisted. †From last previous sale.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
4th week May	$190,779	$192,732	$204,138
Month May	691,274	524,594	590,705
From July 1	7,113,465	6,685,169	6,302,086
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	108	108	108
4th week May	40,980	47,324	42,290
Month	129,515	146,768	131,007
From July 1	1,582,400	1,484,183	1,500,797
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
4th week May	[illegible]	111,246	95,816
Month	358,106	319,132	300,455
From Jan. 1	1,640,805	1,467,863	[illegible]
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,007	1,006	937
4th week May	127,255	126,877	137,754
Month	384,174	378,264	387,159
From July 1	4,000,855	4,714,183	4,640,590
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,402	1,284	1,282
4th week May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Month	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
From July 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	[illegible]	2,626	2,680
4th week May	516,120	504,018	452,879
Month	1,398,280	1,297,396	1,251,986
July 1-May 31	16,110,186	15,218,646	14,201,566
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,305	5,182	5,155
4th week May	1,282,000	1,131,000	1,000,000
Month	3,296,000	2,882,000	2,787,000
From Jan. 1	15,553,256	14,046,275	12,546,772
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
4th week May	25,000	35,000	40,000
Month	85,000	75,000	96,000
From Jan. 1	502,705	880,859	495,802
NEW YORK CENTRAL—			
Mileage	3,320	3,320	3,325
Month May	6,712,475	5,988,015	5,785,892
From July 1	70,081,007	64,966,156	60,439,760
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,710	1,675	1,660
4th week May	580,109	517,910	418,618
Month	1,817,868	1,616,189	1,384,783
From July 1	19,107,116	15,145,452	14,559,534
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
4th week May	13,620	15,425	13,755
Month	42,405	42,942	40,767
From July 1	506,342	522,454	493,150
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,114	6,920	6,728
4th week May	1,064,739	1,038,148	887,803
Month	3,489,302	3,172,279	2,802,886
From July 1	36,556,930	34,063,284	32,594,774

In the fourth week this year there were two days in which no business was transacted, as against one last year.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,842	1,710	1,590
4th week May	307,785	271,486	205,485
Month	804,909	804,072	596,125
From Jan. 1	4,796,365	4,821,365	4,612,117
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
Mileage	88	88	88
4th week May	8,300	7,900	......
From July 1	540,421	421,354	......
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	469	469	469
4th week May	110,944	124,713	[illegible]
Month	378,790	342,585	346,872
From July 1	3,807,078	3,396,381	3,705,038

PACIFIC COAST for April—	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	443,266	385,241	58,025
Op. expenses	342,038	320,115	21,923
Net earnings	101,228	65,126	36,102
From July 1 to April 30—			
Gross earnings	4,560,290	4,155,981	404,309
Op. expenses	3,656,226	3,316,985	339,241
Net earnings	904,064	838,996	65,068

SEABOARD AIR LINE for April—	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	1,110,056	1,044,148	961,642
Exp. and taxes	841,826	765,085	682,213
Net earnings	268,230	279,063	279,429
Gross, 10 months	10,670,589	9,611,249	9,114,688
Exp. and taxes	7,760,016	6,686,132	6,812,851
Net, 10 months	2,816,073	2,925,116	2,301,837

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$226,315,064
Gold	106,088,906
Silver	24,171,925
United States notes	7,457,972
Treasury notes of 1890	126,512
National banknotes	11,577,080
Total receipts this day	1,954,276
Total receipts this month	10,034,004
Total receipts this year	521,157,476
Total expenditures this day	1,620,000
Total expenditures this month	8,050,000
Total expenditures this year	480,258,852
Deposits in National banks	156,513,653
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	748,191
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	813,934
Customs	1,020,677
Miscellaneous	119,664

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS—DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$411,661,869
Silver dollars	462,078,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,572,841
Silver bullion of 1890	18,333,159
Total	$893,645,869

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$411,661,869
Silver certificates outstanding	462,078,000
Treasury notes outstanding	19,906,000
Total	$893,645,869

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$70,852,676
Gold certificates	35,236,230
Silver coin and bullion	19,000,945
Silver certificates	5,162,563
United States notes	7,457,972
Other assets	21,810,564
Total in Treasury	$159,529,999
Deposits in National banks	156,513,653
Total	$316,043,015
Current liabilities	90,727,921
Available cash balance	$225,315,094

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	106⅛	106⅝	Lacl. Gas	89½	..
2s, c., 1930	106	106⅝	Lacl. G. pf.	97½	..
3s, r., 1918	107½	108⅝	L. E. & W.	30	35
3s, c., 1918	107½	108⅝	L. E. & W. pf.	100	110
3s, 1918, sm.	106⅝	..	Long Island	65	70
4s, r., 1907	110	110⅝	Man. Beach	10	12
4s, c., 1907	111	111⅝	Md. C. pf.	100	125
4s, r., 1925	135½	136	M. W. S. El. Chi.	19	25
4s, c., 1925	135½	136⅝	M. W. S. El. Chi. pf.	..	60
5s, r., 1904	102½	103⅝	Mich. Cent.	120	125
5s, c., 1904	102½	103⅝	Nat. Bis. pf.	100	103
D. C. 3-65s	121	..	Nat. En. pf.	85	89
Alb. & Sus.	235	..	N. Cent. C.	47	50
Alle. & W.	140	..	N. Y. B. & M. B. pf.	95	110
Allis-Chalm.	12	14	N. Y. & N. H.	192½	197
Allis-C. pf.	..	64	N. Y. C. & St. L.	29	31
Am. Ag. Ch.	18	24	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	106	118
A. A. C. pf.	70	80	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	70	80
Am. B. Sug.	22	32	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	47	53
A. B. S. pf.	79	88½	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	160	162
Am. Bicycle	..	..	N. & W. pf.	85	90
Am. Bic. pf.	⅛	1	Ont. Mining	5	6⅝
A. C. O. pf.	90	95	P. C. 1st pf.	97	102
Am. D. Tel.	26	32	Pere M. pf.	75	80
A. H. & L.	5	6	P. C. C. & St. L.	70	75
A. H. & L. pf.	..	37	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	95	100
Am. M. Co.	3⅝	4⅝	P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	182	..
Am. Snuff	100	120	Pullman Co.	205	210
Am. Sn. pf.	90	93¼	Quicksilver	1	2
Am. St. Fds.	11	15	Quicksil'r pf.	6½	9½
A. S. F. pf.	57	60	R. R. Sec. Ill. C. stock ctfs.	89½	91
A. T. & C.	75	85	R. S. S. pf.	85	87
Am. Tob. pf.	140	142	Read. 1st pf.	81½	82
A. W. Co. pf.	73	78	Rens. & Sar.	204	212
Ann Arbor	38	..	R. W. & O.	..	137
Ann A. pf.	63	68⅝	St. J. & G. I.	8	10
A. M. 1st pf.	90	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	15	20
Atl. C. L.	122	127	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. ctfs.	170	185
B. A. L. pf.	105	..	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	120	130
B. R. & P.	137½	145	St. L. & S. F.	69	74
B. R. & P. pf.	150	156	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	75	81
Butterick Co.	48	52	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	63	68½
C. B. & Q.	170	200	S.-S. S. & I. pf.	85	92
C. & E. Ill. pf.	130	140	S. R. & T.	3½	4
C. G. W. pf. A	73½	74	T. P. L. Tr.	32½	37½
C. G. W. deb.	87½	87⅝	T., P. & W.	18	21
C. St. P. M. & O. pf.	175	190	T. C. R. T. pf.	145	150
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	110	112	Un. Fruit	102	104
C. L. & W.	75	..	U. R. I. pf.	48	49
C. L. & W. pf.	75	85	U. S. Shipbuilding	1	4
Cleve. & P.	188	190	U. S. Shipbuilding pf.	8	30
C. S. 1st pf.	61	62	Westinghouse assenting	170	184
Com. Cable	140	160	Westinghouse 1st pf.	170	185
Consol. Coal	86	93			
D. & S. W.	5	..			
D. & S. W. pf.	5	..			
Det. So. pf.	25½	26			
Dist. Sec.	26¾	27½			
Ev. & T. H. pf.	86	90			
Ft. W. & D. City	49½	52			
Gen. Ch. Co.	60⅝	72			
G. Ch. Co. pf.	100	102			
Gt. N. pf.	181	190			
Hock. V. pf.	92	94			
Homestake	60	68			
Ill. C., l. l.	102	..			
Int. S. P.	39	43½			
I. S. P. pf.	78	82			
Iowa C. pf.	48	51			
Joliet & Chi.	185	..			
K. & D. M.	25	35			
K. & D. M. pf.	45	55			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Consolidated	.03	.02
Andes	.18	.18
Belcher	.44	.45
Best & Belcher	2.00	1.50
Bullion	.05	.05
Caledonia	1.10	1.20
Challenge Consolidated	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chollar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Confidence	1.20	1.20
Con. California & Virginia	1.60	1.55
Consolidated Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.25	.22
Gould & Curry	.40	.44
Hale & Norcross	.71	.68
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.15	.15
Kentucky Consolidated	.04	.04
Lady Washington Consolidated	.05	.05
Mexican	1.15	1.10
Occidental Consolidated	.31	.32
Ophir	1.65	1.62
Overman	.35	.35
Potosi	.41	.42
Savage	.25	.24
Seg Belcher	.18	.18
Sierra Nevada	.53	.51
Syndicate	.03	.02
St. Louis	.50	.50
Union Consolidated	.57	.58
Utah Consolidated	.45	.50
Yellow Jacket	.45	.46
Silver bars	.53⅝	.53⅝
Mexican dollars	.42	.41½@.41⅝
Drafts, sight	.02½	.02½
Telegraph	.05	.05

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 5.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Acacia	5	5¾	5½	5¾
American Consolidated	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anaconda	15	18	15½	17
Blue Bell	5	6	5	6
C. K. & N.	19¾	20	19½	20
C. C. Consolidated	3	4½	4	4½
Coriolanus	2	3	2	3
C. C. & M.	2	2¼	2	2¼
Dante	2¾	3	2¾	3
Doctor Jackpot	8	9	8	9
Elkton	42½	43½	42½	43
El Paso	63½	65	63	64
Findlay	13½	14½	13½	14½
Gold Dollar Consolidated	5½	6	5½	5½
Golden Cycle	71	72	71	72
Golden Fleece	5	11	6	11
Gold Bond	3	3½	3	3½
Gold Sovereign	4	4½	3½	4
Gould	3	3½	3	3½
Gold Exploration	2¼	2½	2	2½
Isabella	16	16½	16	16½
Jackpot	7	10	7	9
Keystone	5	5½	5	5½
Last Dollar	30	60	30	60
Lexington	3½	4½	3¾	4½
Little Puck	2½	3	..	..
Little Bessie	3¾	4½	..	..
Mollie Gibson	5¾	6½	5¾	6½
Mary Cashen	2	2½	2	2½
Moon Anchor	8	9	7	8
New Haven	2½	2¾	2	3
Old Gold	7	7½	6¾	7½
Pharmacist	4½	5	4½	5
Pinnacle	3¾	4¾	3¾	4¾
Portland	130	135	129	134
Rose Maud	1½	2	1½	2
Rose Nicol	2½	2¾	2½	3
Sunset Eclipse	3	3½	3	3½
Vindicator	88	92	88	92
Work	6	6¾	6½	6¾

RAILROAD STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in May showed increases:

Chicago Great Western	$7,047
Int. & Great Northern	378
M., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	40,477
Mo., Kan. & Texas	12,101
Missouri Pacific	151,000
Norfolk & Western	62,299
Southern Railway	30,991
Texas & Pacific	36,300
Total increase, 8 roads	$320,598
Increase previously reported	782,851
Total increase, 23 roads	$1,103,444
The following showed decreases:	
Central Branch (Mo. Pac.)	$4,000
Chi. Terminal Transfer	6,392
Rio Grande Southern	1,809
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13,769
Total decrease, 4 roads	$25,940
Decrease previously reported	21,487
Total decrease, 7 roads	$47,427
Net increase, 30 roads	$1,056,017

Expect German Insurance License.

BERLIN, June 5.—The statement cabled yesterday that the New York Life Insurance Company had complied with the imperial insurance law was incorrect. The application of the company has not yet been granted, but the company's agents here expect the license any day. Possibly the period for compliance with the law may be extended beyond June 30, in order to afford time further to discuss with the foreign companies the points in dispute.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 5.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Banana Food Company, New York; capital, $300,000. Directors—A. F. Spawn, A. J. Kenyon, and F. H. Cozzano, New York.

Terry & Tench Company, New York, contracting business; capital, $75,000. Directors—E. F. Terry, Frederick Tench, and F. L. Mueller, New York.

Workingmen's Accident Protective Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. C. Alden and Inglis Carpenter, New York; D. J. Densmore, Brooklyn.

Standard Piano Hammer and Felt Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Elbert Crandall, F. L. Seabriskie, and A. P. Windolph, New York.

Metropolis Automatic Machine Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—A. H. Bancock, Alexander McKenzie, and J. R. C. Cook, New York.

Allegany Valley Oil, Gas and Mineral Company, Olean; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. I. Lang, W. L. Myrick, and W. L. McDonald, Olean.

Economic Watch Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—C. H. Beers, Westport, Conn.; A. E. Phelps, Elizabeth, N. J.; E. D. Howe, Valatie.

Olds Mobile Company, New York, to manufacture motor machines; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. T. Rainey, Cleveland, Ohio; R. A. Rainey, Lakewood, N. J.; R. M. Owen, New York.

Rapid Dish Washer Machine Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—H. T. Jones, M. W. Moukernier, and E. K. Chattie, New York.

Empire Electric Sign Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. U. McComb, Emily M. McComb, and J. H. Taylor, New York.

New York and Englewood Realty Company, New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—E. H. Ryan, New York; B. S. Tadman, Morse-Mera Park, N. J.; W. W. Slocum, Syracuse.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The United Bottlers' Association, Newark; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Harris Isaac Turk, Benjamin Cohen, Samuel Bromberg, Nathan Poler.

Florence Silk Manufacturing Company, Camden; capital, $50,000.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 5.—Charters were granted to-day at Dover to the following concerns:

United States Mining and Smelting Company of Scranton, Penn., to carry on the business of mining; capital, $60,000.

Silver Hollow Consolidated Zinc Company of Wilmington, to acquire mines and mining rights and do mining business; capital, $500,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Gov. Frank Brown, Maryland; Barclay Warburton, Philadelphia; Garrett B. Linderman, South Bethlehem, Penn.; N. W. Harris, Chicago.

HOLLAND—W. R. Balsinger, Pittsburg; R. T. Glascodine, London; W. W. W. Parker, Washington; S. A. Baldwin, Honolulu.

IMPERIAL—W. C. Keegan, Washington; C. Horne, United States Army; Senator J. L. McLauren, South Carolina; Senator J. Frank Allee, Delaware; Senator William E. Mason, Illinois.

GRAND—Dr. Park Howell, United States Army; Capt. J. R. Seal, Charleston.

MANHATTAN—Dr. J. H. Hurst, Washington; C. Hedenman, Honolulu; George B. Wheeler, Cleveland; Major C. E. Salvesen, Royal Engineers, Scotland.

SAVOY—J. S. Kimmelstiel, Chicago; Edward W. Frost, Milwaukee.

NETHERLAND—C. D. Boyles, Chicago; J. V. Fisher, Boise City, Idaho; John A. Scott, Chicago.

MURRAY HILL—W. M. Annistead, Atlanta; D. A. Andrews, Hongkong; Z. N. Benton, New Orleans.

FIFTH AVENUE—C. D. Andrews, Manchester, England.

HOFFMAN—F. W. Bennett, Guayaquil, Ecuador; S. G. Niles, Nashville; Col. J. P. Drouillard, United States Army.

ALBEMARLE—Gen. Peter C. Haines, Baltimore.

VICTORIA—W. K. Osborn, Pittsburg; C. Vincent, London.

ASTOR—George P. Eckert, Philadelphia; M. Jespessen, Copenhagen, Denmark.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. C. Thresher, prints; C. M. Morgan, cloaks and suits; 104 Worth Street.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Mendel, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Seidl, upholstery goods; 79 Grand Street; Belvedere House.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. S. McQuay, carpets; 2 Walker Street.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; N. F. Allen, domestics and white goods; 75 Spring Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Webber, A. W., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; A. W. Webber, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.

Galland Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; G. Galland, underwear; 101 Wooster Street; Hotel Imperial.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. W. McLean, laces; G. B. Reid, prints; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major William P. Duvall, Artillery Corps, will return to Fort Williams, retain command of the post, and perform such duties pertaining to the combined army and navy manoeuvres during the ensuing Summer as may be assigned to him by the commanding General, Department of the East.

First Lieut. Winston Pilcher is transferred from Troop I to Troop M, Ninth Cavalry, and First Lieut. Hamilton Bowie from Troop M to Troop I.

Capt. Lucien G. Berry, Artillery Corps, will proceed to St. Paul for duty as a member of a board of officers for the examination of gunners.

Capts. Frank Dew Ramsey, Ninth Infantry, and William G. Haan, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Governors Island for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. Asa L. Singleton, Thirtieth Infantry, is transferred to the Fifth Infantry, and will join that regiment.

Navy.

Lieut. H. N. Jenson is ordered to the Naval Academy June 22.

Lieut. M. E. Reed is ordered to the Bureau of Steam Navigation, Navy Department, June 29.

Midshipman P. H. Fretz is ordered to the Brooklyn.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Arrivals—Kentucky, Oregon, New Orleans, and Helena at Chee-Foo, Hannibal, Caesar, and Lebanon at Lambert Point, Monterey and Pompey at Shanghai, and Nashville at Caimenera.

Sailings—Villalobos from Kow-Kiang for Nanchang, Samoset from League Island to destroy wreck, Alert from San Diego for Santa Barbara, and Whipple from Norfolk for speed trial.

The Brooklyn was commissioned to-day at the New York yard.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.85¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.57¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.40½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.50
Cotton, middling	11.50
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.80
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	11.25
Beef, hams	22.00
Tallow, prime	.05
Pork, mess	18.50
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	.08¼
Lard, prime	9.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	20.50
Butter, Western creamery	.22¼

CHICAGO, June 5.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 78@80c; No. 3, 74@78c; No. 2 red, 75¾@78¾c; No. 2 corn, 48¼c; No. 2 yellow, 49c; No. 2 oats, 36⅛c; No. 3 white, 37@37½c; No. 2 rye, 50@51c; good feeding barley, 43@45c; fair to choice malting, 50@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.11; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.14; prime timothy seed, $3.80@3.85; mess pork, per bbl., $17.25@17.37½; lard, per 100 lb., $8.70@8.80; short ribs, sides (loose), $9.25@9.35; dry-salted shoulders (boxed), $8@8.12½; short clear sides (boxed), $9.62½@9.75; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $11.50@11.75.

COTTON.—Yesterday's cotton market was a narrow one, both in respect to fluctuations and volume of business. It opened barely steady at an advance of 3 points to a decline of 2 points. Almost immediately it turned easier, and declined from 5 to 9 points from the opening level. Then there was a slight rally under covering, followed by a period of irregularity, during which prices generally showed a sagging tendency, and closed at practically the lowest of the session except for October, which rallied 3 points under covering. The market was finally quiet and steady net 5 to 11 points lower. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	.....	.....	.....	11.09@11.12
July	11.24	11.24	11.17	11.17@11.18
August	10.72	10.73	10.65	10.65@10.66
September	10.14	10.14	10.01	10.02@10.03
October	9.60	9.60	9.49	9.51@9.52
November	9.43	9.43	9.35	9.35@9.37
December	9.42	9.42	9.34	9.35@9.36
January	9.42	9.42	9.34	9.35@9.36

LIVERPOOL, June 5.—Closed; holiday.

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	1902-03. Bales.	1901-02. Bales.
Port receipts	24,447	20,000
Overland to mills and Canada	5,696	5,446
Southern mill takings (estimated)	27,000	29,245
Loss of stock at interior towns	10,307	11,872
Brought into sight for week	49,836	42,819
TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.		
Port receipts	7,600,770	7,883,208
Overland to mills and Canada	1,054,464	1,041,691
Southern mill takings (estimate)	1,872,000	1,672,800
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	14,127	25,176
Brought into sight thus far for season	10,541,361	10,127,875

The total crop movement is for 278 days this year, against 279 days in 1901-1902.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat—Developments in the wheat market yesterday were of an unsettled character, revealing differences of opinion in regard to the crop damage stories which continued to come out of the Southwest. There was no let up in the strength at St. Louis on July wheat apart from a moderate reduction at midday, but September there was not so strong, closing in fact ⅜c net lower, against 1⅝c advance in the July, the latter due to a late scare of shorts. Elsewhere the markets showed considerable weakness around noon, and while somewhat steadier near the close, displayed more or less hesitation on the buying side, and at New York left off unchanged from the previous night. Aside from the bull crop news sent out by St. Louis, much of the market news was of a bearish nature. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 89¾c; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 90⅝c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 86¾c, and No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 86⅝c, to arrive; No. 2 red, New York, 85¾c, nominal.

MILWAUKEE, June 5.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, 85c; No. 2 Northern, 83@84c; July, 76⅝c. Rye, No. 1, 53½c. Barley, No. 2, 57c; sample, 40@53c. Corn—July, 48⅝c.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—Wheat, July, 78⅝c; September, 73¾c; No. 2 hard, 76@78c, nominal. Corn—July, 48c; September, 47c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 39c; July, 36¼c; September, 32⅝c; No. 2 white, 45c.

DULUTH, Minn., June 5.—Wheat—To arrive, No. 1 hard, 82¾c; No. 1 Northern, 80⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 78⅝c; July, 79⅝c; September, 73⅝c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 5.—Wheat, cash, 80⅝c; July, 79@79⅝c; September, 71⅝c; on track: No. 1 hard, 81⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 80⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 79⅝c; No. 3 Northern, 79c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.40@4.60; Winter straights, $3.55@3.70; Winter patents, $3.75@4.10; Spring clears, $3.30@3.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@2.90; red dog, $23@24; Rye flour firm; fair to good, $2.85@3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@3.50. Cornmeal firm; kiln-dried, $3@3.10, as to brand. Bag meal firm; fine white and yellow, $1.40@1.45; coarse, $1.08@1.10. Feed, strong; Spring bran, spot, $21; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb., $19.75; Spring bran, middling, $20@23, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $21@21.50; linseed oil cake, $27; hominy chop, $20 bulk, $21 sacks, to arrive; oil meal, $25.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	81⅝	81 15-16	81⅝	81⅝
September	78⅝	78 13-16	78 1-16	78⅝
December	79⅝	79⅝	79	79
Corn—				
July	56⅝	57	56⅝	56⅝
September	54⅝	54 15-16	54⅝	54⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	76½	76⅝	75⅝	75⅝
September	74⅝	74⅝	73⅝	73⅝
December	74⅝	74⅝	73⅝	73⅝
Corn—				
July	49⅝	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝
September	48⅝	48⅝	47⅝	47⅝
December	46⅝	47	46⅝	46⅝
Oats—				
July	36⅝	37	36⅝	36⅝
September	33	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝
December	33⅝	34	33⅝	33⅝
Lard—				
July	$8.77½	$8.85	$8.77½	$8.85
September	8.82½	8.95	8.82½	8.92½
Ribs—				
July	9.25	9.37½	9.25	9.37½
September	9.07½	9.20	9.07½	9.20
Pork—				
July	17.20	17.30	17.22½	17.30
September	16.80	16.95	16.80	16.95

COFFEE.—It was a very quiet day in coffee. The market opened dull at a decline of 5 points under low European cables; ruled quiet but generally easy under moderate offerings in the absence of demand, and was finally dull at a net decline of 5@10 points. Sales were reported of 3,750 bags. The spot market was quiet with quotations on the basis of 5⅛c for Rio No. 7. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.65@3.70
July	3.80	3.80	3.75	3.70@3.75
August	....	....	....	3.80@3.85
September	3.95	3.95	3.90	3.90@3.95
October	4.05	4.05	4.00	3.95@4.00

METALS.—Tin turned very weak in London yesterday, losing about £2 5s of its recent advance, with spot closing at £128 and futures at £125 10s. The local market also was lower, closing at $28.50@28.80. COPPER—Copper declined £1 10s in London, to £58 for spot, and £1, to £57 for futures. Locally copper continues dull and nominal at $14.75@15 for lake and electrolytic and $14.50@14.75 for casting. LEAD—Lead advanced 1s 3d in London, to £11 1s, but remained quiet and unchanged here at 4.37½c. SPELTER—Spelter was unchanged at £21 2s 6d in London and remained quiet in New York at $5.75. IRON—Iron closed at 52s 2d in Glasgow and at 45s 9d in Middlesboro. Local iron was unsettled, with demand quiet and quoted prices more or less nominal. No. 1 foundry Northern is quoted at $20@21; No. 2 foundry Northern, $19@19.50; No. 1 foundry Southern and No. 1 foundry Southern, soft, $19.50@20.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.25@18.75; family, $18.25@18.50; short clear, $18@19.50. BEEF—Mess, $9@9.50; family, $10.50@12; packet, $9.50@10; extra India mess, $16@18. BEEF HAMS—$19.50@21. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 8¼c; 180 lb, 8⅛c; 160 lb, 8⅛c; 140 lb, 8⅛c; pigs, 8⅛@9¼c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 10½c; 10 lb, 10c; 12 lb, 9@9¼c; 14 lb, 8¾c; pickled shoulders, 8¼@8½c; pickled hams, 11¼@11½c. TALLOW—City, 5c; country, 5¼@5⅝c. LARD—$9.25; city lard, $8@8.50; refined lard, South America, $9.85; Continent, $9.35; Brazil, kegs, $11; compound, 7¼@8c. STEARINE—Oleo, 8c; city lard stearine, 10@10¼c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine—Oil and machine bbls, 49½@50c. Tar—Pine bbls, $2.40; oil bbls, $4.40@4.45. Resin—Common to good, strained, $2.60@2.10; E, $2.20@2.25; F, $2.30@2.35; G, $2.35@2.40; H, $2.60; I, $3.30; K, $3.40; M, $3.60@3.70; N, $3.70@3.80; W G, $3.85@3.90, and W W, $4.10@4.20.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 5.—Turpentine, 45½c; receipts, 668 casks; sales, 400 casks; exports, 346 casks. Resin—Receipts, 761 bbls; sales, 1,564 bbls; exports, 1,500 bbls; A, B, C, $1.75; D, E, $1.80; F, $1.85; G, $1.90; H, $2.40.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 5.—Spirits turpentine, 45½c; receipts, 55 casks. Resin, $1.70@1.75; receipts, 22 bbls. Crude turpentine, $1.75, $3, and $3.25; receipts, 111 bbls. Tar, $1.65; receipts, 34 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 5.—Turpentine quiet. Resin steady; sales, 300 bbls; A, B, C, $1.70; D, E, $1.75; G, $1.80; H, $1.85; I, $3; K, $3; M, $3.10; N, $3.15; W G, $3.25; W W, $3.50.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves slow to 10c lower; steers, $4.50@5.45; bulls, $3.40@4.40; cows, $1.65@3.90; dressed beef steady at 6¾@8½c per lb; fancy beef, 9c. Calves 25c higher; veals, $5@7; tops, $7.50; little calves, $4. City dressed veals firm at 8@10½c per lb; country dressed, 7@9½c. Sheep steady; lambs and yearlings, 25@50c lower. Sheep, $3@5.15; extra, $5.50; culls, $2.50; lambs, $6@8.25; choice, $8.40@8.50; yearlings, $5@5.75. Dressed mutton, 7@10½c per lb; dressed lambs, 11@15c; dressed yearlings, 9@12½c. Hogs, 20c lower. State hogs, $6.40; rough Western hogs, $5.50. Country dressed hogs steady at 8¼@9c per lb.

FINANCIAL.

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Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
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Receive deposits subject to draft.
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
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Issue international cheques, commercial and travelers' credits available in all parts of the world.

FINANCIAL.

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REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF PINE ST.,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

9 shs. First National Bank.
100 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
150 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
75 shs. Nassau Bank.
60 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
10 shs. Home Life Insurance Co.
100 shs. Metropolitan West Side Elevated Ry. of Chic. Prefd.
64 shs. Metropolitan Natl. Bank, (in liquidation.)
9 shs. St. Nicholas Bank.
$11,000 St. Paul & Duluth R. R. 1st Mtge. 5% Bds., 1931.
$20,000 South Carolina & Georgia R. R. 1st Mtge. 5% Bds., 1919.
$12,000 Chicago & NorthWestern R. R. 7% Consid. Bds., 1915.
10 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
30 shs. Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co. Prefd.
10 shs. Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co. Prefd.
110 shs. La Abra Silver Mining Co.
3,400 shs. Buchanan Farm & Oil Co.
10,000 shs. A. M. Esler Mining Co. of Montana.
3,282 shs. N. Y. & Mont. Mining & Discovery Co.
85 shs. Empire Silver State Mining & Milling Co.
1,650 shs. Huron Silver Mining Co.
1,000 shs. Shawmut Mining Co.
40 shs. Connecticut Silver Steel Co.
500 shs. Manhattan Petroleum Co.
200 shs. Hiland Petroleum Co. of Venango.
10 shs. Washington Mutual Coal Co.
2 shs. Brooklyn Daily Union.
$500 N. Y. & Montana Min. & Discovery Co. 1st Mtge. Bd.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
10 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
50 shs. Hanover National Bank.
30 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
$3,000 Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis R. R. Consld. 5s, 1928.
$4,000 N. Y. Central R. R., Lake Shore Coll. Trust 3% Bds., 1998.
$6,000 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip of 1903.
$4,000 Rochester & Pittsburg R. R. 1st 6s, 1921.
$5,000 East Tenn., Va. & Geo. R. R. Consld. 5s, 1956.
100 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Windsor Trust Co.
$4,000 Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator Co. 1st 4s, 1938.
$800 Old Point Comfort Impt. Co. 2d 6% Inc. Bds., 1920.
12 shs. Old Point Comfort Impt. Co.
$4,000 Poland Mining Co. of Arizona 7% Special Contract Bds.
400 shs. Poland Mining Co. of Arizona.
$1,600 Tombstone Consld. Mining Co. of Arizona 6% Special Contract Bds.
160 shs. Tombstone Consld. Mining Co. of Arizona.
$1,000 Development Co. of America 6% Coll. Trust Bd., 1918.
330 shs. De Forest Wireless Telegraph Co.
25 shs. Equitable Trust Co.
$330,000 City of New York Tax Exempt 2½% Regstd. Bds., 1909-1929.
50 shs. Hudson Realty Co.

40,000 Tons of Ore
Actually Blocked Out and Ready to Take Down.

Mr. Erwin D. Treadwell, General Manager of the George A. Treadwell Mining Company, writes under date of May 24th:

"On the second and third level of the Queen we have actually blocked out and ready to take down over forty thousand tons—enough to keep a hundred-ton furnace running for over a year."

This ore is worth $10 a ton as it stands in the mine. There is more than that net profit over and above all expenses in taking it out and smelting it.

The work of blocking out the ore has only just commenced. Six months from now we are likely to have ten times as much "blocked out and ready to take down," and even that will hardly be a drop in the bucket in comparison with what we have waiting for us. Professor Treadwell has already demonstrated that in the Iron Queen and adjacent mines alone we have three miles in length of veins from five to forty feet in width and many thousand feet in depth. The forty thousand tons occurs all within three hundred feet in depth and only a few hundred feet in length. The ore carries high values in gold as well as copper. Mr. Erwin D. Treadwell as the result of close calculations and many experiments, estimates that the gold values alone will pay the entire cost of mining and smelting the ore, leaving the copper cost-free. That is even better than our neighbor the United Verde does.

Our smelters are nearly ready to run, and the enterprise is close to a self-sustaining and dividend-paying stage. Only a little more of the Treasury stock is for sale to complete the development and equipment of the property.

Prices will be quoted on application.

GEORGE A. TREADWELL MINING CO.
27 William Street, New York.
MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary.

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SOUTHERN STATES LUMBER CO.

Notice is hereby given that Twenty-six (26) First Mortgage Bonds of the SOUTHERN STATES LUMBER COMPANY, Nos. 10, 13, 67, 74, 91, 96, 196, 222, 228, 230, 242, 253, 300, 302, 307, 314, 357, 361, 392, 403, 408, 444, 454, 455, 486, 493, have been drawn by lot for redemption from the amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund, and will be paid for at the rate of $1,025 per bond, with accrued interest, at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, on the First Day of July, 1903, after which date said bonds will cease to bear interest.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,
By C. T. Barney, President.
June 1st, 1903.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
MONDAY, JUNE 8TH, 1903,
at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway,
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2,500 shs. Union Casualty & Surety Co. of St. Louis, Missouri. (Hypothecated.)

A financial corporation recently organized can offer several official positions to capable young men of some experience and good connections who can contribute to remaining unsubscribed capital; best of references required. Address Corporation, G., 178 Times Office.

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PUBLIC SALE.

Public Sale on Premises of NO. 4 CEDAR AVENUE, WEST END, N. J.,
Saturday, June 27, at 3 P. M.
House, 3 stories, 16 rooms, large stable; grounds 100x250, stable adjoining, 45x21 ft. Apply to J. E. Green, Agent, West End, N. J.

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost.—Certificate of 10 shares United States Steel preferred, No. C 21,481, in name of John F. Calder. Return to B. F. Furlong, Hudson, N. Y., for reward.

Lost.—Bank Book No. 94,389, the New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO NOTEHOLDERS AND OTHER CREDITORS.

The Seventh National Bank of New York, located at the City of New York, in the State of New York, is closing up its affairs, the Shareholders having voted to place the said Bank in voluntary liquidation, under the provisions of Sections 5,220 and 5,221, United States Revised Statutes, to take effect at the close of business on April 9, 1903. All noteholders and other creditors of said Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
Dated April 9, 1903.

"PRACTICAL WALL STREET"
A pamphlet for traders. Write for Free copy to MALLETT & WYCKOFF, 10 Wall St., New York.

DIVIDENDS.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY.
ST. LOUIS, MO., JUNE 1, 1903.
Notice to holders of The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Company Guaranteed Four Per Cent. Preferred Stock Trust Certificates.

The regular quarterly dividend (No. 7) of $1.00 per share, on The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Company Guaranteed 4% Preferred Stock Trust Certificates will be paid on July 1st, 1903, by The Mercantile Trust Company of New York.

For the purposes of such payment the transfer books of said Preferred Stock Trust Certificates will be closed at close of business on June 15th, 1903, and will be reopened at opening of business on July 2d, 1903.

Checks will be mailed by The Mercantile Trust Company.

FRANK H. HAMILTON, Treasurer.

THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.
Columbus, Ohio, June 4th, 1903.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO PER CENT. has this day been declared on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable July 18th, 1903, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M., June 30th, 1903, at which time the transfer books will be closed.

The books will be reopened on July 20th, 1903.

WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.
Columbus, Ohio, June 4th, 1903.

A semi-annual dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable July 18th, 1903, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M., June 30th, 1903, at which time the transfer books will be closed.

The books will be reopened on July 20th, 1903.

WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.
Detroit, Mich., June 3d, 1903.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 1st, 1903. Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record, payable at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.

Transfer books will be closed Saturday, June 20th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened Thursday, July 2d, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.

G. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 16.

The 16th quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared payable July 1st, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 15th, 1903. The transfer books will close on June 15, 1903, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on July 1st, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHAS. E. GRAVES, Assistant Secretary.

MONTANA ORE PURCHASING CO.
DIVIDEND NO. 38.
New York, June 5th, 1903.

A regular quarterly dividend of Two Dollars ($2.00) per share has been declared, payable on the 27th day of June, 1903, to stockholders of record June 10th, 1903.

Transfer books close June 10th, and reopen June 27th, 1903.

STANLEY GIFFORD, Treasurer.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall St., New York, June 4th, 1903.—A dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock and THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Wednesday, July 1st, 1903, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, June 10th, 1903.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

CONSOL CERTIFICATES
—of the—
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

The regular quarterly dividend, less income tax, due July 5, 1903, to the 2¾% Consolidated Stock of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, will be paid July 6th, 1903, to holders of record at 12 o'clock noon June 1st, 1903.

H. M. KILBORN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WILLIAM P. DIXON,
Assignee of M. Morgan's Sons,
No. 32 Liberty Street, N. Y.

DIVIDEND NO. 5, of 5%, will be paid to the creditors of M. MORGAN'S SONS on and after May 20th, 1903.

WM. P. DIXON, Assignee.
Dated May 16th, 1903.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Holders of the "Twenty Year Five Per Cent. Collateral and Mortgage Bonds" of UNITED STATES SHIPBUILDING COMPANY:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election for Directors of the BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY will be held at the Annual Stockholders' Meeting of that Company on the 18th day of June, 1903, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, No. 421 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and that the holders of a majority in amount of the above-described bonds of the United States Shipbuilding Company are entitled to nominate three (3) of such Directors. You are, accordingly, requested to forward to the undersigned Trustee the names of three persons whom you wish to serve as Directors of the Bethlehem Steel Company for the ensuing fiscal year.

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
46 Wall Street, New York City.

ROGERS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Rogers Locomotive Works will be held on the 9th day of June, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, at the principal office of the Company on Spruce Street, near Market Street, in the City of Paterson, State of New Jersey, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated May 20th, 1903.

GEORGE E. HANNAH, Secretary.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.

The annual election for Directors of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company, on Tuesday, the 9th day of June, 1903. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.
New York, May 20th, 1903.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Copper Belle Mining Company will be held at the Lyric Hall, 723 6th Av., on Friday, June 12th, 1903, at 2:30 P. M., for the election of Directors and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Books closed June 4th, and will open June 22d, 1903.

GEO. E. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSAL.

Sealed bids will be received for $90,000 Sinking Fund Loan of Wilmington, Del., until 12 M. Monday, June 15th, 1903. Bonds will date from June 1st, 1903, in denominations of $50 or multiples thereof, and bear 4 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on April 1st and October 1st, and will mature $55,000 on October 1st, 1927, and $35,000 on April 1st, 1928, for the use of the Board of Street and Sewer Commissioners for purchase of land for and to lay and construct a trunk line sewer in the Ninth Ward of said City of Wilmington.

All proposals must be accompanied by certified check, payable to the order of "The Mayor and Council of Wilmington" for two per cent. of the amount of bonds bid for, and the same to be forfeited if the bidder fails to accept and pay for the bonds awarded. The successful bidder or bidders will be required to settle for the bonds, with accrued interest from June 1st, 1903, at or before 12 M., June 22d, 1903. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Address all bids in sealed envelopes to SETH H. FEASTER, City Treasurer, marked "Proposals for Sinking Fund Loan."

Attest: SETH H. FEASTER,
City Treasurer, Wilmington, Del.

Army Building, Whitehall St., N. Y. City, June 1, 1903.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, June 20, 1903, and then opened, for the construction and complete equipment of one single-screw steel vessel for submarine cable service, in accordance with conditions, specifications, and drawings, which can be seen at this office. Proposals must be inclosed in sealed envelopes marked "Proposals for Steel Vessel, to be opened June 20, 1903," and addressed to D. D. Wheeler, Asst. Q. M. Genl., Depot Qr. Mr.

PROPOSALS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.—Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., May 29, 1903.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 1 P. M., JUNE 29, 1903, for furnishing smokeless powder, forage, iron, cartridge metal, lumber, fuel, etc., during year ending June 30, 1904. Information furnished on application. Maj. FRANK HEATH, Comdg.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

RAPHAEL & LEVINSKY.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name or style of RAPHAEL & LEVINSKY, as dealers in cloaks and suits, at No. 124 East Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough, has been dissolved. The undersigned, DANIEL LEVINSKY, is authorized to sign in liquidation.

Dated New York, June 5th, 1903.

ISAAC RAPHAEL,
DANIEL LEVINSKY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership of McKEE, OWENS & CO., formerly conducting business at 18 and 20 West Fourth Street, New York City, was dissolved on April 1st, 1903. HENRIETTA L. McKEE, FRANK W. OWENS, GEORGE McKEE.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Broadway and Eighth Street Corner Secured by John Daniell Sons & Sons—Langham Hotel Transferred.

It was learned yesterday that the firm of John Daniell Sons & Sons are the real buyers of the Sailors' Snug Harbor leasehold property at the northwest corner of Broadway and Eighth Street, 26.6 by 110.7, which was sold at auction some time ago and struck down to Albert O. Field for $44,500. The ground lease has twenty-one years to run from May, 1894, at an annual rental of $5,000 and taxes. The Snug Harbor property previously controlled by the Daniell concern completely surrounds this corner, and with it their holdings have frontages of 132.6 feet on Broadway and 160.7 feet on Eighth Street, with an "L" extending through to Ninth Street, where the frontage is 75 feet. John Daniell, Jr., said yesterday that he had no building operation in view for the immediate future, but that the entire plot might ultimately be improved with a modern structure.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company, in conjunction with E. C. Williams, has sold for G. E. Beyer the six-story elevator apartment house 104 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. The purchaser gives in part payment a plot of five lots at the northeast corner of Tenth Avenue and Two Hundred and Sixth Street.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company has sold for Mrs. E. W. Chauncey 327 West Eighty-seventh Street a four-and-one-half-story American-basement dwelling, 16 by 100. The buyer will occupy the house.

Alexander McL. Jeffrey has sold the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 133 East Thirty-ninth Street, 17 by 103.

The Langham Hotel property, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, was transferred yesterday by Charles R. Purdy and others, executors and trustees, to the New York Realty Corporation, for $1,325,000. That part of the property, 50 by 130, on the immediate corner, was immediately reconveyed by the company to J. Henry Smith, for a nominal consideration.

The Brunswick Construction Company has secured from the Title Guarantee and Trust Company a loan of $1,375,000 on its property on the east side of Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets. The mortgage falls due on June 11, 1904, and carries 5 per cent. interest.

Julian Benedict has leased for Alexander Hess to the Regal Shoe Company the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, for a long term of years, at an aggregate rental of about $150,000.

Mayer S. Auerbach has sold to the Municipal Realty Corporation 861 to 865 Park Avenue, northeast corner of Seventy-seventh Street, three four-story buildings on plot 51.2 by 100.

Dr. H. W. Carter is the buyer of 148 and 150 East Thirty-fifth Street, the sale of which was reported on Thursday.

Frederick T. Barry has sold for Miss Josephine Lazarus the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 106 East Seventy-fourth Street, 18 by 74.

Arthur F. Cox & Co. have sold for Sigmund Klein the five-story triple flat 11 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

C. F. W. Johanning, as broker, has sold the two triple flats 2,647 and 2,649 Eighth Avenue, on plot 50 by 100, for $65,000. Mr. Johanning also negotiated the recent sale of the double flat 276 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 26 by 100. The price in the latter transaction is reported at $23,000.

The Realty Company of New York has sold for Cornelius D. Fleming to George Bingel the five-story flat 147 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, 25 by 100.11.

J. Scott has sold for Gussaroff & Steinder 213 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.11. The buyer was represented by Albert Zimmerman.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Abraham Goodman the two five-story flats 27 and 29 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 50 by 100.11.

It is reported that Eleanor F. Tynan has sold the three four-story stone-front flats 301, 303, and 305 East Fifty-second Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Second Avenue, on plot 53.5 by 100.10 and irregular.

Max Rubinger & Co. have sold for F. H. Nadler 296 Broome Street, a six-story brick tenement on lot 25 by 100; also, for Edward Engel, the southwest corner of Scammel and Cherry Streets, a five-story tenement and stores on lot 25 by 56; also, for Polstein Brothers, 184 Forsyth Street, a six-story tenement on lot 25 by 100; also, for M. H. Shapiro, the northeast corner of Avenue B and Ninth Street, a six-story tenement and stores on a lot 23.3 by 70. The same firm has leased for Joseph and William Wolf 221 and 223 East Tenth Street, two six-story tenements for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $7,500.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought 69 Clinton Street, a five-story building on lot 20.10 by 50.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold for Weil & Mayer to Harris Brown the six-story flat, with stores, 62 Henry Street, southwest corner of Market Street, 25 by 108 by 113.

Edward Baer has bought from Joseph J. Frank a plot of about eighty-two lots at the southwest corner of Middletown Road and Country Club Avenue, in the Twenty-fourth Ward. The seller bought the property at partition sale last week.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.
193 First Avenue, west side, 23.8 feet south of Twelfth Street, 22.8 by 100, three-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Lowenfeld & Prager. $19,250

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Willis Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, to two five-story brick tenements and stores, 25 by 71 and 25 by 62; Joseph Silberman of 224 Willis Avenue, owner; George S. Roosen, architect; cost, $1,000.

Adams Place, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, to two two-story frame dwellings and stores, 12.6 by 60; Charles H. Stonebridge of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, owner; F. E. Albrecht, King's Bridge Road and Decatur Avenue, architect; cost, $400.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, June 5.

AMETHYST AV, e s, 135 ft n of Morris Park Av, 20x100; George Lahrmann to Barbara C. Auer, (mtg $2,400) ... $1
AVENUE A, s s, Lots 5 and 6, map of new village of Jerome, 50x100; Lena Schrader and another, executors, to William J. Edwards and Lucy M. Stampfer ... 2,800
AVENUE A, s s, Lots 5 and 6, map of new village of Jerome, 50x100; Lena Schrader and another, heirs, to William J. Edwards and Lucy J. Stampfer ... 100
BATHGATE AV, w s, 155 ft n of 172d St, 25x114.5; John Lynagh to Henry J. McGough, (mtg —) ... 1
BROOME ST, 126, n s, 20x87.6; Aaron Asen to Barney Cohen ... Nom.
CAULDWELL AV, n w corner of 158th St, runs n 47.7x w 30 to Avenue B x s 47.7 to street x e 30; Frank B. Lown, executor and trustee, at request of Mary E. and Blanche Connellon to Amelia Ebling, all title ... 50
CLINTON ST, n w corner of Delancey St, 25x109; Harris Cohen and another to Morris Weinstein, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and ... 100
CLINTON ST, 109, n w corner of Delancey St, 25x109; Morris Weinstein to Max Eisman and another, ½ part, B. and S., (mtg $60,000,) other consideration and ... 100
CLINTON ST, w s, 50 ft n of Rivington St, 29.10x50; Abraham Goodman to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtgs $22,500,) other consideration and ... 100
CROTONA PARK NORTH, 502 ft e of Prospect Av, 50x93.11x50x94.6; Henry Hartmann to Mark Blumenthal, (mtg $2,000,) other consideration and ... 100
DUANE ST, 78, s w s, 24.8x79 to Manhattan Place x 25x78.8; Henry L. Davisson to Anastasia Davisson, (mtg $21,600) 1
EDENWOOD AV, centre line, 300.6 ft n of Fordham Landing Road, runs n 200x e 125x s 200x w 125; Matilda F. Brown, individually and executrix, to August H. Sievers, (mtg $7,000) ... 15,000
GOERCK ST, 137, w s, 25x100; Elizabet Schlesinger to Morris Sahn and another, (mtg $22,000) ... 35,000
HUGHES AV, 2,251, w s, 25x100; Wolf Burland to Rosa Heyman, (mtg $3,700). Nom.
LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 73d St, 17.2x80; Rowland A. Robbins to Herbert J. Cochran, (mtgs $16,000,) other consideration and ... 100
LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 127th St, 63.9x20; James Ayer to Albert C. Ayer, B. & S. ... 9,500
LEXINGTON AV, w s, 22 ft n of 38th St, 18x75; Juliette T. Benedict to Jenny R. Meeker ... 100
LOTS 119, 120, and 121, 135 to 139, map of Maria Shrady; Jacob and John Shrady, executors and trustees, to Catharine Armeny ... 3,275
LOTS 116, 117, 118, and 130 to 134, map of property of Maria Shrady; Jacob and John Shrady, executors and trustees, to Mary Maloney ... 3,275
LOTS 229 AND 230, map of portion of Hunt estate; Richael Hall to Charles Booth ... 1
MARION AV, e s, 50 ft s of 195th St, 25x100; Bruno Daumann to Julia E. Winkler, (mtg $5,500) ... Nom.
MARKET ST, s w corner of Henry St, 25x—; Jonas Weil and another to Harris Brown, (mtg $56,500,) other consideration and ... 100
MONROE ST, 212 and 214, s e corner of Gouverneur St, 50.5x60.10x50.2x66.2; Ludwig Zodikow to Leon Sobel and another, ½ part, (mtg $46,750) ... 1
NICHOLS PLACE, n w s, 19.9 ft s w from n e s of Lot 514, being Lot 515 and part of Lot 514, Dyckman Homestead, 84.10x190x85.11x225; Bolton Road, w s, equal distant from centre line of between 209th and 210th St, runs w 611.6 ft to Hudson River, x s 185.8x e 533x n 140, contains 1.790-1,000 acres; Woodbury G. Langdon to the House of Rest for Consumptives, B. & S. ... 100
NORWOOD AV, n w corner of 205th St, 70x100x60.5x100.5; Webster Av, n s, 335 ft w of 205th St, 25x112.6; William J. Quinlan to Abraham Cahn ... Nom.
PERRY ST, n s, 151.3 ft e of Bleecker St, 26.2x90x26x90; Charles Barmore to Emma Dominick and another, executors and trustees, quitclaim ... 1
RIDGE ST, e s, 150 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Irving M. Dittenhoefer, referee, to Myer Bach ... 23,750
RIVINGTON ST, s s, 25.7 ft w of Ridge St, 25x72.11x25x72.6; Ferdinand A. Sieghardt to Mollie Gross and another, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and ... 100
SULLIVAN ST, 25, e s, 20x64; Selma V. Strall, committee, to Peter Roberts, B. & S., all title ... 8,000
VANDERBILT AV, e s, 162 ft s of 178th St, 27x150; J. J. Karbry O'Kennedy to Arthur L. Sturz ... Nom.
WASHINGTON AV, s w s, at s e s of Halsey Place, 101.3x49.10x100x33.11; George P. Baisley and another to Charles C. Valerius, Jr., (mtg $2,200) ... 3,500
WEBSTER AV, n s, 360 ft w of 205th St, 75x112.6; Isaac L. Dunn to F. E. Dunn, (mtg $3,000) ... 1
WEBSTER AV, n s, 360 ft w of 205th St, 75x112.6; Frederick E. Dunn to Don A. Gaylord, (mtg $3,500) ... 1
WILLET ST, 37, w s, 21.10x—; Leopold Schmeidler and another to Abraham Schlesinger, (mtg $12,000) ... Nom.
1ST AV, 2,319, w s, 25.2x100; William Koerber to Jacob Chainsowitz and another, (mtg $15,000) ... 1
1ST AV, 55 East, 25.3x77.11x25x81.3; Michael Schultz to Mary B. Cashman, (mtg $10,000)
2D AV, 2,305 and 2,307, w s, 40x80; Barney Cohen to Aaron Asen, (mtg $23,500,) other consideration and ... 100
2D AV, n w corner 105th St, 24.5x94; Louis Lese to Mark Blumenthal and another, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and ... 100
2D AV, 5, w s, 25x100; William Abeles to Simon Cohen, (mtg $17,500,) other consideration and ... 100
2D ST, 235 East, 24.9x78.6x25.1x76.11; Harris Shenfeld to Fanny Jacobowitz, other consideration and ... 100
3D ST, 222 East, 24.9x106; Jonas Weil and another to Samuel Stern, (mtg $23,500) ... 1
4TH ST, 375 East, 22.7x96; Samuel H. Frankenheim, executor, to Isaac Rosenwasser and another ... 14,000
5TH AV, n e corner of 52d St, runs n 115.5x e 100x s 15.5x e 30x s 100x w 130 to beginning; Charles R. Purdy, individually and as executor and trustee, and others to New York Realty Corporation ... 1,325,000
5TH AV, n e corner of 52d St, 50x130; New York Realty Corporation to John H. Smith, other consideration and ... 100
6TH ST, 637 East, 25x90.10; Adolph Newman to Lena Greenbaum, (mtg $21,000) ... 100
7TH ST, 244 and 246 East, 45.5x90.10; Leonor Spielberger to Julius Miller and others, (mtg $60,000,) other consideration and ... 100
9TH AV, 725 and 727, w s, 36x80.6; Charles A. Foster to John W. Foster, ½ part, (mtg $11,000) ... 1
9TH ST, 635 East, 30x92.3; Max Besunder and another to Abraham Finkelstein, (mtg $40,500) ... 100
9TH ST, n s, 183 ft w of Avenue C, 30x92.3; Morris Lipsman to Barnet Appel, (mtg $40,000) ... 100
10TH AV, n e corner of 35th St, 24.9x100; Matilda J. Quinn and another to John J. Duffy, (mtgs $48,000,) other consideration and ... 100
10TH ST, or AV, s s, 75 ft w of White Plains Av, 25x114, William's Bridge; John Davidson to Judwiga Piasecki ... 1,000
12TH ST, n s, 100 ft s e of 1st Av, runs n e 47.11 x n 54.10 x e 25 x s 58.8 x e 1.5 x s w 59 x n w 24.4 to beginning; John McLain to Alfred L. M. Bullowa and others, (mtgs $8,500,) other consideration and ... 100
12TH ST, n s, 100 ft s e of 1st Av, runs n e 47.11x n 54.10x e 25x s 58.8x e 1.5x s w 59x n w 24.4 to beginning; Alfred L. M. Bullowa and others to John McLain, (mtg $10,000) ... 18,000
16TH ST, n s, 338 ft e of Avenue B, 25x92; Magdelena Erzer, executor, to Ignatz Gluck, other consideration and ... 100
31ST ST, n s, 116.10 ft w of Madison Av, 21.10x98.9; Randolph Guggenheimer to Joseph Solomon, (mtg $48,000,) other consideration and ... 100
31ST ST, 415 West, 25x98.9; William C. Kronmeyer to Thomas P. Graham, (mtgs $20,000) ... Nom.
38TH ST, 257 and 259 West, 34.2x98.9; Gerrit Smith to Anna Crance ... 30,750
48TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 6th Av, 18.9x100.5; Harriet E. Stanford to William T. Cully and another, (mtgs $35,500) ... Nom.
55TH ST, 234 West, 20x100.5; William C. Kronmeyer to James M. Hanley, (mtg $18,000) ... 1
61ST ST, s s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5; Peter J. Everett, referee, to Grosvenor S. Hubbard, trustee, all liens ... 25,000
61ST ST, 338 East, 25x100.5; Moser Arndtstein to Annie Shea, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and ... 100
62D ST, n s, 184 ft e of 2d Av, 17x100.5; Henrietta Krakauer to Adolf J. Dittmer ... 7,000
71ST ST, s s, 69 ft e of Lexington Av, 18x100.5; Sarah Lazarus to David A. Clarkson, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and ... 100
71ST ST, 243 East, 19x102.2; Frances Eller and another to William E. Lemke, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and ... 100
75TH ST, n s, 158 ft e of 1st Av, 19.1x102.2; Catherine L. Donohue to German Immanuel Baptist Church ... 5,500
80TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Alvin Beveridge to Ella M. Taylor ... 1,000
83D ST, s s, 250 ft w of West End Avenue, 50x100.11; Rexton Realty Company to Solomon Miller, all liens ... Nom.
87TH ST, 167 East, 26.8x100.8; Mark Blumenthal to Henry Hartmann, (mtgs $16,000,) other consideration and ... 100
112TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100.11; Louis Lese to Abraham Goodman, (mtg $42,000,) other consideration and ... 100
114TH ST, n s, 620 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Simon Cohen to Rosa Izen, (mtg $15,000) ... 100
114TH ST, 208 West, 27.5x100.11x27.6x100.11; Rachel Doniger to Louis Lese and others, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and ... 100
114TH ST, n s, 537.11 ft w of 3d Av, 17.10x100.10; Eliza Doyle to Maurice J. Doyle, (mtg $1,000) ... Nom.
118TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Albert Winternitz to Bandler, (mtg $15,000) ... 100
118TH ST, 264 and 266 West, 50x100.11; Isaac Haft to Nathan Glassheim and another, (mtgs $370,000,) other consideration and ... 100
137TH ST, 239 West, 19x99.11; 137th St, 245 to 261 West, 162x99.11; Geraldine Broadbelt to Jane L. Creed, (mtg $151,000,) other consideration and ... 100
142D ST, 678 East, 16.8x100; Abraham Cahn to William J. Quinlan, (mtg $4,500) ... Nom.
176TH ST, s s, 26.10 ft e of Walton Av, 26.7x100; George Harper to Edward S. Prince, (mtg $8,000) ... 1

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 787; Catherine Mesigh to Thomas Fischer, 5 years ... $744
EAST BROADWAY, 240; Sarah M. Stiassny to Archibald E. Isaacs, 4 years 1,800
JAMES SLIP, 10 and 12; Mary Fraser to the Madison Paper Stock Company, 5 years ... 1,860
RIDGE ST, 93; Max Waxman to Harris Katz, 5 years ... 2,400
WEST ST, 71; Catharina A. Phelps to O. C. and K. R. Wilson, 5 years ... 1,200
WEST ST, 70; Hermann H. Cammann, executor, to O. C. and K. R. Wilson, 5 years ... 1,200
2D AV, 326; 19th St, 308 East; Hugh Slevin to Margaret J. Keenan, 15 years 3,600
14TH ST, 61 West; Robert S. Smith to Lewis B. Jeffcott, 1 year ... 4,500
14TH ST, 6 West; Agnes M. Strebeigh to Ernest Meyer and another, 5 years 6,500
26TH ST, 324 West; Henry B. Crawford and another to American Wire and Steel Bed Company, 2 years ... 1,800
98TH ST, 316 and 318 East; Abraham Strauss to Wlady Konop and another, 5 years ... $1,100 and 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ARMENY, Catharine, to Jacob Shrady and another, executors and trustees; Lots 119, 120, and 121, map of the property of Maria Shrady, 3 years ... $990
ARMENY, Catharine, to Jacob Shrady and another, executors and trustees; Lots 135 to 139, map of property Maria Shrady, 3 years ... 975
ASEW, Aron, to Joseph Mentz; 2d Av, w s, 40 ft n of 118th St, installments, 6 per cent., gold ... 5,000
AUERBACH, Pauline, to Esther Kaminski; 128th St, 212 West, 3 years, 4 per cent ... 8,000
AUERBACH, Louis, to Esther Kaminski; 408 West 149th St, 3 years, 4 per cent ... 12,000
BACH, Myer, to Elizabeth S. Brice; Ridge St, e s, 150 ft n of Broome St, 5 years, 4½ per cent ... 21,000
BLUM, Frederick, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 88, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park, due July 1, 1907 ... 400
BRIGANDO, Michele, to American Mortgage Company; New Chambers St, 71 and 73, 3 years ... 16,500
BROWN, Harris, to Jonas Weil and another; Market St, s w corner of Henry St, installments, 6 per cent ... 6,000
BROWN, Harris, to Jonas Weil and another; Market St, s w corner of Henry St, prior mtgs —, installments, 6 per cent ... 10,500
BRUNSWICK CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 5th Av, n e corner of 26th St, 1 year ... 1,375,000
CAHN, Abraham, to William J. Quinlan; Norwood Av, n w corner of 205th St; also, Webster Av, n s, 335 ft w of 205th St, 3 years ... 3,000
CARROLL, Cornelius V., to the American Savings Bank; Topping St, w s, 40.2 ft n of old line of 174th St, 1 year ... 2,000
CASHMAN, Mary B., to Isaac Brown; 1st St, 55, 5 years ... 20,000
CAVANAGH, Albert, to State Realty and Mortgage Company; 111th St, n s, 71 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent ... 30,000
CLEMENT, Anna M., to Callin Armstrong; 142d St, n s, 314.4 ft e of the Boulevard, due May 1, 1906, 6 per cent. 4,350
COCHRAN, Herbert J., to the Title Insurance Company; Lexington Av, s w corner of 73d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent ... 20,000
CRANCE, Anna, to Julia G. Inness; 257 and 259 West 38th St, 3 years ... 22,000
CULLY, William T., and another to Harriet E. Stanford; 48th St, n s, 175 ft w of 6th Av, prior mtg —, 2 years ... 11,500
DITTMAR, Adolf J., to Henrietta Krakauer; 62d St, n s, 184 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years ... 5,000
DUFFY, John J., to the J. Chr. G. Hupfel Brewing Company; 10th Av, 450, n e corner of 35th St, prior mtg $43,000, 1 year ... 5,000
DUNN, Frederick E., to Isaac L. Dunn; Webster Av, n s, 360 ft w of 205th St, prior mortgage $3,000, due March 17, 1906 ... 500
DUNN, Isaac L., to Jessie Mark; 127th St, 65 to 69 West, prior mtg $5,500, 1 year, 6 per cent ... 1,000
DUNN, Isaac L., to Rachel Strasbourger; 127th St, 65 to 69 West, due March 17, 1906, 6 per cent ... 5,500
FELDMANN, John D., to German Savings Bank; 8th Av, w s, 49.11 ft n of 134th St, 1 year, 4 per cent ... 11,000
FLEMING, Patrick J., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 38, map of Hudson Park, due April 1, 1906 ... 600
GERMAN IMMANUEL BAPTIST Church to the Title Insurance Company; 75th St, n s, 158 ft e of 1st Av; also, 75th St, n s, 410.11 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year, 4½ per cent ... 4,800
GLUCK, Ignatz, to Magdalena Erzer, executrix; 16th St, n s, 338 ft e of Avenue B, 5 years, 4½ per cent ... 11,000
GOODMAN, Abraham, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 112th St, n s, 425 ft e of Lenox Av, (prior mtg $21,000,) installments, 6 per cent ... 2,750
GOODMAN, Abraham, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 112th St, n s, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, (prior mtg $21,000,) installments, 6 per cent ... 2,750
GOODMAN, Samuel, and another to Abraham Nevins and another; Perry St, 59; also 4th St, 268 to 276 West, prior mtgs $105,500, 6 months, 6 per cent ... 15,000
GOODMAN, Samuel, and another to Annie Rothstein; Perry St, 59; also 4th St, 268 to 276 West, prior mtgs $120,500, demand, 6 per cent ... 11,000
GORDON, Annie T., and another to Park Mortgage Company; Cauldwell Av, 717, 3 years ... 5,500
GROSS, Mollie, and another to Ferdinand A. Sieghardt; Rivington St, s s, 25.7 ft w of Ridge St, prior mtg $15,000, 5 years, 6 per cent ... 11,000
HAMILTON, Archibald, and another to William T. Mason; Forest Av, w s, 250 ft s of Home St, 3 years ... 7,500
HAMILTON, Archibald, and another to Ehrick Parmly and another, as trustees, Forest Av, w s, 210 ft s of Home St, 3 years ... 7,500
HAMILTON, Archibald, and others to William H. Lane and another; Forest Av, w s, 190 ft s of Home St, 3 years ... 7,500
HAMILTON, Archibald, and others to Ehrick Parmly and another, trustees; Forest Av, w s, 170 ft s of Home St, 1 year, 4½ per cent ... 4,500
HARTMANN, Henry, to Mark Blumenthal; 87th St, 167 East, 3 years, 6 per cent ... 4,250
HEYMAN, Rosa, to Wolf Burland; Hughes Av, 2,251, (prior mtg $37,000,) installments ... 800
INNET, Claudia A., and another to George H. Robinson; 46th St, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, prior mtg $12,000, 2 years ... 2,000
IZEN, Rosa, to Simon Cohen; 114th St, n s, 620 ft w of 5th Av, prior mortgage $15,000, 5 years ... 7,000
KNAUE, Charles, to Catherine McNulty; Lot 196, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years ... 3,300
LAVIGNE, Archie, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 93, map of St. Raymond Park, 4 years ... 355
LAWTON, Newbury D., to Lucy R. Comfort; Trinity Av, e s, 311.4 ft n of 165th St, 3 years ... 5,500
LESE, Louis, and others, to Jacob Doniger; 114th St, 8 West, prior mtg —, 2 years, 6 per cent ... 2,250
MAAS, Bernard J., to Ray Kohn; 46th St, 70 and 72 West, (prior mtg $207,000,) demand, 6 per cent ... 30,000
MALONEY, Mary, to Jacob Shrady and another, executors and trustees; Lots 130 to 134, map of the property of Maria Shrady, 3 years ... 975
MALONEY, Mary, to Jacob Shrady and another, executors and trustees; Lots 116 to 118, map of the property of Maria Shrady, 3 years ... 990
MANNING, Henrietta, to Lucy R. Comfort; 164th St, s s, 48.10 ft e of Brook Av, 3 years ... 1,400
MARKS, Frederick W., to William L. Condit; 22d St, n s, 143.9 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent ... 12,000
MARKS, Frederick W., to William L. Condit and others, trustees; 87th St, 54 East, 1 year, 4 per cent ... 12,000
McLAIN, John, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 12th St, 407 East, 1 year, 4 per cent ... 8,500
McMULLEN, Malinda, to Citizens' Savings Bank; 106th St, n s, 125 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent ... 2,000
MILLER, Solomon, to John A. Stewart and others, trustees; 83d St, s s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 82,500
MOYNIHAN, Abraham W., to Abby J. Strickland; 7th St, s s, 104.9 ft w of Lewis St, due Dec. 5, 1904 ... 5,250
NEW YORK REALTY CORPORATION to Charles R. Purdy, trustee; 5th Av, e s, 82 ft n of 52d St, 2 years, 4 per cent ... 175,000
NEW YORK REALTY CORPORATION to Charles R. Purdy; 5th Av, e s, 50 ft n of 52d St, 2 years, 4 per cent ... 175,000
O'LEARY, John, to John Bussing, Jr.; 5th Av, n w corner of 17th St, Wakefield, 6 years, 6 per cent ... 1,500
OPPENHEIM, Herman, to Wilson M. Powell and another, trustees; 118th St, 5 West, 5 years ... 23,000
REICH, David, and others to New York Mortgage and Security Company; 111th St, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent ... 36,000
REID, Rose A., to Elizabeth Somers; Summit Av, as proposed, Lot 104, map of 272 lots of Kemp estate, prior mtg $1,750, 3 years ... 1,200
ROGERS, Carrie L., to Simeon C. Bradley; 201st St, (Suburban St,) n e s, 60 ft s e of Briggs Av, due March 6, 1905 ... 500
ROSENWASSER, Isaac, and others to Albert J. Wise; 4th St, 375 East, 3 years ... 10,000
ROSENWASSER, Isaac, and others to Samuel H. Frankenheimer, as executor; 4th St, 375 East, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year ... 2,000
ROTHSTEIN, Abraham, and another to George S. Hamlin; Perry St, n s, 35 ft w of 4th St, 2 years, 4½ per cent ... 43,000
ROTHSTEIN, Abraham, and another to Lily W. Beresford and another, trustees; Perry St, n w corner of 4th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent ... 62,500
SAHN, Morris, and another to Elisabet Schlesinger; Goerck St, 137, prior mortgage $22,000, installments, 6 per cent ... 8,000
SCHLESINGER, Abraham, and another to Leopold Schmeidler and another; Willett St, 27, demand, 6 per cent ... 2,800
SHEA, Annie, to Helena Berk; 338 East 61st St, 3 years ... 14,000
STERN, Samuel, to Jonas Weil and another; 3d St, 222 East, prior mortgage $23,500, installments, 6 per cent ... 9,500
STRAUB, Charles M., to Max Lipman and another; Bank St, s w corner of West 4th St, due Jan. 20, 1904, 6 per cent ... 12,000
STURZ, Arthur L., to Eliza O'Kennedy; Vanderbilt Av, e s, 162 ft s of 178th St, prior mtg $3,500, due July 3, 1903 ... 1,500
STURZ, Arthur L., to Harlem Savings Bank; Railroad, or Vanderbilt, Av, e s, 162 ft s of 178th St, 1 year ... 3,500
TRACY MANUFACTURING COMPANY to Bankers' Trust Company; general mortgage or deed of trust on all property, real and personal, letters patent, franchises, &c., 15 years, 6 per cent ... 100,000
VALERIUS, Charles C., to George P. Baisley and another; Washington Av, s w s, at s e s of Halsey Place, prior mtg $22,000, 5 years ... 300
WACKLER, George, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 44, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park, due July 1, 1908 ... 475
WEINSTEIN, Morris, to Harris Cohen and another; Delancey St, n w corner of Clinton St, 1 year, 6 per cent ... 20,000
WINKLER, Julia E., to Bruno Dammann; Marion Av, e s, 50 ft s of 195th St, due Sept. 1, 1904 ... 2,000
ZODIKOW, Ludwig, and wife to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Monroe St, 212, s e corner of Gouverneur St, prior mtg $25,000, 2 years, 6 per cent ... 4,000
ZODIKOW, Ludwig, and wife to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Monroe St, 214, prior mtg $14,000, 2 years, 6 per cent ... 3,750

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADELSTEIN, Hyman, and another to the State Bank, 2 assignments ... $1
AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to August Limbert, trustee ... 13,151
ANSTEAD, Belle H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company ... 16,000
BROWN, Harris, to Jonas Weil and another ... 6,000
BROWN, Silas B., trustee, to A. E. D. Brown, widow ... 26,000
GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to Washington Life Insurance Company ... 8,000
HILLMAN, Frank, and another to Amalia Schellenberger ... Omitted
IVINS, William M., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company ... 1,500
JACOBOWITZ, Fanny, to Harris Shenfeld ... 5,325
KENWORTHY, Henrietta, to Chauncey B. Graham ... 6,000
KOTZEN, Louis, to Wolf Brand ... 1,000
LEVY, Leo, to Amanda Siesel ... 5,072
McCLINCHIE, Uriah, to Frederick A. Snow ... 100
RUSSELL, Euphemia D., and another, executors, to Rachel McM. Havemeyer ... 1
SALMANOWITZ, Lena, to Annie Selzer ... 1
SHWITZER, Harry, to Eva Tea, ½ part ... 1,500
SHWEITZER, Julius, to Sender Jarmulovsky ... 6,000
SLEVIN, Hugh, to James Everard's Breweries ... 7,000
WEINSTEIN, Julius, to Emilie J. Murray ... 16,500

Mechanics' Liens.

22D ST, 302 East; Otto Reissmann against Charles Pleschel, owner and contractor. $15
135TH ST, 882 and 884 East; Samuel Cooper against John Kindler and Richard Smith, owners; John Doll, contractor ... 50
149TH ST, 304 and 306 West; T. R. De Lacey Company against Ida J. Walker, owner and contractor ... 2,700
149TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100; Spriekerhoff & Scharsberger against Ida J. Walker, owner and contractor ... 250

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

111TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 75x100.11; New York Mortgage and Security Company loans to David Reich, Henry L. Reich, and Jacob Sweetman. $36,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

FORSYTH ST, 98; Jacob M. Feldman against —— Freedman, June 1, 1903 ... $90
9TH AV, 405; Frank Autz against Mary E. Darmody and another, Dec. 29, 1902. 270
9TH AV, 405; Frank Autz against Mary E. Darmody and another, Jan. 14, 1903. 270
127TH ST, 65 to 69 West; Burton Gliddon against Lorenz F. J. Weiher, March 23, 1903 ... 275
160TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of Union Av, 67.8x89.3; Adolf Schofer against Elise Pacher and another, March 19, 1902 ... 23
170TH ST, 710 East; Frank Capodilupa against Carolina Lehman and another, May 7, 1903 ... 100

Lis Pendens.

ALLEN ST, 165; City of New York against Joseph Waldman and another, (violation of Tenement House acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
BOWERY, 4; City of New York against Isaac Ponker, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
BROOME ST, n s, 127 ft e of Hudson St, 25.6x84.3; Timpson Av, e s and w s; Post Av, e s and w s; Hall Av, e s and w s, and Courtlandt Av, e s and w s; Lots 413 to 444, map of Adee property, e of Botanical Garden, Bronx Park; White Plains Av, w s, 116.7 ft s of Becker Av, 80.3x167.6x irregular; White Plains Av and 8th St, s e corner, 114x125; 3d St and 7th Av, s e corner, 64x105; White Plains Road, s e s, and Garden Place, w s, Lots 12 and 13, and Letter A, map of Washingtonville; Maple Av and Briggs Av, n w corner, 192.8x75x irregular, and other property in Queens County; Kate F. Murphy against Frank L. Bacon and another, (dower;) attorneys, Fowler & Burroughs.
MONROE ST, 17; Pauline D. Riggs against Gittel Herschewitz and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Emmet & Robinson.
ROOSEVELT ST, 9 and 11, two actions; City of New York against Joseph Rosenberg and another, (two violations of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
UNIVERSITY PLACE, w s, 27.6 ft n of 10th St, 27.6x101.10x27.6x103.9; Euphemia A. Hawes against James A. Vose, individually and as executor, and another, (partition;) attorney, O. P. Metcalf.
WILLIS AV, w s, 50 ft s of 145th St, 25x39x irregular; Charlotte M. Tyler against Clarence M. Fowler and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.
6TH ST, 613; City of New York against Henry M. Block and another, (violation of Tenement House acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
14TH ST, 154 and 156 West; City of New York against Frank L. Crawford, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
19TH ST, 218 West; City of New York against Samuel Philip, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
21ST ST, n s, 40 ft e of 10th Av, 20x97.2, leasehold; Anna J. Conyngham against Mary O'Sullivan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. S. Hutchins.
24TH ST, 240 East; City of New York against George E. McQuaid and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
30TH ST, n s, 154 ft e of 8th Av, 20x98.9; Kate M. Belsey against Margaret P. Buchanan and another, (action to declare lien, &c.;) attorneys, Wilson & Wallis.
49TH ST, s e corner of 7th Av, 100x100.5; Catharine Bigley, individually and as administratrix, &c., against Thomas B. Hidden and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Hooker.
116TH ST, 91 East; City of New York against Grattan G. Lyman, (violation of Tenement House acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
158TH ST, 662 to 666 East; Rosa B. Bachman against Frank J. Hahn and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Marx.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

FENNELL & SCHULTE.—Fennell & Schulte, manufacturers of parlor furniture at 50 Elizabeth Street, who made an assignment on April 18, had their property reassigned to them yesterday, having made a settlement with their creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SAMUEL GLASER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Samuel Glaser, wholesale dealer in millinery novelties at 41 Bond Street, show liabilities of $6,244 and nominal assets $1,500 in accounts. Among the creditors are Schefer, Schramm & Vogel $1,200; I. S. Plumer, $320; S. Philips & Co., $510, and Bloom & Mayer, $500.

CHARLES R. DISBROW.—Charles R. Disbrow of 309 West Forty-fifth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,736 and no assets. The debts were contracted last Summer at Lake George, where he kept a hotel. He owes $661 to employes for wages and $2,000 for rent to Herman Wronkow of this city.

ZION & LATZ.—Zion & Latz, wholesale clothing dealers of 691 Broadway, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Dec. 9 last, have effected a settlement with their creditors at 33 1-3 cents on the dollar and Judge Holt of the United States District Court has confirmed the composition. Claims filed with the referee in bankruptcy were $32,000.

THE PHILIP SEMMER GLASS COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Philip Semmer Glass Company of 12 Desbrosses Street show liabilities $101,135 and nominal assets $117,408. The assets consist of stock, $40,000; accounts, $54,838; notes, $1,775; horses, wagons, and fixtures, $1,000; cash in bank, $9,795, and real estate $10,000, consisting of thirty-two lots on Eighth Avenue, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, Brooklyn, which are mortgaged for $80,000. Among the creditors are the American Window Glass Company, $6,233; Trenton Window Glass Company, $2,691; Alleghany Plate Glass Company of Hite, Penn., $5,200; Mary J. Clark, $4,000; P. A. Brock, $2,500; Bank of British North America, $9,100; Varick Bank, $18,492; First National Bank of New Jersey at Jersey City, $15,793, and the Trust Company of New Jersey at Hoboken, $3,567.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 157 failures in the United States during the week, against 181 for the previous week and 153, 163, 184, and 178 for the corresponding weeks of 1902 to 1899. The Middle States had 42, New England 23, Southern 30, Western 34, Northwestern 15, Pacific 11, and Territories 2. Canada had 13, against 16 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Elberon Hotel Lease Authorized.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson at Jersey City yesterday authorized Frank Conover, receiver for the Elberon Hotel and Cottage Company to lease the property to the Alpha Hotel Company. Mr. Conover said that under this arrangement the hotel could be opened by June 20.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLEN, William C.—J. T. White and another ... $71
AMADOR, Estevan—United Electric Light and Power Company ... 289
BATTEY, Sumter B.—A. L. Cary ... 50
BOHATTY, John—A. M. Kleeman ... 45
BURKE, Edmund A.—J. F. Harrold ... 214
BRAUNFELD, Samuel—M. Stierer, costs ... 110
BYRNES, James F.—J. H. Kernochan ... 2,449
CHEMIC ELECTRO INSTITUTE—A. L. L. Atterbury ... 180
CLAUVEN, Jean F., Jr.—E. E. Hoertel ... 36
CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY — M. King ... 835
COONEY, Peter J.—J. F. Hebmecke and another ... 850
CARNRICK, Gertrude, executrix—J. B. White ... 1,257
CAVEN, John L.—Hamilton Bank of New York City, costs ... 91
DR. GRAY WONDER WORKERS' COMpany—American Can Company ... 36
EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING Company of New York—M. T. Pritchard, executor ... 16,671
FUCHSIUS, John H.—A. L. Cary ... 57
FRIED, Joseph—A. L. Cary ... 49
FROELICH, C. Herman—Tawman & Erbe Manufacturing Company ... 70
FIELDS, C. Everett—E. F. Hurd ... 218
FLAGG, George W.—E. Weber ... 476
GOLDBERG, Samuel, Elias, and Hyman B.—M. Amolsky and another ... 309
GOTTLIEB, Joseph—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs ... 69
GUNN, Thomas F., Marshal—H. Hart ... 152
GUNN, Robert A.—R. Schwerzer ... 153
GRASSE, George—G. Voelke ... 195
HAIRE, Robert J.—J. T. White and another ... 38
HALL, William F.—I. Stern and another ... 314
HENDRICK, Foscolo O.—O. E. Davis ... 46
HOKE, Samuel W.—New York Bill Posting Company ... 101
HOGAN, John—K. McGinn ... 425
HAHN, David—G. Mayer and another ... 519
HOFFERBERTH, Charles—F. S. Myers, costs ... 116
HOES, William M., administrator—D. Ellau ... 445
HARRINGTON, James—Meyer & Postley Jewelry Company ... 39
HARRIS, John—F. A. Sieghardt ... 136
IBA, Jacob, and James Light—J. Bochlen ... 49
JOHNSTON, Joseph, and Montana Smelting and Refining Company—F. Kiernan ... 544
JONES, Paul—B. Mayer, costs ... 23
JAEGER, Henry—United Dressed Beef Company ... 170
KILIAN, Frederick—J. Bernhard ... 218
LIMBACHER, Jacob—Adams Dry Goods Company ... 174
LEAVENWORTH, George H.—H. J. M. Cardeza and another ... 422
LAIRD, Caroline—A. Oreline ... 108
LYON, James A.—E. Lyon ... 335
LEVY, Mitchell A. C.—A. V. Wright ... 274
MARTINSEN, Ada E.—J. G. Lange ... 1,139
MITCHELL, Louise M. and Edmund H.—Lembeck & Betz Eagle Brewing Company ... 4,363
MITCHELL, William R.—W. C. Kimball ... 202
MURRAY, Lawrence J.—S. Ginsberg and another ... 96
MARTIN, James—G. S. Hubbard, trustee ... 3,385
MINET, Louis—T. F. Gunn, individually and Marshal ... 168
McFADDEN, William H.—O. J. Whitlock ... 77
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—L. Kramer ... 315
MYERS, J. Harry—J. Bohn ... 321
MOODY, Julia H.—B. Markowitz ... 165
MANN, William D.—Acker, Merrall & Condit ... 1,009
MARSHALL, William L.—R. Arkush ... 1,941
NORDEN, Edwin J.—L. A. Shave ... 348
NOLL, Minnie—David Mayer Brewing Company ... 1,034
PRINO, Joseph—J. Lees ... 102
PRAGER, Samuel—R. Guntzberger ... 29
PINNEY, Frederick H.—I. Stern and another ... 178
QUO VADIS AMUSEMENT COMPANY—W. J. Morgan & Co. ... 3,153
REID, P. Howard—Cook & Bernheimer Company ... 2,173
ROGERS, George A.—Wellington Hotel Company ... 305
ROCH, Isaac—L. London and another, costs ... 54
RITTER, William M., and Herman Finn—J. Badkin ... 818
RAAP, Bernard—A. G. Curquejo ... 220
SLONE, Moses A., and Louis Edelman—J. A. Jackson ... 513
SUGARMAN, Asher—Meyer & Postley Jewelry Company ... 83
SLONE, Moses—J. B. Dosso ... 178
SIRE, Leander S.—W. F. Rochester ... 369
SCHRANDNER, John — United Dressed Beef Company ... 111
SCOTT, John C.—J. McCutcheon and another ... 644
SMITH, William F. and Clement H.—F. A. Benjamin ... 679
THE AMERICAN PIANO MANUFACTuring Company—C. A. Seymour ... 445
THE AMERICAN WATCHMAN'S TIME Detector Company—Burnet Company ... 429
THE AMERICAN WATCHMAN'S TIME Detector Company—Burnet Company ... 496
THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDson River Railroad Company—J. J. Higgins, by guardian ... 500
THE NEW YORK STONE COMPANY—Butterick Publishing Company, Limited. 656
THE UNION SURETY AND GUARANTY Company and Thomas F. Gunn, as Marshal—M. Perlman and another ... 685
THE KEYSTONE IMPROVEMENT COMpany—G. Rallins ... 1,361
TUZZELINO, Nicola—M. Rini ... 416
VON ENDE, Herwegh—F. G. Henry ... 29
WEISS, Adolf—H. E. Hall ... 323
WIRTH, Louis—Thomas-Roberts-Stevenson Company ... 97
WARNER, Edward F.—United States Twine and Net Company ... 165
ZECKENDORF, Arthur W., Elijah J. Levy, and William Zeckendorf—I. L. Bamberger ... 274

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.
By order of David Thomson, Referee.

ESTATE OF GEORGE F. GILMAN, Dec'd,

at 161 Broadway, New York Real Estate Salesroom,

TUESDAY, JUNE 9TH NOON.

FINELY LOCATED PROPERTY,

Nos. 261, 263 & 265 WEST 33 STREET

Suitable for immediate improvement.

MANHATTAN, NEW YORK CITY.

This property consists of three lots, each 20x98.9, and buildings, on north side of street 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

TITLE GUARANTEED FREE OF COST BY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.

Maps and full particulars with David Thomson, referee, 141 Broadway; Ormiston & McCormack, Plffs.' Attorneys, 27 William Street, and James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1903,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT SALE

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, ESQ., REFEREE.

The Choice and Valuable Property

6-story brick and stone clubhouse, with 6 lots of land, known as the

Knickerbocker Athletic Club

Southeast Corner

Madison Avenue & 45th Street.

For maps, etc., apply to Frederic de P. Foster, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 18 Wall St.; Shiland, Shoemaker & Hedges, Esqs., Attorneys, 50 Pine St., or at the auctioneer's office, 155 and 157 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FULTON ST., NEAR NASSAU ST.,

Fronting also on Ann St.,
4-story building on lot 25x120.
For particulars apply to
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
21 Liberty St.

For Sale.—An up-to-date, five-story, triple flat, 25x112; splendid condition; all rented for $3,960; want $8,000, quick, cash; Edgecombe Av., near 142d St. Opportunity. Box 349, 1,364 Broadway.

A 5-story triple flat, W. 117th, near Lenox Av; $29,000; rent, $3,400; all rented; no brokers. Barrebuhr, 1,397 5th Av.

$6,750!—17th St., near 7th Av., brick dwelling, 17 feet front; mortgage, $4,750. Van Sant, 55 Liberty St.

39th St., Near 9th.—6-story tenement, $18,500; if improved brings $2,500 rent. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Bronx.

If you are looking for a home in the Bronx examine the Johnson houses; houses for 1, 2, and 3 families; of brick and stone; take 3d Av. "L" to 149th St., transfer to Westchester Av. trolley, ride to 156th St., and walk east to the Johnson houses. Write for descriptive booklet. George F. Johnson & Sons, owners and builders, P. O. address East 156th St., Bronx Borough, New York.

ATTENTION, ARDEN PARK, BRONX.
Are you ready to invest where Astor does? We have 300 choice lots to sell at auction prices; on the line of Port Chester Railroad and rapid transit; adjoins the beautiful Bronx and Pelham Parkways and the Pelham Bay; buy before the boom strikes it and make money. O'Hara Bros., East 200th St. and Webster Av., Bedford Park. Open Sundays and evenings.

Bargain—One-family, 8-room brick house, all modern improvements, $3,900; $300 cash, balance same as rent; near "L" station. LOSERE, 871 Brook Av., 161st.

Bargain—8-family brick flat, with independent wall, 25x100; price, $16,500; mtge., $12,000; rents, $1,650; make an offer. LOSERE, 871 Brook Av., near 161st St.

BENJ. H. IRVING,
494 BERGEN AVE., COR. 147TH ST.
BRONX PROPERTIES, EXCHANGING, APPRAISING, MORTGAGES SECURED.

$12,000 cash buys the best paying business property in the city, 38x87x100; mortgage 4 per cent.; rent $4,300; must be seen to be appreciated. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

$10,000 buys fine store, double, avenue business property, 27x80x104; mortgage 4½ per cent.; rent $2,400; choice location. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St. 'Phone 571—Melrose.

3d Av., west side, near L station; 75x100; $17,500; greatest bargain on the avenue. Dickson, 3,391 3d Av.

Real estate map in the Bronx. See Richard Dickson, 3,391 3d Av.; over 5,000 parcels.

$5 monthly, $425 up; Bronx lots, near 3d Av. L station. Shatzkin, 748 East 171st St.

REAL ESTATE.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.

37 Liberty St., Manhattan.
38 Court St., Brooklyn.

Lends money on Bond and Mortgage in any amount at lowest rates of interest and at moderate cost.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS **$8,000,000**

HORACE S. ELY. ALFRED E. MARLING.

Horace S. Ely & Co.

REAL ESTATE,
21 Liberty St. 27 W. 30th St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

COLORED TENEMENTS WANTED.

Colored man makes specialty managing colored tenements; references; bond. PHILIP A. PAYTON, JR., Agent, Broker, 67 W. 134th St.; 'phone, 1919 Harlem. Branch, 119 Nassau St., 'phone, 380 Cort.

Wanted—Property for sale or exchange; city or country. Clement H. Smith, 726-736 Tremont Av.

State your wants; city or country exchanging a specialty. Lighston, 1,331 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

WESTCHESTER REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

WHITE PLAINS.

SOUND VIEW AVENUE.
PRESCOTT ROAD AND OAKLEY ROAD.
Plots 100x200, ½ Acre, 8 Lots, $500.00; or,

$63.00 PER LOT,

In one of the finest residence sections of Westchester County. $20.00 down and $20.00 per month—only

$2.50 PER LOT.

RESTRICTED PROPERTY, SURROUNDED BY HOUSES VALUED AT FROM $10,000 TO $20,000, ON TERMS WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY ONE.
10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
WHITE PLAINS IS NEARER THE BUSINESS CENTRES OF NEW YORK CITY THAN 75% OF NEW YORK CITY PROPER, AND IS INCREASING IN POPULATION AT THE RATE OF 20% A YEAR.
TRAINS EVERY TEN (10) MINUTES DURING RUSH HOURS.
THIRTY-FIVE (35) MINUTES BY EXPRESS.
FORTY-EIGHT (48) TRAINS DAILY EACH WAY.
TAX RATE ON THIS PROPERTY **25%** OF TAX RATE IN N. Y. CITY.
THE IMPROVEMENTS PLANNED BY THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD AND ITS CONNECTIONS WITH THE SUBWAY WILL MAKE WHITE PLAINS WITHIN 35 TO 45 MINUTES FROM EVERY BUSINESS CENTRE OF NEW YORK CITY.
TROLLEYS CONNECT WITH NEW YORK CITY, YONKERS, TARRYTOWN, MAMARONECK, AND MOUNT VERNON.
SECURE AT ONCE ONE OF THESE VALUABLE PLOTS.
MAPS, PASSES, AND PARTICULARS OF THE NEW NETHERLAND REALTY CO., 503 FIFTH AVENUE, MANHATTAN.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100
On Line of New Portchester Railway.
$1.00 WEEKLY—NO ASSESSMENTS.
Near Station; on trolley; water, gas, electric light; fishing, bathing, sailing. WARRANTY REALTY CO 115 Broadway.

Mount Vernon.

Mt. Vernon.—Beautifully shaded spot for a home; good location, high ground; 100x130. M., 100 Lexington Av.

White Plains.

Wooded acre plots, $1,200 to $1,500, in "P'int o' Wood" at Rosslynne, for rubblework, bungalows, and log cabins; 10 minutes to station; call or write. Rosslynne, Room 407, 133 R. R. Av., White Plains.

Yonkers.

Yonkers.—Sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished. George A. Flagg, 203 Broadway, Room 300.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

Three years ago there were those who wished to buy in Prospect Park South, but hesitated because they thought prices had then already reached the maximum. Of the number who then bought and have since been residents of the property, with an opportunity to note its magnificent development, nearly one-third have bought additional ground at prices ranging from $10 to $20 per foot in advance of their original purchase.

THE MONTH OF MAY WITNESSED THE LARGEST SALES OF PLOTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY. On July 1st another advance of $5 per foot will be made on all plots unsold at that time.

We are preparing plans for thirty new houses to be erected this Summer. If you will come out NOW and select your plot, at the old price, and let us adapt one of our plans to your needs, you will be sure to get just what you want. Several houses now ready. Take Flatbush L train, Park Row to Beverley Road. Our auto is waiting for you.

DEAN ALVORD, Owner,
256-257 Broadway, New York.

DETACHED HOUSES Best Section FLATBUSH

Just Being Completed
East 16th and 17th Sts.
Six designs, 9 to 14 rooms. Great inducements to present purchasers. No reasonable offer refused. Prices $7,000 and upward.

Long & Steinmetz, 850 Flatbush Av.

Brooklyn property sold for cash or exchanged; immediate results. W. J. Lynch, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

To Let—Furnished, at Sea Cliff, a cozy cottage of five rooms, for the season. For particulars apply to M. F. Clifford, Willow St., near Jamaica Av., Richmond Hill, L. I.

Ideal Summer home, 9 rooms; barn; fruit, shade; village water; 150 feet Main Street, Northport; $2,850; third cash; worth $4,000. Codling, Northport, L. I.

Your terms; 7 rooms, vacant; hard wood floors, trim; large, high, shady plot, near trolley, harbor, all public places; list. Codling, Northport, L. I.

To Let.—Cottages with or without improvements, from $175 to $450, season. Address George Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

To Let.—Furnished cottage, 14 rooms; fruit, shade, splendid grounds; $250 season. George Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

For Sale.—Now is the time to buy farm lands, $40 per acre. Address George Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

A part doctor's cottage, ocean front, furnished, $100. Red house, 32d St., near Sea Gate, Coney Island.

For Sale.—Farm, 30 acres; good buildings; plenty fruit and shade. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—NEW YORK STATE.

Catskill Mountains.—Delightful Summer residence for sale, 2,500 elevation; cottage, nine rooms and bath; completely furnished; large piazzas, garden, fruit trees; tennis court; fine forest trees; near clubhouse and good livery; photo. Apply G. Wanders, 342 East 9th St.

Saratoga.—Handsome residence, 22 rooms, 2 baths; electric light; well furnished; newly painted; stalls for 8 horses; 5 acres of wooded lawn; rent very cheap; known as Lionhurst; within 5 minutes' walk of Grand Union Hotel. Address Dickson, 3,391 3d Av.

NEW ENGLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Cool, breezy Wychmere, (Cape Cod;) seashore cottages, first-class, rented fully furnished; all conveniences; bathrooms; excellent water, cold, hot; delightful climate, rarely 83 degrees; long season; forests; fine bathing. Cape, South Harwich, Mass.

Farm Bargains—Litchfield County, Conn., and Berkshire County, Mass.; 50 farms for sale; 15 acres to 600 acres; from $400 to $10,000. Write for list, J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Furnished houses to lease for the Summer. Sanborn G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; only house left of twenty; rent, $780; bargain $8,000; easy terms; latest improvements, steam, gas, electricity, &c.; refined surroundings; other houses building; illustrated booklet free. Montclair Realty Co.

For Sale.—Fine residence; attractive grounds, 50x160; stable; bargain to quick buyer; this property is beautifully situated, and is one of the finest and most healthy resident sections in the county. Apply premises, 614 Malone St., West Hoboken, N. J.

AVON BY THE SEA, NEW JERSEY.
Furnished cottages for rent; all kinds and prices. Write for list and map. C. D. SNYDER.

Furnished house, ten rooms, all improvements; barn; ten minutes from stations; 50 minutes to N. Y., 30 trains daily; for rent for Summer. J. L. Burritt, Cranford, N. J.

$1,600.—Four-room stone house; barn; 2½ acres; high, healthy, shade, fruits; hour Erie; or rent season furnished; $100. Wheaton, Park Ridge, N. J.

"WHERE TO LIVE AND DO BUSINESS IN New York." Booklet free at 1,159 and 390 Broadway, or mailed for 4 cents postage by Suburban Pass. Agt., Erie Rd., 1,159 Broadway, N. Y.

Long Branch, West End, Elberon, Deal, Allenhurst, furnished cottages to let. R. H. Woodward, Long Branch.

Montclair, N. J.—Large home, near depot; fine location; furnished, for Summer; $75 per month. Box G 192 Times Office.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.

Want to buy a private house in the 5th Av. district. Pearson, 35 Nassau St.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Grantwood-on-Hudson

Opposite Grant's Tomb.

Homeseekers and investors should visit this beautiful suburb before buying elsewhere. Macadam streets, sidewalks, gas, electric light, pure water, sewers, seventy modern homes occupied by owners. Everything in full bloom. Magnificent panoramic view of the Hudson, Manhattan Island, and Long Island Sound. Climate of the Catskills. 270 ft. above the Hudson.

LOTS $700 TO $1,800.
HOUSES BUILT TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

Write or call for descriptive booklet; also free tickets via Franklin or 42d Street Ferry and North Hudson Company's Trolley or 130th Street Ferry and Hudson River Trolley.

Columbia Inv. & Real Estate Co.,
St. James Bldg., Broadway and 26th St.
'Phone, 1,847 Madison.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

Wanted to sell a first-class Virginia farm, grain, grass, stock, fruit; fine residence; good stables, barns; 250 acres; $2,500; very cheap; good neighborhood, thickly settled; 175 acres improved, balance fine timber. Wm. Dillard, Claremont, Va.

To let for Summer months, house, 16 rooms, every convenience; lawn; head of River St. Lawrence. Apply to Mrs. Goodwin, "The Ivies," Alice St., Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Attractive offices and skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th; elevator; rent, $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

BULKHEAD, WITH 10 LOTS.
Also, corner lots East 30th; also, large lofts on South St. Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Entire 6-story building, 78 Bowery, near Canal, 25x100; store and basement separate. Wm. F. Nisbet, 66 New St., or your broker.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 6420—38. 118 WEST 42D STREET.

LOFTS OR FLOOR SPACE TO LET.
313-319 WEST 43D ST. APPLY
ON PREMISES; BROKERS PROTECTED.

Attractive skylight studio and business office, 105 East 17th St.; rent, $15. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Factory lofts, 75x50; light, heat, power, elevator, new, modern building. 623 West 54th.

Lofts to let, with or without power. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET — UNFURNISHED.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished, desirable locations; rents, $750 to $5,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

For Rent—July and August, small furnished house near Riverside Drive. Address Owner, 273 West 70th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET — UNFURNISHED.

THE ANTOINETTES,
43 TO 53 EAST 58TH ST.
NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOUSES.
One block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels. Suites, 6 to 8 rooms; 3 baths.
Modern and up to date in all their appointments.
RENTS $1,200 TO $1,800.
Owner on premises.
HERTER REALTY CO.

MILTONA
28 and 30 West 131st St.
Newly completed Apartment House.
5 and 6 rooms and bath.
Telephone, Electric Lights, Elevator Service.
LIVERIED HALL ATTENDANTS.
RENTS, $35 TO $45.

Bargain.—Five-room elevator apartment; electric light; telephones; fine cool location; Cathedral Heights. 509 West 112th St.

3d Av., 695.—Single flat; 6 rooms, bath; all improvements; allowance for janitor, if desired; first floor.

50th St., 227 East.—New 4, 5, 6 rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water, private halls, $20 up.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED

THE FLORENCE
105 EAST 18TH STREET,
invites select patronage during the Summer; reasonable transient rates.
THOMAS HOBBS, Superintendent.

To Let—Furnished or unfurnished, for Summer at reduced rate, $45; attractive second-floor apartment; seven and bath; hall service. 104 West 85th St.

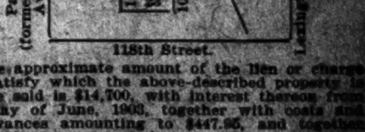
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELIZABETH BETZ, plaintiff, against SOPHIE M. A. HOFFMANN and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the third day of June, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of June, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward, Borough of Manhattan, aforesaid, in the City of New York, and located Section 6 on Block 1,767 on the land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, (119th St.,) distant three hundred and twelve (312 ft.) easterly from the southeasterly corner of said One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue; thence running southerly parallel with said Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue one hundred feet and five inches (100 ft. 5 in.); thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Nineteenth Street twenty-three feet (23 ft.); thence northerly and again parallel with said Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue one hundred feet and five inches (100 ft. 5 in.) to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street twenty-three feet (23 ft.) to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises known by the street number 136 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, June 4, 1903.
EDWARD J. M'GEAN, Referee.
M. C. GROSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 3 Chambers St., New York, (Borough of Manhattan.)

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 136 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street (Borough of Manhattan, City of New York):



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,700, with interest thereon from 3d day of June, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to $447.95, and together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $568.12 and interest.

Dated New York, June 4th, 1903.
EDWARD J. M'GEAN, Referee, 220 B'way.
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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 3:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 38 and 60, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Albany 3:55 A. M., Troy, 6:50 A. M.

7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.

8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.

8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL, 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.

10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.

11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland 7:55 P. M.

12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M., Niagara Falls, 11:55 P. M.

1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.

1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED, 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 26¼ via M. C.

2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED," 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.

3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.

3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.

4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.

5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED, 24-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.

6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. & M. C.

6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.

7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo 7:25 A. M., Niagara Falls 8:43, Toronto 10:50 A. M.

9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.

9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis 10:10 P. M., St. Louis 7:30 second morning.

9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.

11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:06 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:20 A. M. Pullman cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 167, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 132 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
(N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows: †9:04 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 167, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R.R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 AM—For interm. points to Albany.
†11:20 AM—(1) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
*1:00 PM—Chicago Express.
*3:25 PM—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:45 PM—(2) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve., & Chi.
†7:45 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 PM—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at †10:45 A. M., (2) at 2:45 P. M.; leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, (1) at †11:20 A. M.; (2) at †3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK—x4:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, x4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—x4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, x4:25 A. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—x4:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:20, 4:20 (3:40, 5:00 Lakewood and Lakehurst only) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†x4:00 A. M., 1:20 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—x4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:45, 3:40, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL)—x4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., *12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, *3:00, *4:00, *5:00, *6:00, †7:30, †9:00 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—x4:25, *8:30, *10:20, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, †3:40, *5:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—||4:00, x4:25, †8:00, ||†9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ||†1:00, ||*1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From ft. Rector St., Pier 8, Seabright, Monmouth Beach and Asbury Park, Pt. Pleasant, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:40, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 8:00 P. M. zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg. N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

	Leave South Ferry.	Liberty St. Ferry.	
Balto.-Washington..	† 8:25AM	† 8:30AM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington..	*10:25AM	*10:30AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington..	*11:25AM	*11:45AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington..	*12:55PM	* 1:00PM	Diner
"Royal Limited"..	* 3:35PM	* 3:40PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington..	* 4:55PM	* 5:00PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington..	* 6:55PM	* 7:00PM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington..	12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City,	South Ferry.	Liberty St.
Chicago, Pittsburg...	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus..	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve.....	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleeper.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk	†12:55pm.	†1:00pm. Diner.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. Offices: 167, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: d12.45, e8.00, x8.55, x5.45.

	Lv. N. Y. A	Lv. N. Y. B
Mauch Chunk Local	†7.10 AM	†7.10 AM
Buffalo Express	*7.55 AM	*e8.10 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.25 AM	*10.30 AM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre & Scranton Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*n5.40 PM	*x5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 167, 261, 290, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FULLER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. FULLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of J. Frederic Kernochan, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of January, 1903. J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, FREDERICK W. STEVENS, Executors. GEORGE J. PEET, Attorney for Executors, 44 Cedar Street, New York City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route).

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:25 (Dining Car), 4:25 (Dining Car), 4:55 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15) (Dining Car), 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, 7:55, 7:55, (Dining Car,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (Dining Car,) (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:25, (Penna. Limited,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) (4:55 Chicago Limited for Germantown Jct. only) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, 7:55, (Dining Car,) 8:25, 9:25, (Dining Car) 9:55, (St. Louis Limited,) 9:55, 10:25, (Penna. Limited,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) (4:55 Chicago Limited for Germantown Jct. only,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent. 6-2-1903.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only at 6 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE for Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Boston and East. Steamers MAINE and RHODE ISLAND. Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE for New London, Fisher's Island, Block Island, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, North and East. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and North from Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St. Week days Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves New York at 4 P. M.; Sundays 9:30 A. M. (E. 31st St. 10:15 A. M.;) returning, due New York 8 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE for Bridgeport, Danbury, Waterbury, Pittsfield and Berkshire Hills, from Pier 31, E. R. (near Market St.) Week days Str. CITY OF LAWRENCE leaves 11 A. M., WM. G. PAYNE 3 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. WM. G. PAYNE stops foot E. 31st St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 31, E. R.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the World.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier..........8:40 "
" West 22d St..................9:00 "
" West 129th St................9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful One-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.

Restaurant open at 7. A. M. MUSIC.

Half rate to Cairo, N. Y., May 29th to June 8th.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 22nd St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) 129th St. on Saturdays and Holidays only, 2:20 P. M. For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

For RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE, and NEWBURGH, week days, except Saturdays, at 4:00 P. M.; Saturdays at 1:00 P. M. For NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, COLD SPRING, WEST POINT, week days, except Saturdays, at 5:00 P. M.; Saturdays at 3:00 P. M.; W. 129th St., 3:30 P. M. Morning Boat, Str. HOMER RAMSDELL, from Franklin St., 9:30 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10 A. M., for NEWBURGH, FISHKILL LDG., MT. BEACON, CORNWALL, COLD SPRING, and WEST POINT, every day, including Sunday.

JOY LINE $2.00 ONLY New York to Providence. First Class Service

Fast and elegant Steamers leave New York daily excepting Sunday, at 5 P. M., from Pier 35, East River, foot of Catharine St. Telephone, 3063 Franklin.

PEOPLES LINE FOR ALBANY.

ADIRONDACK OR DEAN RICHMOND. leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. week days. Direct rail connections to points North, East, and West. Orchestra on each steamer.

TROY BOATS

"Saratoga" or "City of Troy" leave West 10th St. Pier daily 6 P.M. except Saturday. Direct railroad connections at Troy for all points North and East. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY.

CATSKILL, HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS

Leave Pier 43, N. R., every weekday, 6 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M. H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

CLARK'S ROUND THE WORLD TOURS leave Aug. 1, Sept. 3, Oct. 8; 195 days, $1,250. Party to Europe per "Umbria," July 4, $260. F. C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, N. Y.

COOK'S TOURS AROUND THE WORLD. Thirty-second Annual Series. Parties leave Sept. 29, Oct. 5, 15, 23. Illustrated programmes from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1185 B'way, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line. Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa. Beleguani, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Delightful Summer cruise to Halifax & St. Johns. Bowring & Co., 17 State Street, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

Kronprinz, June 9, 3 PM	Kaiser, July 11, 10 AM
Kaiser, June 16, 10 AM	K.Wm.II., July 21, 1 PM
K.Wm.II., June 23, 2 PM	Kaiser, Aug. 4, 10 AM
Kronprinz, July 7, 2 PM	Kronprinz, Aug. 11, 7 AM

THE NEW TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II."
707 FEET—19,500 TONS—40,000 HORSE-POWER.
SAILS JUNE 23, JULY 21, AUG. 25.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

Bremen...June 11, 11 AM	Kurfuerst, July 9, 10 AM
Luise...June 18, 10 AM	Bremen...July 16, 2 PM
Friedrich, June 25, 10 AM	Luise...July 23, 11 AM
Barbarossa, July 2, 11 AM	Friedrich, July 30, 10 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

†Hohenzoll'n, June 6, 2 PM	P. Irene...July 4, 1 PM
*Weimar, June 13, 10 AM	Hohenz'n, July 18, 11 AM
K. Albert, June 20, Noon	Lahn...Aug. 15, 11 AM
Lahn...June 27, 10 AM	Hohenz'n, Aug. 29, 11 AM

†S. S. Hohenzollern June 6, 2 P. M., will sail from the New Bremen Pier, foot of 3d St., Hoboken, N. J.

*Naples, Genoa only.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y. Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Service.

Patricia, June 6, 3 PM	A. Victoria, June 18, 10 AM
Moltke.....June 9, 4 PM	Pretoria...June 20, 1 PM
F.Bism'ck, June 11, 10 AM	Bluecher, June 25, 9 AM
Palatia, June 13, 7:30 AM	Waldersee, June 27, 7 AM

THE GREAT OCEAN FLYER.
S.S. Deutschland
Record Voyage, 5 Days, 7 Hrs., 38 Min.
SAILS JULY 2 AT 11 A. M.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

Minneapolis, June 6, 8 PM	Mesaba...June 20, 9 AM
Minn'ha, June 13, 7:30 AM	Minnetonka, June 27, 7 AM

New York—London via Southampton.
MENOMINEE ....June 19, 9 A. M.
MARQUETTE ....July 3, 9 A. M.
MANITOU ....July 17, 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Paul, June 10, 10 AM	Phila...June 24, 10 AM
New York, June 17, 10 AM	St. Paul...July 1, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Kroonland, June 6, 10 AM	Finland...June 20, 10 AM
Zeeland, June 13, 10 AM	Vaderland, June 27, 10 AM

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51 and 52, North River.

Umbria...June 6, 1 PM	Etruria...June 20, Noon
Lucania...June 13, 8 AM	Campania, June 27, 8 AM

EXTRA TUESDAY SERVICE.
Carpathia, June 9, 4 PM | Aurania, June 23, 3 PM
Carrying Second and Third-Class Only.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow and Londonderry.

Astoria...June 6, 3 PM	Anchoria...June 20, Noon
Ethiopia...June 13, Noon	Columbia, June 27, 10 AM

First saloon, $50 to $100. Second Cabin, $35 and up; third class, $26 and up. For New Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Teutonic...June 10, Noon	Cedric...June 19, Noon
*Victorian, Ju. 16, 9:30 AM	Majestic...June 24, Noon
Germanic, June 17, Noon	Celtic, June 26, 6:30 AM

*Liverpool direct, $40 and up, 2nd class only. Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

BY SEA TO MAINE
ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMSHIPS OF THE
MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.,
is the most delightful short sea trip out of New York

Direct route to White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Rangeley Lakes and all the famous Eastern Coast and Inland Summer Resorts. Send for illustrated descriptive booklet; mailed free. Offices, 290 Broadway and Pier (New) 32 East River, New York. Telephone, 1200 Orchard.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., 25 Union Square, 'Phone 6960—18 St. New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MULDOON, CECILIA.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Ellen T. McKinley, Mary E. Barron, Anna Evans, Henrietta Doherty, Thomas H. Fagan, sometimes known as Thomas H. Barron, Marion H. Kein, Josephine M. Ryan, William J. Ryan, Agnes L. Ryan, Ruth M. Ryan, Mary McSorley, Ann McKenna, Patrick McKenna, Catharine McKuska, the heirs and next of kin of CECILIA MULDOON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, James P. Kein and Philip J. McKinley of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 24th day of July, 1901, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Cecilia Muldoon, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and three, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 1st day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

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FLANAGAN, WILLIAM L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the thirteenth day of March, 1903. FLORENCE A. FLANAGAN, Executrix. DE WITT C. FLANAGAN, RANDOLPH HURRY, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attys. for Executrix and Executors, 30 Broad Street, N. Y. City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of OTTO ROUBICEK and JAMES A. ZOBEL, bankrupts.

Pursuant to the order of William H. Willis, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, the Trustee herein will offer for sale by public auction, at the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Hastings & Gleason, at 258 Broadway, New York City, on the 20th day of June, 1903, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, twenty shares of the capital stock of the Commercial Fire Insurance Company, Wilmington, Delaware; ten shares of the preferred capital stock of the German Secret Process Steel Ball Company, together with certain promissory notes and checks, payable to the order of the bankrupts, and also all book accounts due and owing to the said bankrupts or their estate.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the attorneys for the Trustee.

PRATT A. BROWN, Trustee in Bankruptcy.

HASTINGS & GLEASON, Attorneys for Trustee, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JULIUS WOLFORD and ALBERT DUBOIS, composing the firm of and doing business as Wolford & Dubois and Julius Wolford & Co., bankrupts. No. 5,371.

Notice is hereby given that Julius Wolford and Albert Dubois, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated May 6th, 1903, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 22d, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 10th, 1903.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISING.

Real estate, house, flat and apartment announcements occupied 514,-360 lines of space in THE NEW YORK TIMES during the year 1902—a gain of 75,175 lines over the previous year.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the County of New York, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 6th day of May, 1903.—Present, Hon. James A. O'Gorman, Justice.—In the Matter of the Application of ASPELL CO-OPERATIVE GROCERY COMPANY for authority to change its name to ASPELL WHOLESALE GROCERY COMPANY.

Upon reading and filing the petition of the Aspell Co-Operative Grocery Company, a domestic stock corporation, duly verified by John Wheeler Aspell, its President, on the 28th day of April, 1903, wherein said petitioner prays for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, to wit, the Aspell Wholesale Grocery Company, and upon filing the certificate of the Secretary of State, annexed thereto, certifying that the name the said corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other corporation, or a name which he deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, and upon filing due proof by affidavits showing that notice of the presentation of said petition has been duly published for six weeks in The Albany Evening Journal, the paper at Albany in which notices by State officers are authorized by law to be published, and in New York Daily Tribune, and New York News, two newspapers of the County of New York, in which county such corporation has its business office, and the court being satisfied by said petition, and by the affidavits and certificate presented herewith, that the petition is true, and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, and that the petition has been duly authorized, and that notice of the presentation of the petition, as required by law, has been made, and upon the affidavit of Terry Parker, verified this fifth day of May, 1903, hereto annexed, setting forth the appearances on the part of the applicant upon the return day of the motion and the adjournment thereof to the fifth day of May, 1903.

Now, on motion of Terry Parker, attorney for the said petitioner, no one opposing, it is

Ordered, that said petition be and the same hereby is granted, and that the petitioner herein, the Aspell Co-Operative Grocery Company, be and it hereby is authorized to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name Aspell Wholesale Grocery Company, on and after the 10th day of June, 1903, and it is further ordered and directed that this order be entered, and the papers on which it is granted be filed, within ten days from the date hereof, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, the county in which the certificate of incorporation of said corporation is filed, and that a certified copy of this order, within ten days after the entry thereof, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and further, that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in The New York Times, a newspaper of the County of New York, beginning ten days after the entry hereof.

(Entered) J. A. O'G., J. S. C.

Endorsed, Filed and Recorded, May 7th, 1903, 11h. 45m.

A Copy. THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.

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PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Receiver's Notice.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, duly made and entered at Special Term, in the City and County of New York, on the 13th day of May, 1903, of which the following is an extract: "Ordered that leave be and the same hereby is granted to Arnon L. Squiers, as receiver of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, to publish a notice once a week for three weeks in The New York Times and Evening Sun, newspapers published in the City of New York, of his intention to present his account at a day to be named in said notice." Also, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, I, Arnon L. Squiers, of 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, do hereby give notice that in and by the order of this Court, duly made and entered at a Special Term, on the 12th day of December, 1902, I was appointed receiver of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, in the place and stead of Jacob R. Telfair, deceased, with the usual powers and duties of receiver; that I have duly executed, acknowledged, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, the bond required by law and by said order, which bond was duly approved by a Justice of the said Court as to its form and manner of execution, and that I have taken possession of the property of said Company and entered upon the discharge of my duties as such receiver.

Pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, and to the order above referred to, notice is hereby given that I shall present my account as receiver of the said the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company at Special Term, Part I. thereof, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 15th day of June, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.—Dated New York, May 20th, 1903. ARNON L. SQUIERS, Receiver of Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, 34 Nassau Street, New York City.

FRANK W. GORETH, Attorney for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LEARY, SYLVESTER N.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marie A. Leary, the widow of deceased; Marie Josephine Leary, a daughter of deceased; Sylvester James Leary, a son of deceased; Automatic Supply Company, American Steel Casting Company, George J. Brown, David Barry, Herman Boker & Company, Carborundum Company, Chester Cast Steel Company, Crescent Belt Fastener Company, Crulce, Keelan & Company, M. J. Drummond & Company, J. J. Forster, J. H. Gautier Company, William Gaskell & Son, General Forging Company, Henry S. Hill, Hendricks Bros., H. F. Holtorf, T. P. Kelly & Company, John Kling, Kennedy Valve Company, James Kelly, Lewis Landsberg, A. J. & J. J. McCollum, New York & New Jersey Telephone Company, J. W. Paxson Company, Charles E. Pretz, Charles R. Ring & Company, George Reeves, Celina Rice, Sloss Iron & Steel Company, Scranton & Lehigh Coal Company, Gus Schumacher, Eugene Sutherland, Stephenson Manufacturing Co., Whitehead Bros. Co., Waterbury Rope Company, A. C. Becker, Dalton, Nash & Company, Henry Purvogel, William L. Lewis, Morris & Cumings Dredging Co., Fiske Bros. Refining Co., Francis W. Bannett, M. D., George Leary, Hoffman House, Philip Albohn, Autographic Register Company, American Ice Company, Bessemer Coke Company, Buffalo Foundry Supply Company, Andrew J. Connick, Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Thomas Hogan, Charles F. McKenna, William P. McGarry, Manhattan Storage & Warehouse Company, New York Athletic Club, Thomas G. Pringle, Pettinos Brothers, Park & Tilford, Richard E. Wiessner, John J. Young, J. W. Martin, J. H. Connors, Irvona Coal & Coke Company, John Parkinson, Rogers, Brown & Company, Curtiss & Company Mfg. Co., George N. Robinson, Arnold, Constable & Company, B. Altman & Company, Best & Company, K. F. Dana, Davis Collamore & Company, Flatbush Gas Company, Haas Bros., Lichtenstein Millinery Company, Dr. Emery Marvel, James McCreery & Company, E. O'Donovan & Company, Bessie Sullivan, F. A. O. Schwarts, Stern Brothers, Tiffany & Company, Tyson & Company, Wensley & Gilroy, Dr. James C. Wilson, De Camp & Company, Parker Sisters, Lord & Taylor, G. Jason Waters, H. H. O'Hare, James Kelly, A. J. & J. J. McCollum, J. J. McCabe, T. P. Kelly & Co., George J. Brown, Woodward Iron Company, Automatic Supply Company, Abbe Manufacturing Company, Daniel J. Leary, and to all persons interested in the estate of SYLVESTER N. LEARY, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 7th day of July, 1903, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Marie A. Leary and George Leary, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto af-[Seal.] fixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of Surrogates' Court.

DUNLAP, ROBERT.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Robert Dunlap Lamson, Marion Baker, George Carlyle Baker, Phoenix Club, John A. Dunlap, William H. Dunlap, Rebecca Dunlap, Martha Reynolds, Annie M. Dunlap, Edith Dunlap, Ethel Dunlap, Florence Clark, Mabel Clark, Arthur Clark, Robert Dunlap, Minnie A. Baker, Grace Dunlap Lamson, William Allen Dunlap, Mary Howard Bradshaw, Fannie Lawson Johnston, John Robert Lawson Johnston, and Henry Slow, and all persons interested in the estate of ROBERT DUNLAP, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, the 30th day of June, 1903, at half past ten (10:30) o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Amelia N. Dunlap, Gustave C. Henry, and Arthur H. Lamson, as executrix and executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one (21) years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said [Seal.] County of New York to be hereunto B. P. H. affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 12th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of Surrogates' Court.

my16-1aw6wS

STRATTON, AMOS B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS B. STRATTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stikeman & Silber, No. 18 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of December, 1902. HARRY L. STRATTON, CLARA MacGREGOR, Executors. STIKEMAN & SILBER, Attorneys for Executors, 18 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

HILL'S BALCONY DRYER

THE SAFE AND EASY WAY to hang out clothes in flats and apartments. Holds 110 feet of line. Fastens to side of block and swings in to fire escape. Reel folds up quickly and can be taken in to keep line clean. Ask the landlord to put one up. Write for Catalogue R to HILL DRYER CO., 219 WEST 125TH ST., NEW YORK, or to factory, Worcester, Mass.

WILLIAMS, VISIBLE TYPEWRITERS, SOLD AND RENTED, 310 B'WAY.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE. LATEST MODELS Rented and Sold, Cash or installments. 239 B'WAY. Tel. 1573 Cort.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES. Perfect condition; second hand. A-One Typewriter Exchange, 243 B'way, 1 flight up. 453 Fulton St., B'klyn.

WALL PAPER 1,000,000 rolls blanks, 1¼c.; gilts, 2c.; embossed, 3½c.; ingrains, 4½c.; tiles, tapestries, 6c.; silks, 12½c. upward. BECKER, 166, 172, 180 2d Street.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED. All Makes. F. S. Webster Co., 317 B'way. Tel. 3240 Frank.

BICYCLES $1 PER WEEK. LEADING MAKES. Rausch's, 2,271 3d Ave., (123d.) Evgs.

Desks, roll-tops; partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter-presses, counters, shelving, 1,000 telephone stands; cheap; stores, offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; supplies, repairing. Tel. 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters!—Why rent? 17c. daily buys any make. Telephone, 3220—Broad. Cohen's Typewriter Agency, 18 Broadway.

Typewriters.—When renting or buying get a good one. Best Typewriter Exchange, 68 Park Place. Telephone.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WHERE TO DINE
Apply at 3 Park Pl.
A, A la Carte; T, Table d'Hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch

Cafe Martin, 26th St. and Broadway. — Table d'hote Dinner, $1.50. Music. Restaurant a la Carte. Suppers.

Cafe des Beaux Arts, 80 W. 40th St. Tdh. $1.50. Specialities alc. Suppers. Private Dining Rooms. Three Orchestras.

Cafe de Logerot, Fifth Av., 18th St. — Parisian Dinner, $1.25. With Imported Wine, $1.50. Orchestra. Hours 6 to 9 P. M.

Hotel Lafayette, Old Hotel Martin, University Pl. & 9th St. — Tdh Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Française. Also Service a la Carte. Music 6-9 PM. Stretti's Orch.

Cafe Boulevard — 2d Av. & 10th St. Alc. Hungarian Orchestra.

ANSONIA — B'way, 73d & 74th Sts. Guernsey E. Webb, Mgr. Table d'hote Dinner 6 to 9 P. M., $1.25. Luncheon 12 to 2 P. M., 75c. A la carte all day. Music.

Wellington, 7th Av. 55th St. Service a la carte. Music. Suppers.

Burns' — World Renowned Restaurant. 45th St. & 6th Av. Fine Orchestra. Terrapin, Game, Shellfish.

Healy's — B'way, Col. Av. & 66th St., offers to-night a good orchestra & fine ALC. Dinner.

Jack's — 43d St. & 6th Av. 74th & Columbus. | Noted for shell fish and game.

Harlem Casino, 124 St. & 7 Av. Alc. Tdh. 75c. Sat. & Sun. $1. Vienna Music.

RATHSKELLER MARLBOROUGH, 36th & B'way. Music evenings. A la carte.

Seven Gables(?) — 6th Avenue & 18th Street. Lunch and Dinner. A la carte to 8 P. M.

Broadway Central, 3d St. & B'way. Amer. Dinner, 75c., 5:30-8 P. M.

Pabst's, Grand Circle, 58th St. & 8th Av. opp. Central Park. Alc. Bus. Men's Lch. Tdh. dinner Sun., 12-8. Music by D. Bimberg.

EUROPEAN NOVELTY RESTAURANT. AUTOMAT, 830 Broadway. Delicious Eating & All Popular Drinks, By Self-Serving Machines.

HAYWARD'S, 6 Park Pl., cor. B'way. Cafe & Ladies' Restaurant. Alc.

Terrace Garden, 58th St. & Lex. Av. Tdh. & Alc. Opera & open air Concerts.

"Hugot's," ST. GEORGE, S. I. Table d'hote and a la carte. Music.

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advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character. Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c. Business Confidential. Lowest Possible Rates.

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44 COURT ST., 84 BROADWAY, } BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

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SALARIES Liberal Advances on Salary, Without Endorsement. 150 Nassau St., N. Y. Office 704.

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The Antique Furniture Exchange, 156 West 34th, near 7th Av.—The particular shop to find genuine old "Colonial," "Chippendale," and other ORIGINAL productions; ideal bits for country homes; all positive bargains; walnut and oak pieces taken in exchange, very cheap; repairing reasonable; we buy, sell, exchange. Remember, 156.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

J. & J. W. WILLIAMS, CARPET CLEANING. 353 W. 54th St. Tel. 386 Columbus. Est. 1875.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 5,941.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of MOSSBERG GRANVILLE MFG. COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid. Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1903, the said Mossberg Granville Mfg. Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1903, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 4, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of MALVIN & BRANDENBERG, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts will be sold under the direction of David Meyer, Trustee, at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at his warerooms, Nos. 113 and 115 Leonard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

The said property consists of near seal coats, muffs, and scarfs.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw all such property from the sale unless it shall bring seventy-five per centum (75%) of the appraised value.

Dated New York, June 5th, 1903.

DAVID MEYER, Trustee in Bankruptcy.

JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Trustee, [illegible]

BOARDERS WANTED.

5th Av., 21.—Desirable rooms, double and single; also table board.

20th St., 334 West.—Large room suitable two gentlemen, man and wife; good board, $10.

21st St., 17-19 West, Near 5th Av.—Neatly furnished large and small rooms in well-appointed house; accommodations for transients; references; telephone.

23d St., 434 West.—New England lady has cool, attractive rooms; desirable location; table and service unexcelled.

34TH ST., 115, 117, 119 EAST.
THE NAYLOR
Double and single rooms; also two-room suite with private bath; parlor dining room; telephone.

93d St., 122 West.—Handsome, desirable large rooms; every convenience; also single room; good board; references.

95th St., 66 West.—Large front alcove room; also small room; excellent table; table boarders accommodated; references.

98th St., 209 West.—Private family have large front room, neatly furnished; large closet; excellent board; references. Clark.

129th St., 160 West.—Very desirable rooms and board, $6 to $25; Summer prices; 7th and Lenox.

130th St., 161 West.—Convenient to "L"; nicely furnished large and small rooms, with board; moderate; references.

135th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with board.

FRENCH LESSONS FREE to boarders at 341 West 56th St.

Room and board in a central and quiet section on Madison Av., with or without private bath. Johnson, Times, 1,364 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

15th St., 321 West.—Nicely furnished large room; running water; hall room; board optional; $5, $6; transients.

43d St., 4 East.—Furnished rooms; Summer prices; gentlemen only; references exchanged.

82d St., 31 West.—For gentlemen, elegantly furnished rooms; private bath; handsome residence; near Park; Summer rates.

89th Street, 110 West.—Nicely furnished front parlor, with bedroom, bath; $3 week. Berard, one flight.

122d St., 347 West.—Private house; near Morningside Park; quiet, elegant neighborhood; two large, comfortable rooms; references.

145th St., 418 West.—Nice large, airy room, with or without board.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle A. Kaake, 1,183 B'way.

Gramercy Park, 23.—Gentlemen only; furnished front suite or large room; private bath; single rooms; breakfast.

Bath Beach.

Bath Beach, Bay 13th St., Between Bath and Cropsey Avs.—Floor, 4 rooms, improvements, or unfurnished. Brathwaite.

Bath Beach, 1,627 Bath Av.—Two large front rooms, nicely furnished; near all cars; moderate terms.

Bensonhurst.

Bensonhurst.—8,650 Bay 24th St., near Benson Av.; pleasant, cool rooms; terms very reasonable.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE WALDEN, RIVERSIDE-ON-SOUND.

Parties desiring superior accommodations for Summer, 50 minutes from New York, on New Haven Road; house situated on high ground, overlooking water; all modern improvements; extensive grounds; three minutes' walk to station; references. Address THE WALDEN, Riverside, Conn.

Rose Cottage, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Accommodates 30; adults $6 to $8, children $4, transient $1.50; free transportation; situated on Shawangunk Mountains; elevation, 2,000 feet; vegetables, fruit, poultry, milk, butter, eggs, &c. Benjamin R. Wood. References given upon request.

AVON BEACH COTTAGES, Bath Beach, L. I.

New management; thoroughly renovated; beautifully laid out grounds on water front; 35 minutes from New York; now open; booklet. Mrs. G. H. Secor.

BEACH HOUSE, Shawomet Beach, Located on Conimicut Point.—The coolest place on the shores of beautiful Narragansett Bay; fine rooms, excellent table, boating, fishing, tennis, croquet, fine and safe bathing beach. C. A. HARRIS, P. O. Box 488, Providence, R. I.

IF YOU WANT quiet, lovely home in beautiful Park of Pines, flowers and fountain, 30 minutes from city, here's the spot; each family private dining room; best service; special attention to aged and feeble. Write CHATEAU PARK, Passaic, N. J.

"Like Lake George," exclaimed a traveler on beholding the Niantic River at Waterford, Conn.; a select few may obtain board there in cottage; superior table; private water front and bathhouses; terms, $7 and $8. Jennings, Box 1, East Lyme, Conn.

At Oceanport, N. J.—A large private dwelling, situated on the Shrewsbury River; broad piazza; plenty shade; fine lawn; good crabbing and fishing; boating free; terms, adults, $6 to $8 per week; children half price. Apply T. S. Woodward.

Summer board in farm house among the Green Mountains; beautiful location; every convenience; groves, trout brook; good rooms, piazzas; excellent table; milk, eggs, berries in abundance. Address Mrs. Mary F. Rockwood, Bennington, Vt.

Prospect Farm, Pleasant Valley, Dutchess Co., N. Y.—Near city; high, cool, quiet, homelike; all water sports; good table; write for descriptive circular; special June rate. S. Leith, 150 Nassau St., N. Y.

Bensonhurst.—Business man desiring excellent Summer quarters, near town, can find same in private family; modern residence; yachting, automobiling; references. Exclusive, Box G 174 Times.

At Larchmont, N. Y.—Private family desire few paying guests, (no children;) modern, attractive home; well appointed table; convenient to shore and depot. Address Box 241, Larchmont, N. Y.

20 CLINTON PLACE, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

A few newly furnished and decorated rooms with first-class board; hotel service; stable accommodation.

East Orange.—With refined private family; house all modern improvements; fine grounds and trees; telephone; close to Erie station; REFERENCES REQUIRED. Call, by appointment only, 28 Brighton Av.

New farm house; accommodates 30; adults $6 and $7; children under twelve, $3; high, dry; large rooms; spacious piazza; fine views; running spring water in house; boating, bathing. Orlando Furman, Woodbourne, Sullivan Co.

Ludlow-on-Hudson.—30 minutes New York Central or Putnam; private American family; excellent table; airy rooms; shady veranda; gentlemen only. B., Times, Harlem.

Country Boarders Wanted.—Two couples or a small family for the Summer by private family; delightful location; highest references. Apply P. O. Box 156, Portchester, N. Y.

Walker Valley House, Shawangunk Mountains.—Pleasantly situated; $5 and $6, children $3 and $4 weekly. Mrs. E. E. Morrow, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.

THE KNOLL, WOODBURNE, SULL. C., N. Y. Capacity, 60. Every modern improvement. No undesirable persons accommodated. For booklet address J. A. MUNSON, Prop.

Maple Grove Farm.—Accommodates 40; vegetables, milk, butter, eggs; adults, $7 to $9, children according to age. H. C. Toaspern, Barryville, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

If you want to spend an enjoyable vacation, fine country home on the Hudson, excellent board, large, airy rooms, fine scenery, plenty of fruit, write C. O. Reohr, Stuyvesant, N. Y.

Excellent accommodations, near water and depot; New York 45 minutes; large rooms, good board, boating, bathing, and fishing; terms moderate. Homestead, Sewaren, N. J.

First-class board and accommodation; large rooms; fine location; terms, $8 to $12; references exchanged. Cross, 10 Cromwell Place, White Plains, N. Y.

City boarders wanted at finest farm in Sullivan County; plenty shade; private trout streams; write for terms. H. Pillion, Roscoe, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

Edgewood, Loch Sheldrake, Sullivan County, N. Y.—Large new farm house; light, airy rooms; broad, shady piazzas; piano; for terms address W. R. Stodart.

Woodbourne House, Woodbourne, Sullivan Co., N. Y., H. L. Butterfuss, Prop. First-class hotel, accommodating 60 guests; shady lawns, good hunting and fishing.

Boarders Wanted.—$6 weekly; children according to age; there are boating and fishing near by. Hess Farm, Valley Cottage, Rockland Co., New York.

Silver Spring Farm, Walden, N. Y.—Beautiful Summer home; excellent table; large lawns; adults only. Mrs. M. E. Kidd.

At New Rochelle, 42 Pelham Road, large grounds directly on the water; boating, bathing; 35 minutes from Grand Central.

Mt. Kisco, N. Y.—Large house; modern improvements; large lawns and veranda; farm products; homelike. Mrs. Martha Fish.

"Nearwood," Woodbury Falls, Orange Co., N. Y.—Large rooms and piazzas; beautiful lawns; excellent table, &c. D. J. Sergeant.

Mountain View House, Highland Mills, N. Y.—Large rooms; bath; excellent table; beautiful location. Mrs. John W. Ford.

Sheepshead Bay.—A couple occupying cottage will rent a few rooms, with bath, to gentlemen. Box 4, Sheepshead Bay.

FLORAL HILL HOUSE, Highland Mills, N. Y.—Airy rooms; bath; excellent table; large lawns, &c. Mrs. G. A. Merritt.

Upper Montclair.—Few guests desired in handsome private house; fine grounds; golf, tennis; references. Box 43.

Wanted—A few boarders in a quiet country home; fine views; references. Apply Box 44, Campbell Hall, N. Y.

Bensonhurst.—The Virginia, Cropsey Av. and Bay 29th St., 100 feet from shore; large rooms; excellent cuisine.

Bensonhurst.—Lilac Villa, corner Bay 22d St. and Benson Av.; large rooms; superior table; table boarders accommodated.

Bath Beach, Columbia Cottage.—Large, airy rooms; excellent table; one block from beach; Bay 10th St.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

For four adults, in quiet family, healthy location, [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

Pratt Institute High School

Regular Four-Year Course for Boys and Girls, including ART, MANUAL TRAINING and PHYSICAL TRAINING.

CANDIDATES for ADMISSION will have opportunity for personal interview with the Director, Mr. Geo. P. Hitchcock, regarding entrance next September, on Saturday, June 13, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS — Full grammar school course or equivalent.

Call at the Institute or write for particulars.

FREDERIC B. PRATT, Secretary.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

Hartford, Conn., June 1, 1903.

Examinations for admission to the Freshman Class will be held at

TRINITY SCHOOL, 139 W. 91st Street, New York City, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 25th, 26th, and 27th.

Catalogues and specimens of Examination Papers can be obtained on application to the President, or to the Secretary of the Faculty, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

PAMLICO School for Girls, Pompton, N. J. 11th year. Exceptional advantages in location and instruction. Large grounds. All outdoor sports. Illustrated catalogue. Mrs. H. C. DeMille, Principal.

SYMS SCHOOL.

Robert H. Syms. William C. Simmons. Apply for circular, 22 West 45th Street.

EMMA WILLARD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. TROY. 90th year. College preparatory and general courses. Certificate admits to Vassar, Wellesley, &c. Miss Anna Leach, A. M.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY Poughkeepsie. Overlooking the Hudson. 67th year. A wholesome school for boys. Military drill, outdoor contests. Prepares for college. J. B. Bisbee, A. M.

OVERLOOK LATIN SCHOOL, Nyack. Military discipline. Preparatory for college, regents, civil service. Major Geo. Wilson, Commandant; C. E. Cole, Headmaster.

CRANE NORMAL INSTITUTE OF MUSIC. Training school for supervisors; superior voice culture. Teaching positions furnished. Address Julia E. Crane, Potsdam, N. Y.

STAMMERING and all nervous affections of speech thoroughly corrected. Established 1880. Illustrated pamphlet free. F. A. Bryant, M. D., 12 W. 40th St., N. Y.

Coaching for College.—A. Everett Stuns, (Yale,) 316 W. 56th St. During vacation, six students are entertained in his country home in the Berkshires.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PEASE PIANOS.

128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.

The ideal piano for the vocalist. Big values offered in our SPRING SALE of used pianos. Prices 1-3 to ½ off. Write for sale list and special payment plan. Renting, Exchanging.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free. MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO.

EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1045—38th. 1569 BROADWAY. Cor. 47th St.

RELIABLE CONNOR PIANOS for sale or to rent on easy terms; exchanging and repairing; catalogue mailed free. 4 EAST 42D ST.

THE PIANOTIST

The invisible Piano Player. Plays any Piano. Any one can play it. Cash or installments. Recitals daily. Warerooms, 123 Fifth Av., nr. 19th St.

APOLLO MASTER PIANO PLAYER. To Rent for Summer Use. Free Delivery. The APOLLO Company, 101 Fifth Ave., New York.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 21 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 457 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

AUCTION SALES.

FIFTH AVE. AUCTION ROOMS, 238 5th Ave., Wm. B. Norman, Auctioneer. Twenty-sixth Sale by Auction of THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

Fourth Ave. Office, 279 Fourth Ave., of unredeemed pledges running from No. 34,051 to No. 43,194, and embracing dates of December 1st, 1901, to February 28th, 1902, both inclusive, and all goods left over from former sales. Also, ELEVENTH SALE BY AUCTION OF THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY of New York, ELDRIDGE ST. BRANCH OFFICE, 186 Eldridge St. of unredeemed pledges running from No. 28,906 to No. 46,217, and embracing dates of December 1st, 1901, to February 28th, 1902, both inclusive, and all goods left over from former sales. Also, FOURTH SALE BY AUCTION OF THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY of New York, FORTY-SECOND ST. BRANCH OFFICE, 119 West 42d St., of unredeemed pledges running from No. 3,359 to No. 5,791, and embracing dates of December 1st, 1901, to February 28, 1902, both inclusive, and all goods left over from former sales, to be sold TUES., WED., AND THURS. MORNINGS, JUNE 9, 10, 11, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

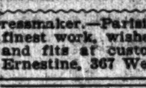
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

CORPORATE MANAGEMENT. Practical book for officers, Directors, and stockholders. Detailed information, forms, and procedure. Out June 3d. Send for specimen pages. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

Energetic, reliable lawyer renders legal services free relating to the collection of claims, injuries, real estate, and wills, unless successful. Address Lawyer, Box 209 Times Office.

First-class butter, egg, and tea store for sale cheap; good location in Brooklyn; no agents. Address M. P., Box 149 Times.

BILLIARDS.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Dressmaker.—Parisian dressmaker, accustomed to finest work, wishes some at home; takes orders and fits at customers' residences; references. Ernestine, 367 West 35th St.

PATENTS.

Patents promptly procured. Advice and book free. Edgar Tate & Co., Registered Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway.

DOGS AND BIRDS.

Dogs, cats, and pet animals boarded; plenty of grass and shade; animals called for and returned. Pinewood Kennels, Morris Heights, New York.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Wanted—Bright office boy in large law office; salary, $4. Address M. R., Box 171 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

DRESSMAKERS.

Dressmaker.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; skirts, waists; also alterations, remodeling, repairing children's clothes. Mrs. Huth, 186 West 101st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

BUTLERS.

Butler or Valet.—Swedish; good appearance; age 28; 5 feet 8; competent; good traveler; excellent references; wages $55-$60. Butler, 216 East 51st St.

COACHMEN.

Coachman.—Thorough city experience; superior personal recommendations prominent families; skillful driver, smart appearance; energetic, temperate; obliging, courteous; permanency preferred; anywhere. Deegen, 221 East 83d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An experienced retail dry goods man desires position in New York City; also first-class window trimmer. Experience, Times, Harlem.

Salesman.—By a young man of first-class appearance, as traveling salesman; has had two years' experience in a general merchandise house in Honolulu; speaks German and English fluently, and has the very best references. [illegible]

ARBITRATION PLAN FOR BUILDING TRADES

Submitted to the Unions by the Employers' Association.

Proposes Conditions Which Eliminate the Walking Delegate—Provides For a Court of Appeals.

The Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association made public yesterday its full plan for the bringing about of conditions in the building trades which will give a reasonable certainty of buildings being completed without delay by strikes. The plan, while it recognizes the union and does not in plain words ask for the suppression of the walking delegate, proposes conditions which would make his position purely ornamental. The walking delegates have been in disfavor for some time with the employers. It is charged that some of them go so far beyond their legitimate powers that their salaries are only a trifle compared to their real incomes. A prominent employer said yesterday that he had been talking to the proper authorities regarding the methods of one walking delegate, and that as soon as evidence could be put in shape there would be "something doing" in the courts. He also stated that the methods of a big firm of employers in getting plans through with an ex-city department administration will probably be investigated.

The plan of industrial peace arranged by the Board of Governors has been submitted to sixty trades unions, who have members employed by concerns in the Building Trades Employers' Association. This takes in not only the trades in the Board of Building Trades, but nearly as many more trades not directly represented in the board. It will be discussed within the next fortnight at the regular meetings of the different unions. The document reads:

In general the employers and employes of each trade are organized. This applies particularly to the mechanics of the trade and those helpers' organizations from which the mechanics of that trade are largely derived.

When the employers have an agreement with their employes, they shall have a trade arbitration board, where all difficulties of that trade can be discussed and adjusted; but, in addition, there shall be a higher court of appeal or general arbitration board for the settlement of all disputes between employers and employes, or any question of mutual interest.

Each association represented in the Building Trades Employers' Association of the City of New York shall elect two arbitrators, who shall serve for not less than six months.

Each union, the employers of which are represented by the Building Trades Employers' Association shall elect two arbitrators who shall serve for not less than six months, and who shall be in the employment of a member of the Building Trades Employers' Association at the time of their election.

The arbitrators from the unions shall not be business agents or members of any Central Board of Employes.

From this body of general arbitrators, not less than four, two from the employers' association and two from the employes' unions, shall constitute a court of appeals. They shall meet within forty-eight hours when notified so to do by the General Secretary.

The arbitrators from the unions are guaranteed re-employment by their firm or corporation when the special case on which they have served has been disposed of.

The unions as a whole or as a single union shall not order any strike against a member of the Building Trades Employers' Association collectively or individually, nor shall any member of union men leave the works of a member of the Building Trades Employers' Association, nor shall any member of the Building Trades Employers' Association lock out his employes before the matter in dispute has been brought before the General Arbitration Board for settlement.

In those trades which have trade arbitration boards any difficulty between employer and employe shall in the first instance be adjusted in the trade board of that grade, if possible. In case, however, of continued disagreement the matter in dispute must be referred to the General Arbitration Board before a strike or lock-out is resorted to.

Complaints shall be first addressed to the General Secretary of the Arbitration Board, who shall be a paid employe, and by him be referred to the Executive Committee of the General Arbitration Board, composed of an equal number of employers and employes, and it shall be their duty at once to organize a special arbitration board to decide the point at issue.

It shall be the privilege of any union or member of the employers' association to select from all the general arbitrators the individuals they desire to act for them, but no general arbitrator can act when the dispute is occurring in the trade which he represents.

The general arbitrators must be given power by the interest they are acting for.

Arbitration papers are to be drawn up stating specifically the matter in dispute and that both sides agree to abide by the vote of the majority of the board or the decision of an umpire. The umpire must be selected before the case is opened.

These papers must be properly signed and sealed by the members of the board, each side receiving its copy. Then after a careful hearing of the case, stenographically reported, the verdict obtained by a majority vote or decision of the umpire shall be final and binding.

After a few trials precedents will be established which can be used to strengthen the position of either side in subsequent trials, and can be quoted as in our courts of law.

A member of the Board of Governors was asked if a walking delegate would be received in case he was sent as a member of the union.

"No," was the reply; "we will have no dealings with walking delegates. If the union chooses to pay walking delegates, we have no objection, but we can have no dealings with them."

One of the first unions to receive the copy of the plan of arbitration was the Electrical Workers' Union, which was supposed to have acted on it on Thursday night. No delegates were willing to be quoted by name on the subject. One delegate said:

"The Building Trades Employers' Association has its Board of Governors. What is that but a Board of Delegates? Yet they will not recognize a Board of Delegates of the workers.

"The Board of Building Trades held a very brief meeting yesterday, lasting a little over twenty minutes. There was evidence of a split in the board over the present deadlock in the building trades.

President Donovan of the board said that the question of the reply of the Building Material Drivers' and Building Material Handlers' Unions to the resolution asking them to leave the board was not taken up. The matter would be brought up next Monday. It is understood that the Building Material Drivers' Union has decided to remain in the board.

WAITERS' ORGANIZER HERE.

Baumann, Who Prepared for Chicago Strike, Starts Work—Considers an Early Blow at Hotels and Restaurants.

Frederick Baumann of Omaha has been in New York for several weeks, making his headquarters at 12 St. Mark's Place, in the office of the Amalgamated Waiters' Association of New York City. He represents, and is the general organizer, of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, which has been responsible for serious strikes in Omaha, Kansas City, and Chicago. He has organized the employes of restaurants and hotels in most of the large Western cities, so that they have often been able to dictate terms to their employers.

That he has thoroughly organized the unions of Chicago is shown by the dispatches from there telling of how all the employes left the Grand Pacific and the Chicago Beach Hotels in a body, so that the patrons had to wait on themselves and make up their own beds, unless they went elsewhere.

At the recent convention of the Alliance and League, held at the headquarters in Cincinnati, Mr. Baumann was instructed to come here as soon as he felt that he had perfected the organization in Chicago. He was instructed to stay in New York until he had won the fight here. As the organization has a full treasury, it was possible to allow him a sum sufficient to last him for at least a year.

The organizer addressed a large meeting of waiters yesterday afternoon at 12 St. Mark's Place, where he explained fully the reason of his coming to the city. During his talk he received such constant applause that he said he felt sanguine of success in this city. In his address he said that it might be necessary before long to order a general strike, but that it would seem the part of wisdom to wait until the majority of the waiters, bartenders, and other help had joined the organization. Perhaps it would be better to wait until next Summer, when the organization will be perfected. The disadvantage of this plan was that the employers had learned of the union of their servants, and might stock the city with foreigners to fill the vacant places. Continuing, Mr. Baumann said:

"We are banded together to organize all persons in the allied trades for the betterment of their condition, morally, socially, and financially. No working people in New York are as badly treated as those to whom we appeal. Men and women of the West would not think of working for the small sums which are paid to you. Here it is a case of a dollar a day and such sums as may be received in the way of tips. I realize the difference in conditions here from those in Chicago, and the danger to us of the immense foreign element."

Max Southeimer acted as the presiding officer at the meeting, and explained that the spirit of the organization was not to incite strife, but to join together, as planned by Mr. Baumann, so that the men would have the power to insist on better wages, and especially to get rid of the "vampire system." This he described as follows:

"You all know the vampire and the wrongs it has done to you. When you are out of a job you have to sit around in a saloon to look for work, as the head waiters will not hire you unless you do. And you know and I know what saloons you are forced to patronize. The head waiters are well paid for their share in this infamous system."

Charles Bean, head bartender at Haan's down-town restaurant, said yesterday that it was true that there was a strong bartenders' union in the city, but that the members were usually men employed in the smaller places and in the resorts where through the labor trade the wearing of a union button was compulsory. In the large places the men were well paid and only too glad to hold the positions.

Charles Sugar, head waiter in the same restaurant, said that Chicago is so different from New York that though it would be easy to organize the men there, it would certainly be impossible here, where the lot of the waiter is better than in any city in the world, the people being generous in their tips, when properly served, the hours shorter, and the sanitary conditions of kitchens and restaurants superior.

Frederick Bauerenfeind, head waiter at Sherry's, said:

"There is no danger of any big strike here that will affect the better-class restaurants and hotels. The men are too well treated by the public and their employers to think of joining any organization that could order them out on strike, one of sympathy or otherwise. They know that there are many applicants for every position, and that only the best get a chance at the work. Most of the men are already organized, in the sense that they are enthusiastic members of the various beneficiary societies of the city, such as L'Amitié Columbia, Geneva, and Lavenier. That is about all the organization that they want. It is very different in Chicago, where the waiters are not a cosmopolitan lot, as they are here, it is absurd to suppose that a waiter who has been serving prominent people and have learned to know and like him, and to liberally treat him, would think for a minute of joining an organization which without his will could make him cease work at a minute's notice."

Eugene Garnier of Delmonico's regarded the idea of a strike as preposterous. Paul Perret of Rector's laughed at the notion, saying that he had never seen a more contented lot than the waiters and general help in New York. Oscar, at the Waldorf-Astoria, said: "Our waiters are too well satisfied to go into any union." Morgan Ross, manager of the Imperial, said: "I am not of the opinion that the man from Omaha will do much here. Conditions are so different from Chicago in the way of tips that dissatisfaction is rare and usually due to bad temper."

CHICAGO WAITERS REBUKED.

Head of Local Federation of Labor Says They Went Too Far—Amicable Settlement of Strike Probable.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 5.—After spectacular walkouts by the waiters had been narrowly averted at the Auditorium, the Palmer House, and the Auditorium Annex to-day by the diplomacy of the Hotel Keepers' Association, President Schaid of the Chicago Federation of Labor, by decisive action brought the unions to their senses and arranged for an amicable settlement of the whole trouble by arbitration. The strike of the waiters at the Grand Pacific and Chicago Beach Hotels last night during the dinner hour was denounced on all sides by the leading labor men and citizens generally, and even some of the waiters' unions had begun to realize that they had hurt their cause by their arbitrary action.

President Schaid took the matter in hand and met the officers of the Waiters' and Hotel Employes' Union this afternoon, when he read the riot act to them. He denounced them for maintaining the right to be treated with as organizations and not individuals, while denying that right to the hotel proprietors. At the end of his talk it was resolved to let the men's grievances be settled by committees appointed by the unions and the Hotel Keepers' Association, which will be done next week. In the meanwhile the strikes at all the hotels and restaurants have been called off pending the settlement.

Chicago's clubs are affected by the waiters' strike movement, as every organization in Chicago has been asked to sign the scale. The main contention is as to whether the chef shall be placed in full control of the kitchen staff and supplies, thus taking away the power of the house steward. All the clubs pay high wages to the employes, and the latter are worried at the prospect of being ordered out.

The clubmen are firm in their declarations that their employes have absolutely no grievances. They say the men are getting wages far above the scale demanded by the union and that the only point at issue is as to whether the unions or the men who put up the money shall have the right to run things.

WALKING DELEGATE INDORSED.

At a mass meting of the Housesmith, Bridgemen, and Structural Ironworkers' Union in Maennerchor Hall, Fifty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue, last night, Samuel Parks, the walking delegate so often mentioned in connection with the union, was indorsed. Parks came out with a statement later, in which he said:

"I am a man instructed to pull out on strike every job of ironworkers in the city if I want to, but I don't want to interfere with the settlement of the building tie-up. I may safely say for the ironworkers that they will not accept the arbitration plan of the Building Trades Employers' Association. The employers evidently want to do away with the walking delegate. We have decided to accept no material from non-union teamsters. As to the material drivers, they are entitled to remain in the Board of Building Trades."

THREATEN TO MOVE WORKS.

At a meeting yesterday of the Directors of the Hecla Iron Works, the plant which is situated in Williamsburg and employs over 4,000 men, it was decided that unless better police protection was afforded to men who have returned to work after the strike of three weeks ago, they would close the plant and establish works in another city. Should this be done there would be much suffering among many families, the heads of which depend on the works to support them.

Many of the locked-out men and strikers made application for employment on Monday last, when the works were reopened. They numbered about 400. The other men remained united until Wednesday, when some of them broke from the ranks and returned to work. On the same day the company started to employ new men. The men who remained on strike then began to assault those who had returned to work and the new hands employed. Some of them were brutally beaten. It was this that brought about the meeting of the Directors yesterday.

ARIZONA COPPER STRIKE.

Special to The New York Times.

PHOENIX, Arizona, June 5.—The Arizona Copper, Detroit Copper, and Shannon Copper Companies, among the leading producers of the country, are closed by the strike brought on by the operation of the recently enacted eight-hour law. The chief operators held another conference, giving out word that they will make no further concessions. Representatives of the Western federation of miners have arrived to organize local unions. Hundreds of strikers are leaving Clifton, although the opinion now is generally expressed that the difficulties will be bridged over soon.

Mexicans are making threatening demonstrations, indulging in fiery speechmaking and parading with brass bands. It is rumored that members of the Mafia, drummed out of camp about six years ago, have returned. The sheriff and a large force have reached the scene of the trouble, and everything is quiet.

DR. WOODBURY'S CHATEAU FOR HORSES

Street Cleaning Commissioner Gets $395,000 to Build It.

Sixty Sick Animals Shot Last Year Owing to Lack of a Hospital—New Bellevue Hospital and Tenderloin Station.

Dr. John McGaw Woodbury surprised, amused, convinced, and cajoled the members of the Board of Estimate yesterday, and finally got appropriations for about $300,000 to use in the Street Cleaning Department. He obtained $395,000 to build what Controller Grout called "Woodbury's Brooklyn château," which in reality is to be a handsome stable to house hundreds of horses and carts, a repair shop, a large dressing room, equipped with shower baths and lockers, for the street cleaners; a storage room, and a hospital for sick horses.

Dr. Woodbury stood alongside a colored picture, the building thereon looking more like a handsome schoolhouse or a mansion of the wealthy.

"Why should the city spend so much money for a château in which to stable horses?" asked Controller Grout.

"It's just as cheap to build a good-looking house as an ugly one," was the quick retort of Commissioner Woodbury.

Then, in earnest tones, Dr. Woodbury said:

"Mr. Grout, we may all become so good in New York that we will not need Gen. Greene at the head of the Police Department, but we shall always need a man to clean up the city. Why shouldn't the city have an artistic building? It don't cost any more to have a mansard roof, if the building is designed properly, than it does to have a flat roof."

Then President Swanstrom suggested that it was a large price to pay for the building.

Commissioner Woodbury told of the dimensions of 180 feet by 100 feet, and how the city has now in a lot in Utica Avenue, Brooklyn, 200 horses "on picket lines."

Some of the members laughed at the serious manner in which Dr. Woodbury made this statement.

"We had to shoot sixty horses last year sick with the glanders because we had no way of keeping the sick horses isolated," he went on to explain. "It is cruel and inhuman to turn sick horses out of doors and then shoot them. Give me this building, and I will have large box stalls in the upper part of this building as a hospital. I have looked all over, and we have not got a decent place in Brooklyn for the poor horses to rest their weary feet."

Then Dr. Woodbury told how he was going to have in the building conveniences for the men, such as shower baths and bathtubs.

Controller Grout objected to the mansard roof, which he said would add $20,000 to the cost of the building. He advocated placing another story to the building and having a flat roof.

"This plan has been prepared by the best talent I could find," declared Dr. Woodbury. "Every inch has been laid out. Under that mansard roof will be the repair shops, and all the space will be utilized."

"I don't see why you should get the mansard roof," the Controller insisted.

"Please give me my château with a mansard roof," pleaded Dr. Woodbury, in plaintive tones. "Now, Mr. Grout, you promised this morning that I would get this mansard roof."

All the members laughed, and Controller Grout raised no further objections.

"Call the roll," said the Mayor, laughingly, in a minute the "Brooklyn château" plan was put through.

"You have another item here," said Controller Grout.

"Is that so," said Dr. Woodbury. "I thought everything went through with the mansard roof."

An appropriation of $200,000 for stock and plant was put through before the members got through laughing at Dr. Woodbury's sally.

A request from the Trustees of the Bellevue and Allied Hospitals for the acquisition of the block lying between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets, First Avenue, and the East River, for the new Bellevue Hospital, was brought up, but no action was taken.

Police Commissioner Greene appeared in behalf of his plan to divide the "Tenderloin" precinct in West Thirtieth Street. He proposes that the present old ramshackle station house of the "Tenderloin" Precinct in West Thirtieth Street be torn down, the precinct divided, and a new station house erected somewhere near West Twenty-fifth Street, which would be the southern half of the present precinct, and a new station house be acquired in West Forty-second Street that will take in the northern half of the present precinct. The proposition was referred to the Controller.

ANOTHER MURPHY CLAIMANT.

Second Alleged Widow Seeks Dower Rights in the Colonel's Estate—One Action Settled.

Another woman appeared yesterday as a claimant for a portion of the estate left by Col. Michael C. Murphy on the ground of being his widow. Mrs. Kate C. Murphy is the plaintiff in the new action, which was brought yesterday in the Supreme Court through Fowler & Burroughs, her attorneys. Frank L. Bacon and John Willis are named as the defendants, and Mrs. Murphy demands dower rights in all property of which Col. Murphy was possessed. She declares that she and Col. Murphy were married in 1870.

At the time of Col. Murphy's death, in March, he left little money, the will showing property valued at only $2,000. Frank L. Bacon, who had cared for him during the last years of his life, and who had fed him artificially through tubes, received this property. Later it was shown that Mr. Bacon had received considerable property from Col. Murphy during his life, including the home at 582 Broome Street and the country home at Far Rockaway. This property together with lots in the Bronx and in Queens Borough, was said to be worth about $150,000. Dower rights were claimed by Mrs. Mary Drennan Murphy, who declared she had married the Colonel in 1855 and lived with him for fourteen years in Desbrosses Street. Later there was a settlement of her claims for a sum of money not stated and all actions were withdrawn.

GOLD MINING COMPANY SUED.

Alleged Attempt to Freeze Out Stockholders in the Plumas Company.

Action was brought in the Supreme Court yesterday by the Conservative Securities Corporation against the Plumas Mining Company and against the Plumas Gold Mining Company, Limited, to recover $10,000 damages and also to compel the last-named corporation to restore assets transferred to it by the first-named company. The action also seeks an injunction restraining the Plumas Gold Mining Company, Limited, from disposing of these assets, and demands an accounting of them.

The Conservative Securities Corporation sues as the owner of 8,700 shares of the stock of the Plumas Mining Company. The corporation was organized for $1,000,000, and then on a reorganization as the Plumas Gold Mining Company, Limited, it is declared that most of the assets were transferred to the new company for the purpose of freezing out the shareholders of the first company organized.

BIG CUT IN SNOW CONTRACT.

Price to be 15 Cents a Cubic Yard for the Coming Winter.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury yesterday awarded to William Bradley the contract for the removal of snow and ice next Winter at an average rate of 15 cents a cubic yard area measurement. Last year Mr. Bradley received 25 cents a cubic yard, or 10 cents more than he will receive the coming year.

It cost the city last year $416,951 to remove the snow and ice, so that under the awarded contract Mr. Bradley will receive from the city the approximate sum of $247,-[illegible] under the new Commissioner Warner the cost to the city for the removal of snow and ice will be [illegible]

AGAINST THE AQUEDUCT BOARD

The Merchants' Association, in Reply to Mayor Low's Statement, Makes Further Charges.

George L. Duval, Chairman of the Merchants' Association's Committee on Water Supply, yesterday gave out a statement replying to that made by Mayor Low in answer to the association's charges against the Aqueduct Commissioners. Mr. Duval's statement characterizes the Mayor's response as "incomplete and misleading."

It says that the association has charged not merely unnecessary delays, but has charged willful delays and absolute and complete omission by the commission to progress any part of the work except those parts where wasteful, needless, and costly changes had been ordered.

Concerning the Mayor's contention that the Corporation Counsel had advised him that he had no power to place the Commissioners on trial, the association declares that competent counsel has advised them otherwise, and that they intend to have the question adjudicated.

The association charges specifically: The deliberate promotion of the wrongful construction of a contract for road building at the new Croton Dam, and the illegal letting of the reconstruction of a three-mile section of the old Croton Aqueduct. The statement continues:

We allege that during the period of a year past, while the Mayor has been relying upon officials whom we accuse as incapable and unworthy, the Aqueduct Commission has relied upon the advice of a Chief Engineer who has, we believe, had direct knowledge of the existing defects in the work, which must be shown by the official records of the Aqueduct Commission; that the Chief Engineer and the Division Engineer in immediate charge of Jerome Park Reservoir have allowed the continuance of work with defective materials and in violation of the specifications; that the wall constructed around the westerly section of Jerome Park Reservoir by the present Chief Engineer has twenty-three cracks in about 2,300 feet, which cracks for the most part extend from the top to the bottom and through the entire thickness of an 18-foot wall; that for a distance of at least 1,500 feet the wall readily permits the passage of water at nearly every point, and that this is due to the deliberate substitution in the mortar of stone dust from the rock crushers in place of the sharp, clean sand called for by the specifications.

We further allege that with the knowledge and under the direction of the Chief Engineer and the Division Engineer a very high and important fill at the weakest point in the bounding wall of the reservoir was improperly constructed, in violation of the specifications, in such manner that it probably will not hold water.

The Mayor is understood to say, the statement adds, that he does not consider proof of willful disregard of duty as a necessary bar to further service by the Commissioners. The association's committee will be heard by District Attorney Jerome on Monday in regard to their evidence. Engineers who have made examinations on behalf of the association will be present.

SAYLES BAIL FORFEITED.

Appellate Division Holds That Brother of Alleged Boodle Alderman of 1884 Cannot Recover.

The order of the Special Term of the Supreme Court remitting the forfeiture of the $25,000 bail bond given by Solomon Sayles at the time his brother, Henry L. Sayles, one of the alleged boodle Aldermen of 1884, was under indictment, was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division.

The forfeiture was declared in October, 1886, after Sayles had gone to Canada. He returned in May, 1890, but on June 13 following the indictment against him was dismissed. To have a forfeiture remitted a certificate of the District Attorney must be produced to the effect that the State has lost no rights by the failure of the surety to produce the principal, and that by reason of the subsequent appearance of the latter the People are in as good a position to prosecute as before.

District Attorney Jerome refused to give such a certificate, and none could be obtained from the then District Attorney, as he is dead. Mr. Jerome contended that a certificate from him was a condition precedent to the granting of relief. The Appellate Court, however, does not so regard it. Justice Patterson, for the court, says that the provision of law referred to should be regarded as only relating to evidence, and that the Supreme Court has power to proceed without it.

The finding of the lower court is reversed, however, on another ground, and that is that there are no equitable considerations in favor of Mr. Sayles. His brother, Justice Patterson says, left the jurisdiction and remained away four years, and it was not until three years after his return that the application for the remission was made. The precedent should not be established, continues the Justice, "of permitting moneys not specially retained on deposit to be drawn from the public treasury upon applications of this character, after the lapse of many years and the acquiescence of parties in a situation during so long a period of time."

SET-BACK FOR WEIDENFELD.

Appellate Division Declines to Act in His Favor Regarding Stock Exchange Suspension.

Mandamus proceedings brought by Camille Weidenfeld against the New York Stock Exchange to bring about his reinstatement as a member of that body received a further set-back yesterday in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, when a decision was rendered affirming the judgment of the lower court, which denied his motion. The opinion was written by Justice O'Brien, and all the Justices concurred. It is based on the fact that the Stock Exchange is a voluntary association and not a corporation, and is governed by a constitution which creates the rights of membership.

Mr. Weidenfeld, who was connected with the Peter Power proceedings against the Northern Securities Company, was suspended for his connection with that litigation and must remain out for a year from March last unless he can obtain aid in one way or another from the courts. The opinion of the court yesterday declared that a writ of mandamus will not issue as between individuals in a private controversy, although such individuals may sue and be sued. Later in the day Herbert R. Limburger, counsel for Mr. Weidenfeld, declared that the decision did not mean that Mr. Weidenfeld could not obtain reinstatement, but merely that the remedy was not by mandamus, but in an action in equity.

"Our only desire to proceed by mandamus was to compel immediate action," said Mr. Limburger, "and now we shall at once institute an equity action and bring that to trial at the earliest possible moment. The court distinctly stated it had no intention of passing on the merits of the action. We also shall appeal the mandamus proceedings to the Court of Appeals."

ASPHALT TRUST SUIT.

Motion to Dismiss Mrs. Gallagher's Petition for a Receiver Denied.

The affairs of the Asphalt Company of America were again before Vice Chancellor Stevenson at Jersey City yesterday, on a motion by Julien T. Davies asking that the application made by Hannah V. Gallagher for the appointment of a receiver be dismissed. In her petition Mrs. Gallagher stated that two receivers had already been appointed by Judge Kirkpatrick, in the United States Circuit Court for New Jersey, but Charles E. Hendrickson, Jr., her counsel, claimed that the appointment of these receivers was irregular, because Judge Kirkpatrick had no jurisdiction.

In regard to this question, the Vice Chancellor said yesterday that Judge Kirkpatrick had powers outside the statutes of New Jersey. He would not give an immediate decision, but would deny Mr. Davies's motion to dismiss Mrs. Gallagher's petition. As to the appointment of a receiver by the Court of Chancery, he said he would hear argument on June 19. At the same time he will consider the propriety of making an order forbidding the company to exercise its franchise in New Jersey.

The Brooklyn Again in Commission.

The United States armored cruiser Brooklyn, which has been at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for some time undergoing extensive repairs, was placed in commission again yesterday. The ship was gone over from stem to stern, and her boilers and machinery overhauled, and she is now believed to be in as good condition as when she was launched. The repairs cost about $[illegible]

OFFICE BOY KIDNAPPED

Youth Tells of Adventure with a Band of Four.

It is Supposed They Sought Money of His Employers—His Veracity Attested by His Superiors.

Thomas H. Malle, a manly looking youth, twenty years old, who lives at 24 Charles Street, Rosebank, S. I., and who is employed as an engraver's apprentice and office boy by W. J. Bormay & Co. of 26 Fulton Street, according to his story as told yesterday to the police of the Oak Street Station met with a remarkable experience Thursday afternoon. In explaining his absence from work after the luncheon hour Thursday he recounted how he was kidnapped by four men, thrown into a cab, gagged, taken across the North River on a ferryboat, robbed of his small change, and was allowed to escape across a creek, with his captors threatening to shoot him as he fled.

Malle does not read dime novels or smoke cigarettes, according to his father, his employer, and the men of the shop in which he works. They tell of occasions when he could have saved himself from trouble by avoiding the truth, but he stuck to the facts. Although put through a skillful cross-examination by the Oak Street policemen, detectives, and a battalion of reporters, his recital differed only in minor details.

Malle has been in the employ of the firm for two years and a half, and has been frequently intrusted with the money to be deposited in bank. It is the idea of Mr. Bormay that the kidnappers had seen him enter the bank and deposit money. This often happened on Thursday. Fortunately, another boy was sent to the bank last Thursday.

According to Malle's story, he had gone to a restaurant on South Street for his luncheon, and was on his way back to work shortly before 1 o'clock, when close to the corner of Fulton Street two men grabbed him, threw him into a one-horse cab, and drove away. Two men sat on him, while two others gagged him.

After a while he knew he knew he was on a ferryboat, hearing the starter's gong and the ringing of the engine bells. Then there was a ride over cobblestones, and later on a dirt road. The carriage came to a stop and he was forced out after the men had taken from him $1.80, a sum that seemed to amuse them. They also took from him receipted bills and his membership card of the Grace Chapel Athletic Club.

At the right of the road there was a stream, perhaps thirty feet across, and there was a flat-bottomed boat at the water's edge. Malle, fearing that the men meant to drown him, jumped into the boat, and his impetus carried him to the other side. His captors threatened to shoot, but the underbrush was near and he plunged into it. After a long time he came to a railroad track. He had walked a mile or two when a freight train came along. It was going slowly and he jumped aboard, arriving in the yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 7:05 o'clock. He begged money enough to cross to New York.

He had some Staten Island ferry tickets and reached his home at 9:25. There he told his story. It was decided at first not to notify the police, because the story was so remarkable, but after consultation with Mr. Bormay it was thought best to do so.

The boy says that he did not have a good look at his captors because the blinds of the carriage were closed, but that one of them was stout and had a fat, red face. Another was tall, dark, and thin, with the thumb on his left hand cut off at the first joint. Four detectives are sleuthing for the fat, red-faced man and the dark, lean one with the damaged thumb.

AMMON SENT TO PRISON.

Bail Refused Despite the Protests of His Counsel—Prisoner Seems to Lose Confidence When Committed.

Despite the protests of his lawyers, Robert A. Ammon, who is on trial before Judge Newburger, in the Court of General Sessions, charged with receiving $30,500 stolen money from William F. Miller of Franklin Syndicate notoriety, was yesterday committed to the Tombs.

The action was taken by Judge Newburger after the work of getting a jury had been completed. Ammon has been out on $20,000 bail, and Arthur C. Palmer, who is his principal lawyer, asked the court, in view of the high bail, that he be allowed to remain at large. Judge Newburger, however, declared that with him it was a rule to which no exception was made to order a defendant locked up as soon as the jury had been impaneled. In dismissing the jury when the final adjournment for the day was taken, he told the members not to regard his action in committing Ammon as in the slightest manner prejudicial to the character of the defendant.

While Ammon has been arrested on many occasions prior to this for connection with alleged swindling schemes, he had not before been compelled to spend a night behind prison bars. When confronted yesterday with the prospect of remaining in the Tombs while the trial lasts, he did not seem pleased. The wonderful nerve which has stood him in such good stead in his many earlier encounters with the law seemed to forsake him for the first time, and he had to make an effort to appear jaunty and unconcerned. When, after shaking hands with his lawyers, he was conducted across the "Bridge of Sighs," a big black cigar was pressed tightly between his lips. In the Tombs he was assigned to a cell on the second tier.

The final adjournment yesterday was taken after the jury box had been filled. When Judge Newburger took his seat on the bench there were four vacant seats to be filled. The jury as completed is as follows:

John W. Henry, foreman, woolens, 74 Worth Street.
Alfred Adler, gloves, 745 Broadway.
James H. Plummer, stock broker, 66 Broadway.
Edward B. Fox, optician, 174 Fifth Avenue.
William C. Hanna, Jr., iron, 39 Park Place.
Alexander Laqui, cigar manufacturer, 47 Carmine Street.
Charles L. Hotmer, retired, 200 West Seventy-fourth Street.
Emil Stayton, dress goods, 738 Tremont Avenue.
Thomas P. Kelly, retired, 355 West Fifty-fifth Street.
Alfred F. Reichert, Secretary, 350 Alexander Avenue.
William A. P. Willard, Jr., Secretary, 111 Fifth Avenues.
Eli P. Ellsworth, jewelry, 55 Liberty Street.

Mr. Ellsworth, who was the last talesman examined, was asked by Mr. Palmer, Ammon's counsel, if he knew anybody connected with the District Attorney's office.

"I shook hands once with Mr. Jerome," was the reply.

"Well, you did not experience any magic thrill, did you?"

"I cannot say I did."

"So there is nothing in that to prevent you from going into the jury box and give the defendant a fair and impartial trial?"

Mr. Ellsworth said he was sure there was not, and after a few more questions, was accepted.

Assistant District Attorney Nott will open the case for the prosecution on Monday, when the trial will be resumed.

COOGAN OUSTED AS RECEIVER.

Appellate Division Orders Another Appointment for Brown & Fleming.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision reversing an order by Justice McCall at Special Term, in the matter of John Fleming against Charles A. Brown and James J. Coogan as receiver. The action was brought to dissolve the firm of Brown & Fleming, general contractors, which, it was said, had assets of $1,000,000. Justice McCall appointed James J. Coogan receiver of the firm's business. Mr. Brown sought to prevent his qualifying as receiver on the ground that there were unsatisfied judgments against him amounting to some $43,000, that he was financially irresponsible, and also that he did not have the necessary technical knowledge to carry on the business.

Justice McCall denied the motion to restrain Mr. Coogan from qualifying. That [illegible] the Appellate Division now reverses, and the matter is remitted to the Special Term [illegible] another person may be appointed.

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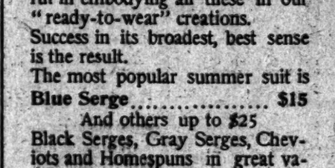

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Cor. Canal St.
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The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1903. 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

A NEW novel by the author of "The Green Carnation," "The Imaginative Man," and "Flames" is not to be received slightingly, whatever may be thought of the moral trend of the works of Mr. Robert Hichens. "Felix," which has just made its appearance in an American edition, after a singularly long delay, (for the English book was dated 1902,) is to the previous stories of Mr. Hichens as "Paul Kelver" is to the humorous and fantastical tales and sketches by Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, which preceded it. It is a long novel with a serious purpose. It fills 482 pages somewhat closely printed. It lacks the flippancy, the careless gayety, the irresponsible manner of a light-hearted person playing with fire which have distinguished some of Mr. Hichens's other works of fiction. Yet one who has only read a few of its earlier chapters has come under the spell of its fascination. It has much to do with the evil side of modern life. That fact should be known beforehand by every one who undertakes to read it. It is not a "nice" book. But it is certainly not an evil one, and its real subject is the power of maternal love, which is vividly and dramatically expressed. Felix Wilding is a very emotional, impressionable, nervous but high-minded youth, who first gains a knowledge of "life" through Balzac. Mr. Hichens pays a noble tribute to the genius of Balzac, but he does not overestimate the value of the influence of the writings of the great student of human nature. Says Mr. Hichens: "Great literature seldom puts into us what we do not possess already, but it very often wakes that which is latent within us." It is also true that "life" can only be learned by actual experience.

Ghost stories may be coming into fashion again. Mr. Howells and Mr. Crawford have just politely followed the lead of Miss Wilkins and published volumes of fiction dealing with what we still call the "supernatural." Of the three, Mr. Howells, as might have been expected, takes the most modern view of ghosts. Miss Wilkins's supernatural machinery is as antique as that employed by the narrators of creepy sea tales in "Cap'n Simeon's Store." Mr. Crawford's newest ghost eats great quantities of food, smokes a pipe, and whistles "Nancy Lee." Probably the extremely vague quality of Mr. Howells's messengers from the other world is more in keeping with the now prevailing idea of such things. We doubt if the old-fashioned ghost story will ever regain its power over the popular imagination. On the other hand, the ghost which is probably not a ghost, but only the uncertain and indefinable manifestation of something in the domain of nature as yet beyond our ken, is sure, at least, of favorable consideration.

It is sixteen years since Alice French, who then wrote popular books under the pseudonym of Octave Thanet, published a volume of fiction entitled "Knitters in the Sun." The inevitable discussion as to the origin and meaning of the title ensued, to the material benefit of the author, we trust, until some gifted person who owned or could borrow a Shakespeare concordance found the speech of Orsino in "Twelfth Night":

> The spinsters and the knitters in the sun,
> And the free maids that weave their thread with bones
> Do use to chant it,

and closed a controversy in which, as we remember, Octave Thanet had wisely taken no part. Like most other works of fiction sixteen years old, Octave Thanet's "Knitters in the Sun" is now all but forgotten. Yet it is with a shock of surprise that we notice the use of the same title by Algernon Gissing for a tale of English country life just published in London. However, no recent English author has had the temerity to use "The Undiscovered Country," or "A Woman's Reason," or "A Foregone Conclusion" as a title. Which proves that some works of fiction last longer than sixteen years.

Quite a "literary sensation" has been caused in England by the publication, privately, and in a limited edition, of some letters to the daughters of Mr. Gladstone, written between 1878 and 1887, by John Ruskin. According to the London Academy an article by Ruskin in a Review led to an invitation to visit Hawarden, which Ruskin was more than half inclined not to accept. But a warm personal attachment thereafter existed between the two great men, though Ruskin did not hesitate to criticise Gladstone's policy whenever he saw fit. These letters, which are prefaced by an introduction by George Wyndham, the Secretary of State for Ireland, are said to possess all the charming frankness which characterize their writer's public utterances. They touch lightly on many topics, personal, literary, and political. Here is one characteristic excerpt:

> The death of Carlyle is no sorrow to me. It is, I believe, not an end—but a beginning to his real life. Nay, perhaps, also of mine. My remorse, every day he lived, for having not enough loved him in the days gone by, is not greater now, but less, in the hope that he knows what I am feeling about him at this—and all other—moments.

Curious folks have been consulting their dictionaries lately. The title of Maurice Hewlett's new historical romance, which will be published serially in The New Metropolitan Magazine, beginning in July, is "The Queen's Quair." Now, "quairs" are not known to the multitude in these days. The Century Dictionary defines "quair" as "an obsolete form of quire." In Mr. Hewlett's prologue to his new story the meaning of his title will be thus explained: "A quair is a cashier, a quire, a little book. In one such a certain King wrote fairly the tale of his love-business; and here, in this other, I pretend to show you all the tragic error, all the pain, known only to her that moved it, of that child of his children's children, Mary of Scotland."

The Summer Reading number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, which will be published next week, will surpass in general interest all our Summer reading numbers of former years. The Review will be greatly increased in size to accommodate the two lists of books specially favored for Summer reading, one of fifty with explanatory notices, and another of fifty by titles only, as well as the great array of publishers' announcements, without crowding out any of the regular features of this publication. The newest books will have their due share of consideration; some of the reviews being the work of distinguished specialists, while all the news of the literary world, here and abroad, will be printed.

A VANISHED RACE.

Traces Discovered While Exploring Southern Mexico and Guatemala.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

CHARLES DE KAY.

FIRST ARTICLE.

THE DEEP forests of Southern Mexico and Guatemala were known to conceal many ruins of a bygone race who belonged or had affinities to the Mayas of Yucatan, but it is only of late years that the extent of these ruins and their value to ethnology has been realized. They furnish parallels and relics for comparison by which the famous reliefs at Palenque and Chichen Itza can be better appreciated; they add greatly to our stock of Maya glyphs and they offer exceedingly interesting examples of the architecture of the country before the coming of the whites, so that it is easier now to reconstruct the temples and palaces of Mexico City erected by Nahuas, not by Mayas, of which we have only verbal descriptions made by the conquistadores. Of course, these Southern tribes represent much simpler men.

The Rio Usumatsintla has tributary streams in the Province of Chiapas, Southern Mexico, and in Guatemala to the southward, but the stream forms during a large part of its course the boundary of the two countries, and then, entering Mexican territory, debouches, after many windings, into the Gulf of Mexico at Frontera. All this country must at one time have supported a large population. The reliefs show one prevailing type of face in the gods, the priests, and military chiefs carved in relief or chiseled in the round. The short, straight, broad nose is only occasionally seen, the high forehead never; the commonest type is a large, almost Jewish, nose; a retreating forehead, in some cases plainly artificially flattened in the cradle; a good chin, large eyes that may owe their slight oblique setting to the primitive modeling of the sculptor, but in general a cast of countenance very unlike that we accept as typical of the Chinese or Japanese. This is all the more to be noted since some of the existing tribes in Mexico, such as the Tarascos further north and toward the west coast, are so Chinese in many of their types that the least observant traveler notices it. So far as found with the colors still adhering to the sculpture, the Indians were painted red against a dark red background.

What strikes one further in the great number of figures in this work thus rescued from oblivion is the dignity, the impressiveness, one may fairly say the grandeur, of some of them. Gorgeous in their ceremonial trappings—the immense headdress, composed of a helmet made of the skin of a bird, an armadillo, &c., out of which rise great plumes; the shield with its decorative boss; the spear with head of flints or sawfish's snout; the close-fitting body covering, with rows of shells or feathers, set with three medallions bearing human faces, possibly representing the sun; the broad girdle and wrist ornaments; the decorated apron or loin covering, under which appears a fine, thin breech clout; the buskins covered with decorations—yet this elaboration of attire does not prevent a certain sentiment in the faces themselves, small as the features must become when surrounded by so much "fuss and feathers."

This sentiment is that of sadness, the sadness that appears inborn in the Indian, contrasting forcibly with the jollity of the negro and the immobility of expression in the Asiatic. Passing in review the pictures and sculptures of Indians by Indians, one is struck by this trait. These old priests of South Mexico look like the Hebrew prophets who suffered mental anguish because of the sins of the people. They seem to be thinking that it is all very well to offer human sacrifices and try to appease the gods, but the latter are so many and so capricious, they are so difficult to reach, and so revengeful of neglect that, after all, life is scarcely worth living. They are also a little bored with their own grandeur, like the priests of Egypt as they appear to us—reading between the lines of a great historian—in the pages of Herodotos while they were engaged in supplying that enterprising Greek reporter with more or less fishy stories.

We feel the pride of the priesthood and the military caste in these pictures in colored sculpture, which are perhaps the only relics of this people, for the few wild or half-wild Indians who inhabit the forests may not

* RESEARCHES IN THE CENTRAL PORTION OF THE USUMATSINTLA VALLEY. By Teobert Maler. Cambridge, Mass.: Memoirs of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, Harvard University. One volume, folio, paper, in two parts. 1901 and 1903. Pp. 154. Richly plates. $5.

so as much of their remote ancestors. Though it is a fact that they still meet from time to time at the ruined temples and hold ceremonial dances, such as the Corpus Dance, when all the dancers wear headdresses made of the skins of the long-haired dogs.

The eighty photographic plates and the text which Herr Teobert Maler offers in this splendid publication are the result of two visits to the main valley of the Usumatsintla, during which the explorer discovered many temples never examined before and surveyed some sites which other travelers have described. His knowledge of Spanish—he was living in Yucatan at the time—stood him in good stead, for he speaks often of the kind assistance rendered him by tuckers on rubber plantations and seems to have been able to get along with the villagers and wood cutters who were his guides and aids.

The architecture of these temples is plainly the result of a transfer into stone of an original style of building in wood. In general it consists of a long house raised on several high platforms, a natural height having been selected to get greater elevation above the river and forests. The main façade usually fronts the north or northeast. Sometimes two separate temples extend side by side on the same pyramidal hill. Flights of stairs rise to the central door of the long house. A great slab of stone carved in low relief, front and rear, stood before the door, or it was set in with it on a lower platform. An altar, round in shape, with carvings on the top and about its circumference, lay within the central door; opposite was a niche, in which stood or squatted a stone image, often, we must believe, an image of Quetzalcoatl, owing to the snake and quetzal combination of its headdress. A higher story, not so long and deep as the lower story, would have recessed corresponding to the doors below, and in these recesses were figures built up of stones and mortar, brilliantly painted, of course, like the reliefs on stela and round altar. The lintel stones above the entrances of the lower story were also elaborately carved with figures and hieroglyphs and painted in bold colors, chiefly reds of different values, blues, and greens, but never, so far as observed, yellow. On top of the edifice, whose walls of stone sloba gradually come together to form a long vault which is not an arch, there rises a curious finial, screen or crest, full and full of apertures, which is supposed to simulate in stone a wall of skulls. As many as eight rows of apertures are sometimes found in such a crest. Whether in addition there was a great roof of palm-leaf thatch for which the crest gave a support is conjectural.

At a certain spot on the river where a broad ledge of limestone is visible in the dry season there are rude carvings of men, birds, monsters, serpents, and, last but not least, temple complexes, all drawn by unskilled hands, without regard to perspective. In these one can discern the plans, surrounded by temples which rise from terraces, and these temples have roofs like dovecotes, as if thatched to shed the rain. If other explorers are so fortunate as to find temples in Yucatan, Chiapas, or Guatemala with the crest completely intact, perhaps this question can be settled. They may retain signs that a roof of perishable materials surmounted the structure.

These temples could scarcely have served as dwellings, even for the priests. Doubtless the awe with which they were regarded served to keep away vandals. The towns must have been on lower levels not far away and built of slight materials. But a large population must have been there to erect and keep in repair such a number of sanctuaries. They are hard to find. No trails lead to them and great trees are growing on and over them, so that for centuries travelers might pass near without suspecting their existence. Even the wood cutters overlook them—luckily; for when they do discover them it is ten to one they overthrow the sculptured stelas for the pleasure of seeing them crash down the slope into the jungle; or, if they know that the outer world attaches value to them, try to break them into pieces small enough to be carried away in their canoes. Much of the destruction, however, which was plainly intentional, such a complete ruin as will frequently move Herr Maler to bitter complaints, may have come from the crass that beset the Spanish in the sixteenth century—the crass for hidden treasures of gold and precious stones. They would readily imagine that the Indians concealed such things beneath their idols in the temple and throw down statue and stela accordingly. Doubtless the Indians, like the Hindus and other primitive folk, have often used sanctuaries as convenient spots for hiding treasures, reckoning on the popular awe.

The faces of such wild Indians, the Lacantuna, as Herr Maler was so fortunate as to surprise in their lake and river fastnesses are certainly peculiar, but they are not, judging from the small group photographs, the same people we see in commanding attitudes on the reliefs, whether in the guise of god or high priest or reverential worshipper. Some ethnologist should make these shy woodsmen a special study and submit not only these ancient faces, but those found in stone and pottery among the ruins in the State of Oaxaca further north, and the portraits left us by the Spaniards and by Mexican Indians of the Nahuatl stock working for Spaniards—portraits of the men conquered by Cortes and portraits of his Indian allies—to a careful comparison. Perhaps it may turn out that if one subtracts from the old faces on the Usumatsintla their magnificent headdress and makes allowance for the artificial depression of the forehead, the modern Lacantuna will seem closer as to race to the men who carved the lintels and stelas some five or six hundred years ago. Or it may show, as some ethnologists believe, that the temples of Tzentzas and Chiapas must brought to popular notice by Stephens and Catherwood, later by Maudsley, Charnay, and Le Plongeon, as well as these temples of the Usumatsintla Valley, were erected and decorated by an intrusive conquering caste of Indians from the plateau of Mexico who had already faded away through wars and pestilence when the whites arrived.

Another desideratum is some standard of time measurement whereby the age of these ruins can be reckoned. Considering the humidity of the country during the wet or Summer season and the quick growth of vegetation, it is difficult to believe that some of the ruins antedate Columbus to any great extent. But if, when the whites arrived, there were settlements capable of supporting all these temples, whither did the population vanish? What were the causes of its comparatively sudden disappearance?

CHARLES DE KAY.

The Ely Palace Portrait.

A NEW PORTRAIT OF SHAKESPEARE. The Case of the Ely Palace Painting against That of the So-called Droeshout Original. By John Corbin. 12mo. Pp. 96. New York: John Lane.

A portrait purporting to be of Shakespeare was discovered in an obscure dealer's shop and bought by the Bishop of Ely in 1846. In 1864 it was given to the collection in Shakespeare's birthplace in Stratford, but was disregarded and almost hidden away till 1891, when it was dusted, brought out, and hung conspicuously, and in 1907 Mr. Richard Savage, Secretary and librarian of the trustees and guardians, first put on record the information that was known about it. Hanging in the Shakespeare Memorial at Stratford is another portrait, also supposed to be painted from life, and to be the original from which Martin Droeshout made his engraved portrait prefixed to the first folio of Shakespeare's plays, published in 1623. This last, with the bust over Shakespeare's tomb, is the only portrait that we know to have been approved by the poet's contemporaries, miserable as they now appear to us as works of art.

Mr. Corbin has written this book to show the probability that the "Ely Palace" portrait was in reality painted from life; that the so-called "Droeshout original" was rather a copy of the engraving than its prototype, and that the engraving itself may have been copied from the Ely Palace portrait. There had been singularly little scrutiny of this portrait made before Mr. Corbin undertook his studies of it, though the others have been the subject of much more or less flaming controversy—controversy that seems to have settled down into a disposition on the part of a good many Shakespearean scholars to accept the Droeshout portrait, but to close their eyes and ears against any further discussion of Shakespearean portraits. Mr. Corbin enters the field with all the ardor of a fresh combatant, and it must be said that he makes out an extremely interesting and plausible case. He brings to the subject ingenuity and fertility of resource, minuteness and thoroughness of examination, logic of inference and deduction, knowledge of Shakespearean lore and of the conditions and circumstances of Shakespeare's time, and makes every one of his points tell to the utmost. His evidence is all internal and circumstantial, but he makes it seem plain that the so-called Droeshout original is only a copy of the Droeshout print, made in later years.

Here are some of the considerations that Mr. Corbin has adduced. The last states of the engraving show considerable alterations from the appearance of the proof, a unique example of which exists in this country; the mustache is much wider in the later prints, for example, and this wide mustache is what is found in the Droeshout painting. The Ely Palace painting, on the contrary, much more nearly resembles the proof in regard to the mustache. The drawing of the costume in the Droeshout engraving is very incorrect; the Droeshout painting exaggerates the incorrectness. In the Ely Palace portrait the drawing is correct as to both the style of the costume and the perspective. Now, the man who painted the so-called Droeshout original was a good draughtsman; he modeled the features with far more refinement than is shown in the Ely Palace portrait. If he were painting from life he would certainly have represented the costume with measurable correctness as to style and perspective. He has done neither; he has done just what a painter would have done who was painting from the bungling Droeshout print at a time when the Elizabethan costume was obsolete and he had only the ill-drawn engraving in its latest and most debased state to go by.

The lettering of the Droeshout painting in characters approaching the cursive instead of the block letter that was universal for such use in Elizabeth's time—the block letter that is used in the Ely Palace portrait—is another point that Mr. Corbin raises. He is pre-eminently fair in his treatment of all the facts, and candidly gives certain evidences of repainting, &c., in the picture he is defending—though it must be said that they do not seriously impair his case. He also discusses the minute technical knowledge of paints, brushes, colors, and methods used in the Elizabethan period, and also the methods of forgers since, that he thinks are necessary for a complete mastery of the subject. But the argument he has put forth is admirably framed, logical and convincing, and it is furthermore presented in a style that makes the attractive little volume extremely interesting.

POLAND.

A Study of Its People and Its Literature by Dr. Georg Brandes.*

DR. BRANDES, the distinguished Danish critic, made several visits to Poland and studied the people at close hand. He had excellent opportunities for the hospitality of the welcome brought him into many homes and into close contact with all sorts and conditions of men. He is full of sympathy with Poland and the Poles; his delineation of the woes of that distressful country and of the national character and aspirations is full of insight and acute perception. There is little in common, it would seem, between the Danish stock, to which Dr. Brandes belongs, and the dreamy, impulsive, and Slavonic Semonde race, but it may be that the very differences has contributed to the clearer appreciation of the northern writer.

Everybody knows that the three Governments among which Poland has been partitioned—Russia, Germany, and Austria—have used every effort to extinguish the national spirit and the entity of the Polish people. And in so far they have been successful that Poland, as Poland, has almost been forgotten by the rest of the world. In Russian Poland, at least, of which Dr. Brandes has most to say, the flame of the national spirit is bright, notwithstanding, or perhaps partly because of, the Russian oppression. He writes of this with a burning indignation that is amply justified by his account. The state of things would scarcely be credible were it not for other manifestations of it continually presented to the world's attention elsewhere in other Russian dependencies. The effort is made to obliterate everything that is Polish, so far as it can be done. It is forbidden to give instruction to the common people in any language except Russian, which they do not understand; consequently their ignorance is of the densest. So strict is the prohibition that, as we are told, a schoolboy of twelve years was shut up for twenty-four hours in the dark because on coming out of school he said to a comrade in Polish, "Let us go home together." Dr. Brandes mentions that the son of a family in which he was visiting had gone to the theatre one evening and thrown a wreath on behalf of his school-fellows to Mme. Modjeska.

A few days after, in obedience to an order from the Minister of Education, the Principal of the school called him up and told him that he must not only leave the school but that all future admission to any other school whatever was forbidden him; it was the punishment for having been guilty of a "Polish demonstration." The boy went home and put a bullet through his head.

The Government has taken measures to prevent Poles from acquiring land in the old Polish provinces, and from bequeathing it to any other than lineal descendants; and to check evasions of this law, has ordered that no Pole shall lease or act as steward for any estates in those provinces, declaring also that all earlier contracts for lease or stewardship were nullified. The governmental regulations against public meetings, even without the semblance of conspiracy, are, of course, exceedingly stringent and brutally carried out. We read of the same forms of nocturnal police visitations, arrests on unspecified charges, and silent deportations to Siberia as are carried on elsewhere under the Russian despotism, intensified, if possible, in severity and terrifying power. The word "Siberia" broods over the City of Warsaw like a nightmare—"the threat which lurks about every man's door, the memory of which is to be read in the faces of so many men and women."

The censorship of the press and of the stage—the only places where the Polish language is allowed to be spoken in public—exceeds in severity and capricious malignity even anything that is known in Turkey. Some of the stories that Dr. Brandes tells of the unexpected orders of the censor, of the strange things he forbids, the words that must be avoided, the periphrases that must be used, would be amusing were they not so baleefully significant. The result is that both in the newspapers and on the stage a kind of metaphorical system has been developed in speaking of events current and historical, that only the Poles and those conversant with Polish literature and history can understand, and which, therefore, escape the notice of the Russian authorities, who are ignorant of both.

Particularly engaging is the author's account of his visit at a manor house, with its lavish hospitality, its feudal swarms of servants, the exquisite and refined taste that prevailed throughout. The lady of the manor is the good angel of the peasantry for miles around. The company is intelligent, the conversation interesting and stimulating; there are authors, poets, painters, journalists. The life is of reasonable, well-ordered luxury; but it is not without its depressing dangers as well as that of the city. There is a certain amount of social unrest in the lower classes; but the proprietors are, as a rule, so humane and broad-minded that most of the trouble comes from conditions imposed by the Russians. Even class differences in Poland become a caricature of conditions elsewhere in Europe, and it is still the national problem that is uppermost, rather than the social. Dr. Brandes thus summarizes the system as maintained by Russia:

It strives not only to cut down all free shoots of nationality and of the culture of the language, but to strike at its growth in its roots, to nip its germs, to blast its seeds. It is afraid of everything which fills the air in the guise of song or laughter or tears, of everything which rises to the lips in words, of everything which quivers in the heart, as a sign of life. Against aspirations, even those the most airy and spiritual, the system has a prohibition. For the national dress it has given a uniform; for song, silence; for laughter, silence; for sadness, silence; for speech, silence, and for everything which is published at home or abroad, the censor. It has built a wall about its land, and strives to make it so high that no bird can fly over it, and so dense that no breeze can pass through it.

The conditions have impressed themselves deeply upon the characteristics of the race. Silence and seriousness are the two traits that are prominent in Poland. It is a land where no one publicly expresses mirth. The Danish visitor never heard any laughter but his own in the streets of Warsaw. Wherever you are the oppression is felt. The machine works to perfection—soundless, silent as death, but effectual. The genuine people are quite broken by it. The nation at large lives without political life, without social endeavor, without any direct pursuit of national aims; but it lives all the more intensely the life left to it. The people have something of the French capacity for swift enthusiasm and violent revulsions of feeling, craving for adventures and emotions, love of fame and show. But the points of similarity with the French are more upon the surface, and beneath there are fundamental differences. The rationalistic, argumentative basis of the French character, as the Danish critic puts it, is entirely lacking in the Poles, who are poets at heart. And while the fundamental trait of the Polish character is a certain combination of mildness and energy, the especial stamp of the Polish patriotism of the present time is the preponderance of the feminine over the masculine elements. The Poles have a tendency and put forward pretensions that are only half real, and their private careers are often marked by strange vacillation and instability. Dr. Brandes sees in this the result of surroundings that sternly limit the opportunities for the individual, and of the life of unreality that their political conditions compel them to lead.

The three parts into which ancient Poland has been divided, though closely bound together by language and memories, have to-day nothing whatever in common, politically or otherwise. There is not even a man who is popular in all three countries as a politician. In literature there is only one name now that unites them—that of Sienkiewicz—who is "far from being a genius of the first rank," as Dr. Brandes observes.

He devotes fully half of the volume to a study of the Polish literature, which is so little known by other nations. It is, like the rest of the book, sympathetic, and to even a greater degree illuminative. He gives a brief history of the earlier days, and then devotes most of his attention to the nineteenth century. The Polish literature, sharing with that of the rest of Europe the rejection of an antiquated classicism in favor, first, of the romantic movement, and, in the last decades of the century, of a dawning realism, has a peculiar stamp of its own. This is apart from the peculiarities of the national character, and consists in the fact that literature, and especially poetry, had to supply the place of all the organs of a lost national life. Polish poetry is most characteristically represented by Mickiewicz, Krasinski, and Slowacki—the eagle, the swan, and the peacock of the winged spirits of Poland, as our author calls them. The influence of Byron was strongly impressed upon them, and especially upon Slowacki that of Shakespeare. Mickiewicz was a fountain of bubbling, youthful power, seeing the heroic in his own age. In all three the spirit of romanticism was the animating force, and though romanticism is now dead, a thing of the past, the critic finds that these three Polish poets—in whom and whose works he sums up the great literature of Poland—represented at its highest and best a romanticism that outlives the forms and schools of art and which still preserves its vitality and worth.

Dr. Brandes's book shows on every page that it is the work of a profound student and a literary master. Unfortunately, in its form there seems to be a certain looseness of structure, as if, while purporting to be one treatment, it were put together of a number of separate essays. The observations and appreciations are frankly the results of four "impressions," the results of four different visits, to each of which is devoted a section of the book. Not only in these, but in the literary studies, there are certain redundancies and repetitions. For all that, the observation is so keen, the analysis so subtly made, and the literary charm of the book so unfailing that it deserves to rank among the best that have been devoted to the most oppressed people in Europe. With Moltke, Dr. Brandes "loves Poland as he loves freedom."

*POLAND. A Study of the Land, People, and Literature. By Georg Brandes. Octavo. Pp. viii.-316. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

New Letters of Bismarck.

D. Appleton & Co. have in preparation a translation of Bismarck's letters to his wife, written in 1870 and 1871, a collection of which has just appeared in Berlin. These letters, which the Chancellor penned during the active days of the Franco-German war, were believed to have been lost. A few months ago they were discovered in a locked casket which the Princess had kept apart from the other letters addressed to her by her husband. The casket was not opened at the time of the Princess's death and the letters were not included in the large collection published in Berlin three years ago. There are between seventy and eighty long and short letters and telegrams, which cover the whole period of the war, from the day when Bismarck left for the front until his return, the last being written from Versailles on March 8, 1871.

JOHN ROWE'S DIARY.

The Boston Merchant at the Beginning of the American Revolution.*

JOHN ROWE was a Boston merchant of repute and deservedly occupied a prominent position during the last third of the eighteenth century. Rowe left a diary of singular interest. He had the habit of jotting down every day what were the incidents of the moment. He never is long-winded. It was rare that he wrote more than fifteen lines. Rowe was a well-to-do man, and he certainly enjoyed himself, but in a rational way. He was happily married, only his "Dear Mrs. Rowe" bore him no children. His affections were then centred on his niece, Susanna Inman, or, as he calls her in his diary, "Sucky." When Sucky was nineteen she married Captain John Linzee, who commanded the British warship Beaver, and that affiliation with England brought Rowe much trouble.

There is a portrait of John Rowe in the volume, and the face shows it to be that of an honest man. He wears the wig of the period, the coat has the big cuffs, and the sleeves are garnished with the ruffles then in fashion. Madam Rowe is found there, too, and she must have been a very pretty lady, and as to Sucky, she is charming. You make out at once that you have to do with a well-bred family. Rowe was an Englishman and was born at Exeter in 1715. He was the eldest of three brothers. That John had means is certain, for when he was twenty-one he purchased (that was in 1736) a warehouse on the Long Wharf, in Boston. The diary includes the period from Sept. 8, 1764, to July 15, 1779, with three breaks in it—one from Aug. 17, 1765, to April, 1766, another from June 1, 1775, to Dec. 24 of the same year, and the third from Nov. 19, 1776, to Aug. 12, 1778. The probability is that the missing parts were lost.

Innumerable are the incidents recorded in the diary, giving an insight into the ways of Boston in the past, when it was a town of some 16,000 inhabitants. The second entry shows that the Bostonians of that time (1764) were not precisely orderly. There was a regiment quartered in the place. Rowe writes: "One of the soldiers behaved saucily to his Captain, upon which they called a Court Martial and ordered him to ride the Wooden Horse, but the mob got foul of the wooden horse & broke it, so that the Fellow escaped." Although a consistent churchman, Rowe neglected attending worship on one Sunday, "occasioned," as he puts it down, "by the barber not coming to shave me." It was about this time when the temper of the Colonists was aroused by the English taxation schemes. The Stamp Act had caused much bad feeling. On May 19 Rowe makes this entry:

This day is the Joyfull Day indeed for all America & all the people are to Rejoice this day for the Joyful News Bro' their vessels from London that the Stamp Act is Repealed. Dined at Colo Ingersoll's with Twenty Eight Gentlemen—we drank fifteen Toasts & very Loyal they were & suited to the Occasion. In the evening there was very Grand Illuminitions all over the Town. In the Common there was an Obelisk very beautifully Decorated & very grand fire works were displayed. Mr. Hancock behaved very well on this occasion & treated every Person with Cheerfulness. I contributed as much to the General Joy as Any Person. The whole was much admired & the day Crowned with Glory & honour.

This was not the ending of the festivities, for a few days later at Rutland, Rowe tells of his being present at a dinner, and adds: "In the evening they had Great Rejoicings at Rutland—they behaved very well, had a large Bonfire & many sky Rockets which I put them in the way to fire—there was a Genteel entertainment at ye Tavern. Afterwards wee returned to Colo. Murray's where there was a Grand Supper & entertainment prepared & many Loyal Healths drank. We then retired to bed."

Rowe was fond of fishing, and whenever he could, spent his leisure with rod and line in hand. No matter whether it be trout or perch or bullards, it is all the same to him. One June day, in 1767, he took a trip to Nantick Pond and came to grief. "On my way the Horse took fright & run against a Rock which overset the Chaise—thank God I got no harm only broke my fishing Cane." It must have been very cold at times in the Rowe house, for he writes: "The Ink freezes as I write." Rowe takes chances in the lottery. He has just attended a meeting of the Selectmen, when he buys six tickets. He gives away some of the tickets to his family, but keeps one for himself. The editor tells us that the great pageants of Boston then were funeral ceremonies. There is an entry describing the funeral of "our Right Worshipful Jerry Gridley Esq., Grand Master, as Deputy Grand Master. Gridley was Grand Master of Masons and King's Attorney." All "the Gentlemen of the Town were present, & then a great many Coaches, Chariots & chaises. Such a multitude of Spectators I never saw at any time since I have been in New England. * * * I do not approve of such parade & show but as it was his Relatives' desire, I could not well avoid giving my consent."

In 1770 the smoldering fires of the Revolution broke forth. Rowe has this in his diary:

Mar. 5 A Quarrel between the 29th Regim't & the Ropemakers—yesterday & today. Mar. 5 This night the 29th Regm't on Duty. A Quarrel between the soldiers & Inhabitants. The Bells Rung. A Great Number Assembled in King Street. A Party of the 29th under the Command of Cap't Preston fired on the People—they killed five—wounded others, particularly Mr. Edw Payne in his Right Arm. Cap't Preston bears a good character—he was taken in the night & Committed also seven more of the 29th—the inhabitants are greatly enraged & not without Reason. Mar. 6. Most of all the Town in Uproar & Confusion. Mar. 8. I attended the Funeral of the four Unhappy People that were killed on Monday last. Such a Concourse of People I never saw before—I believe Ten or Twelve thousand. One Corps with their Relations followed the other & then the Select Men & Inhabitants. A Military Watch again to-night.

Notwithstanding that sad event, known to us as the Boston Massacre, the good people in the town sought their amusement, for Rowe jots down the following, under the date of March 23: "In the evening I went to the Concert Hall to hear Mr. Joan read the Beggar's Opera & sing the Songs. He read but indifferently but Sang in Taste. There were upwards one, hundred people there." Rowe was not a bon vivant, but he liked a good dinner. He tells of a repast "where part of the Dinner was Buffalo Stakes," and he adds, "which ware very Tender." They were fairly unruly, those citizens of Boston, for Rowe writes:

Just as I was going to bed there was a very great Hallooing in the street & a mob of upwards a thousand people—It seems they had got an informer & put him in a Cart, covered with Tar & Feathers & so exhibited him thro' the Streets.

Now came the tea troubles. In July, 1770, the diarist takes note of this:

Cap't Smith of the Nassau arrived from London & gives an acc't of the Prorogation of the Parliament the 20th of May, without Repealing the Duty on Tea—the people I hope will have Virtue enough never to make use of it as Long as the Duty is demanded. Nov. 29. This morning there were Papers stuck up to the following Purpose: "Friends, Brethren, Countrymen! That worst of Plagues The Detestable Tea, ship'd for this Port by the East India Company is now arrived in this harbour, the Hour of Destruction or Manly Opposition to the Machinations of Tyranny Stares you in the Face; every Friend to his Country to himself & to Posterity is now called upon to meet at Fanewill Hall at nine of Clock this Day (at which time the Bells will begin to Ring) to make a United & Successful Resistance to this last worst & most Destructive Measure of Administration. Dec. 16. A number of People appearing in Indian Dresses went on board the three Ships, Hall, Bruce, & Coffin, they opened the Hatches, hoisted out the Tea & flung it overboard—this might I believe have been prevented. I am sincerely sorry for the Event. Tis said near two thousand People were present at the affair. Dec. 31. The People of Charlestown collected what Tea they could find in the Town & burnt it in the View of a thousand Spectators. There was found in the House of One Withington of Dorchester about half a Chest of Tea—the People gathered together & took the Tea, Brought it into the Common of Boston & Burnt it this night about seven of Clock. This is supposed to be part of the Tea that was taken out of the Ships & floated over to Dorchester.

Certainly John Rowe was not held in good favor by the English officers, for he writes, early in January, 1774: "I paid Admiral Montagne a visit this morning & found him very Angry, I think without Reason, be that as it may if he is Angry he may be pleased again, &c." The crisis was near. On May 13 there is this entry: "Town meeting this day relating to the Distressing Situation of this Town, occasioned by a Late Act of Parliament for Blocking up the Harbour of Boston which is & will be a Great Evil—at present there is no Describing the Circumstances." He announces the arrival of Gen. Gage. June comes, and Rowe writes: "This is the last day any Vessel can enter the Harbour until this Fatal Act of Parliament is Repealed. Poor Unhappy Boston. God knows only thy wretched Fate. I see nothing but misery will attend thy Inhabitants."

Rowe was still loyal and hoped that wiser counsel would prevail. It was on the 22d of September that King George's health was drunk, for it was that monarch's birthday. Rowe went to the Council Chambers and with the Governor, Admiral, and other gentlemen drank to the King's health. In 1775 came the battle of Lexington. Rowe writes, April 19:

Last night the Grenadiers & Light Companies belonging to the several Regiments in this town were ferr'd over Charles River & landed on Phipps Farm in Cambridge from whence they Proceeded on their way to Concord where they arrived early this day. On their march they had a Skirmish with some Country People at Lexington. The People in the Country had notice of this movement early in the Night. Alarm Guns were fired thro' the Country & Expresses sent off to the Different Towns so that very early this morning large Numbers from all Parts of the Country were Assembled.

Now followed Bunker Hill. Most unfortunately there is a long hiatus in the diary after May. Captain Linzee probably did not like John Rowe's method of looking at things, for the diarist writes: "Cap' Linzee behav'd very cruelly to me, I shall not forget it." Then later on he writes: "Mrs. Linzee & George paid us a visit & took their leave—perhaps Forever." Certainly surrounding conditions were bad enough, and Rowe writes: "God send me Comfort in my Old Age." His store has been robbed and goods to the amount of £2,000 were stolen from him. At last came better times, for he tells that "people are returning to Boston, and above all General Washington has arrived." Rowe writes: "Gen' Washington & his Retinue were in Town yesterday, I did not hear of it otherwise should have paid my Respects & waited on him." Certainly Rowe was now on the side of the Republicans. He mentions in 1778 the coming of Count d'Estaing and the dinners given in his honor. John Rowe died Feb. 27, 1787, and in Fleet's Almanack for that year there is the following: "J. Rowe, Esq. obt. Etat annos 72—Gratitude demands a Tear." It seems to be well authenticated that the codfish emblem used in Massachusetts owes not its origin but its permanence to John Rowe. This diary puts the reader of to-day in closer touch with the Revolutionary period.

*LETTERS AND DIARY OF JOHN ROWE, BOSTON MERCHANT, 1759–1762–1764–1779. Edited by Anne Rowe Cunningham. With extracts from a paper written for the Massachusetts Historical Society by Edward Lillie Pierce. Cloth. Illustrated. Pp. 453. Boston: W. B. Clarke Company. $3.

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THE SONNETS.

Views of Them as Revelations of Shakespeare's Life and Character.*

WHEN Shakespeare's Sonnets were put forth in a second edition in 1640, sixty-one years after the sonnets and no doubt identical first edition, the publisher, one Benson, called them "sweet, witty, and elegantly plain, pure gullet conceits as shall recreate and not perplex the brain, no toilsome or cloudy search to pummel the intellect." Not in point of fact what the Sonnets really mean is less evident than in any other, for they are—abominably garbled and disarranged. It was sixty-nine years before the public demand for the Sonnets as "sweet and elegantly plain" was sufficient to provide another edition. Benson had fallen into the case of the schoolboy who said he knew what electricity was, but had forgotten—thereby leaving the world in utter darkness on this most puzzling question. The meaning of the Sonnets of Shakespeare is, in fact, the most interesting question in his biography; the one which has been most minutely and astutely argued, and, let it be said softly, but with conviction, the one on which there is the least likelihood of ever reaching a definite conclusion.

Complicated with the Sonnet puzzle is the famous war of personal abuse carried on at the end of the sixteenth century among many of the foremost playwrights of the time. A part of the record of this war is in printed satires, the personal bearing of which was, as Marston indicates plainly enough in the preface to his "Scourge of Villainy," intended to be obscure to contemporaries, and, as he further indicates, doubly obscure to posterity. For the most part the war was waged in plays. In the open theatre, no doubt, Marston, Jonson, Dekker, and the rest may have girded at one another so that the wits of the day understood; but the traces of the fray that got into print are meagre and obscure, and from a distance of three hundred years the few glimmers of undoubted fact are as a rushlight in the murk of midnight. In all the field of literature there is probably no fairer battleground for the warfare of conjecture and surmise than those episodes in Shakespeare's biography which begin in the Sonnets and hedge upon the Satires and the satirical plays of the time.

Mr. Arthur Acheson states on the title page of his "Shakespeare and the Rival Poet" that he has succeeded in "Displaying Shakespeare as a Satirist, and proving the identity of the Patron and the Rival Poet." But those who have had experience in the mystery of the Sonnets, from Benson's second quarto down to the present, will be prone to fear that the lady doth protest too much—that there may, after all, be something left in the Sonnets to perplex the brain—cloudy stuff to puzzle the intellect.

Certain gently satirical references to the rival poet in the Sonnets have long been recognized. Mr. Acheson would have us believe that he has found new ones, and, moreover, revealed distinct traces of the controversy in the plays—"Love's Labor's Lost" and "Troilus and Cressida." With the best will in the world toward the proffered "proofs" it is not possible to regard them as anything more than patient and ingenious conjectures—those curious long shots of coincidence and magnifications of possibilities that have so long been the stock in trade of the Baconians. The Patron whose identity Mr. Acheson "proves" is the Earl of Southampton, who is now, we think, generally preferred to his rival the Earl of Pembroke. That he is right in his contention is likely enough; but it cannot be said that he has added any weighty evidence on the point.

It is with regard to the rival poet that he is most ingenious and most vehement. He ignores Mr. Sidney Lee's suggestion of Barnaby Barnes and takes up with Minto's earlier suggestion of Chapman, without, however, reverting to the reasons that led Lee to abandon Chapman. One may confess to a preference for Chapman; but it is none the less necessary to insist that the case is pitifully far from proved. Strictly speaking, Mr. Acheson has proved nothing. His book is of interest, however, as in the fact that he has collected all instances in which there is a possibility (and many in which there is no possibility) that Shakespeare is girding at Chapman and Chapman slanging Shakespeare.

If Mr. Acheson wishes to convince himself of the futility of the kind of evidence he has adduced, he has only to examine "Is it Shakespeare?" by an anonymous "Cambridge Graduate." The novelty of this book consists in the fact that it transfers the Baconian controversy to the field of the Sonnets and narrative poems. Arguing from these same "seren, cleere, and elligently plain" Sonnets, and from the extant records of the warfare of the rival playwrights, as well as from other funds of cryptic matter, the author "proves" quite as conclusively as Mr. Acheson proves another that the plays and poems were written by Francis Bacon.

His line of attack forces him to take the most revolting possible view of the story of the Sonnets—a view which he himself is the last, with candidness and refreshing frankness, virtually abandons; and it likewise adds to the weight of baseness in the ingratitude of Bacon's greatest possession. But the author proves it unfathomably, with a very remarkable knowledge of Elizabethan life and Elizabethan literature, as well as of the modern literature of the controversy.

Above all, the book is praiseworthy in that the author retains his sense of humor. At the outset he admits that it was no inner conviction, but the unpleasantly contemptuous tone of certain of Mr. Sidney Lee's letters in the controversy in The Times that made him a Baconian; and he politely waves aside all aid from cryptograms and bilateral ciphers. Even as he adds to the load of straw in Bacon's life, he refrains from heaping vituperation on Shakespeare. One ends, in fact, by having a positive kindliness toward the Stratford play broker. And the whole is written with a truly Elizabethan dash and spirit of fun, and with the knowledge of life and the command of expression that are characteristic of the graduates of the English universities.

However firm one's conviction may be that scientifically considered the argument is unsound from the foundation to the lightest pinnacle, the book is worth reading for the richness and freshness of the materials cited and especially for the good humor in which it is written. It is, indeed, serene, clean, and elegantly plain; and it has no intricate or cloudy stuff to puzzle the intellect, because the argument is too patently absurd to be taken seriously—a fact which the author himself seems more than half aware. The volume by the late Lord Penzance is in striking contrast. From the frontispiece, which represents his lordship in all the bigness of his wig to the last line, it shows a pretense of judicial fairness, the attitude of a Judge instructing a jury before they retire to render a verdict. And from the first page it reveals the imperfect knowledge of the literature of the subject and the possession by a fixed idea that have so often rendered it difficult to speak of the work of the Baconians with good temper.

*SHAKESPEARE AND THE RIVAL POET. Displaying Shakespeare as a Satirist, and Proving the Identity of the Patron and the Rival of the Sonnets. By Arthur Acheson. New York: John Lane, the Bodley Head. $1.25.

*IS IT SHAKESPEARE? The Great Question of Elizabethan Literature Studied in the Light of New Revelations and New Contemporary Evidence. By a Cambridge Graduate. Pp. 370. With fac similes. New York: E. P. Dutton.

*THE BACON-SHAKESPEARE CONTROVERSY. A Judicial Summing Up. By the Right Hon. Sir James Plaisted Wilde, Baron Penzance. Edited by M. H. Kinnear, with a biographical note by F. A. Inderwick, K. C. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Ltd. For sale by W. B. Clarke Company, Park Street Church, Boston.

In Central Park.

TREES, SHRUBS, AND VINES OF THE NORTHEASTERN UNITED STATES. Their Characteristic Landscape Features. Fully Described for Identification by the Non-Botanical Reader. Together with an Account of the Principal Hardy Trees, Shrubs, and Vines Cultivated in Our Country and Found in Central Park, New York City. By H. E. Parkhurst. Cloth. Decorated cover. Fully illustrated. Pp. 401. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

In a capital study of the trees, shrubs, and vines of the Northeastern United States, the subject being of the most general character, Mr. H. E. Parkhurst has for the first time paid particular attention to the extensive collection of the fine native and foreign growth to be found in the New York Central Park. It will surprise many to know that within this comparatively small area there is ample material for the description of "an entire range of native vegetation in tree, shrub, and vine, from Maine to North Carolina, and west to the Mississippi, and the abundant decorative species from Europe and Asia." The author presents a catalogue which is based upon accurate official lists, recently completed, and not yet published by the Park Department, "the correctness of which," Mr. Parkhurst says, "has been largely verified by my own observations during the past two years."

It really is something to be proud of, then, for Mr. Parkhurst tells us that Central Park, New York, presents "a remarkable epitome of the three types of vegetation, showing the best representatives of hardy native and foreign trees, shrubs, and vines." It is an arboreum of the best sort, "disposed with reference to their contrasts and harmonies, and showing their place in nature—miniature landscape scenes, with nature's spirit and atmosphere, more educating than the completest scientific arboretum in the world." The writer of "Trees, Shrubs, and Vines" possesses excellent descriptive powers, and having visited the Park at all seasons of the year tells of the beauty of the trees, in Spring and Winter. Names of trees vary, as is shown by the following incident. There is a Park guardian and a tree in full bloom. The Cerberus is informed by the naturalist what is the name of the tree. Whereupon the policeman says: "Well, you call it a Chinese magnolia, but I have been telling everybody that asked me about it for the last ten years that it was a flowering dogwood." That is a good instance of the propagation of error. How remarkable is the coming of Spring on the growth of trees. It varies much. The willow, larch, and alder respond at once to the sun's warmth, whereas the linden, paper mulberry, and catalpa are the tardy ones. The horse chestnut carries its beautiful leaves in abundance before the ailantus even shows signs of life. Some of the trees are long and sound sleepers. "Do trees possess nervous and lymphatic temperaments?" Then there comes the period of decadence. Why is it that the butternut begins "to look untidy in August and the freshness of the elm is gone early in September?" The willow keeps on with its good looks, almost untarnished when November gales set in.

A complete classification of the trees, shrubs, and vines of the Northeastern United States is given with the foreign trees, and is so introduced that even the least scientific reader can readily recognise all the varieties. The work is a very handsome one, with its many outlines of the leaves. A glossary of botanical terms in common use adds to the completeness of the work.

THE MISSOURI.

The River Pilot of the Past—Craft in the Olden Time.*

CAPT. HIRAM MARTIN CHITTENDEN, of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, in his study of the American fur trade, became interested in the life history of La Barge, the famous Captain and pilot, who was among the first to navigate the Missouri River. The "History of Early Navigation on the Missouri River" has for its centre of interest Joseph La Barge. Around him is grouped the entire era "of the active hunting business of the river." He saw it all, from the day when the Creole and Canadian voyageurs "pedalled" their keelboats up the refractory stream to the time when the railroad won its final victory over the steamboat.

Some years before the birth of our Republic, at the junction of the Mississippi and the Missouri Rivers there was born a village, the St. Louis of to-day. Here met in two currents of future civilisation, flowing from the East and the South: The Canadians and the Creoles, "kindred in language and tradition, mingled in common pursuits and enterprises, and for many years bore an important part in the great movement which proceeded onward from the common starting point." La Barge presented in person the precise alliance of Canadian and Creole. The original Labarge was a Norman, and his mother of Creole descent. Joseph La Barge was born in St. Louis, in 1815. He was not two years old "when the first steamboat came to St. Louis, nor four when the first one entered the Missouri River." As a child he delighted in watching the river craft, and "thus unwittingly was training himself for his after career." It had been the intention of his father that he should enter holy orders, and he was sent to a Catholic school, but there was some breach of discipline and the lad left the seminary.

In 1821 St. Louis was the centre of the fur trade. "The great bulk of the business was done along the Missouri River, where the trading posts were established throughout the entire valley. The annual journeys to these posts were always made by water." It was but natural that La Barge, who was then sixteen, should become infatuated with the tales of adventure. In 1831, the steamboat Yellowstone was on her first trip up the Missouri, and was in the employ of the American Fur Company. On her return voyage La Barge found a place on her as a clerk. The boat was to go to the lower Mississippi, to the Bayou La Fourche. As La Barge spoke English and French, his services would be found useful. In 1832 the Yellowstone was at St. Louis. The year before she had reached Fort Tecumseh. Now it was the intention of the fur company to send her as far as the mouth of the Yellowstone. "This attempt was completely successful, and the voyage has ever since been considered one of the landmarks of the early history of the West." La Barge entered the service of the company as an engagé or clerk. The term of service was for three years, and the salary $700 for the whole time. He was to be assigned to any one in charge of a post, such officers being called bourgeois. It was at Council Bluffs where La Barge found his first regular employment. It was known as Cabanné's post, and was a few miles above the modern City of Omaha.

The American Fur Company was a power in those days, and certainly unscrupulous in its actions. It never hesitated in crushing out a rival, and by force if it was deemed necessary. In the neighborhood of Council Bluffs there was one Narcisse Leclerc, who at one time had been in the employ of the company, but who was now trading in furs on his own account. Leclerc bore a bad character, and was "as unscrupulous as any of the company's agents." Cabanné, finding that Leclerc had much liquor to trade in with the Indians, which was a public offense, captured Leclerc and confiscated the liquor, and so the rival's expedition was broken up. The company was, however, all powerful, and, though brought to court, managed to escape losing its license.

La Barge became for the time an Indian trader in the employ of the company. The Pawnees lived in the country, and La Barge became familiar with their habits and customs. In the Spring, with high water, the furs were loaded into bullboats, and shipped down to the mouth of the Platte. Many were the trips made by La Barge in the service of the company. He became, what was the most important, familiar with the river. It was his apprenticeship. In 1838 he became assistant pilot of the steamer St. Charles. Some years afterward he was pilot of the Platte. During these years La Barge became acquainted with the Mormons, notably Joseph and Hyrum Smith, Sidney Rigdon, and Orson Hyde. La Barge said that he had never liked the appearance or demeanor of Smith, and never believed in his sincerity.

The time came when La Barge was in opposition to the American Fur Company. Having saved some money, he with some friends chartered the steamer Thomas, and was prepared to convey a cargo as far as Council Bluffs. He found that the fur company was in opposition to his venture and tried in all ways to defeat his projects. In 1842 La Barge married.

*HISTORY OF EARLY STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION ON THE MISSOURI RIVER. Life and Adventures of Joseph La Barge. By Hiram Martin Chittenden, Captain Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. Two vols. 8vo. Cloth. Vol. I., Pp. 348. Vol. II., Pp. 313. Illustrated. New York: Francis P. Harper. $5 the two volumes.

Capt. Chittenden's chapter, "The Missouri River," considers what was then the nature of the business on the Missouri River and its relation to the growth of the country.

For fully a hundred years the history of the Missouri River was the history of the country through which it flowed. Its importance to our to-day can be appreciated. Now the railroad has made accessible all sections of the country. Then there were no railroads to speak of west of the Mississippi, nor, for that matter, many other roads worthy of mention. The rivers were the great and almost the only highway of travel and commerce. Everything was done with reference to it. Commercial posts and military garrisons were established, expeditions were undertaken, and all business operations were carried on with special reference to this mighty stream, which descended from the distant mountains to the very heart of the continent and thence to the sea, whence the road was open to every quarter of the world. * * * Of all the rivers of the globe the longest is the Missouri-Mississippi.

The potential character of the Missouri can hardly be expressed by figures. A geological calculation seems to show that the mighty stream carries into the Mississippi 500,000,000 tons of earth yearly.

That such an exercise of power should leave its impress deep upon the country through which the river flows is not to be wondered at. Every year thousands of acres of rich bottom lands are destroyed. Forests, meadows, cultivated fields, farmhouses, and villages fall before its tremendous onslaught, and the changes that have been wrought in the topography of the valley during the past one hundred years almost defy belief.

Apart from the natural dangers of navigation, there are the fallen trees, anchored to the bottom of the river, the well-known snags or sawyers. The snags were the terror of the pilot, as well they might be. The record of steamboat wrecks on the Missouri, an appalling one, shows that about 70 per cent. were due to this cause. Then in Winter ice dams and gorges are formed, obstructing navigation, and when the ice breaks the dangers are increased. There are, too, violent thunder storms and the merciless tornadoes.

When the Missouri was first known to the white man is of an uncertain date. Probably it was in 1700. "It is certain that at the time of the founding of St. Louis, 1764, the river was well known for a thousand miles above its mouth." When Lewis and Clark went up the river in 1804 they found that white men had preceded them almost to the mouth of the Yellowstone. Such was the turbulence of the Missouri that the first trip of the steamboat, the Independence, in 1819, was considered as the most remarkable of all performances. Then the era of the steamboat had its beginnings. Before that the craft used on the river were the canoe, the mackinaw, bullboat, keelboat, and finally the steamboat. The canoe or the dugout when large was some thirty feet in length. It was constructed of cottonwood, walnut, or cedar. The paddle was used, in French "aviron." Sometimes there were sails. The loads the canoes could carry were but small. Capt. Chittenden mentions as a product of the hunt of those days bears' oil, which was transported in these canoes, and "was extensively used in St. Louis as a substitute for lard in the early days when swine were scarce and black bears plenty." Barrels not being procurable, the oil was carried in skins.

The mackinaws were built of timber and held together with wooden pins. They were sometimes 50 feet long, with a beam of 12 feet. They served principally for down-stream navigation. Under favorable conditions they could make some 75, or even 100, miles per day. They carried fifteen tons of freight. After their single trip they were sold at the port of destination for lumber. The mackinaw was a better style of river craft, the boards being sawed by hand.

Capt. Chittenden describes the early steamboat, and takes for type the Yellowstone, built in 1830-31. She was 130 feet long, with a 19-foot beam. She was a side-wheeler. Later the size of the steamboats was very much increased, and they were of the stern-wheel variety. The most serious problem was the solution of the fuel question. At the beginning the crew cut the wood. After a while there were woodyards provided.

Many were the ups and downs in the life of Capt. La Barge. Sometimes he was at variance with the fur company, at other times in their employ. He had many adventures with hostile Indians. The gold discoveries on the Pacific Slope enormously increased the steamboat business. During the civil war supplies for the army and the troops were sent by the river. In his old age La Barge met with misfortune. A project of his, an increase of the steamboat transportation, was a failure. La Barge died in 1879.

What of the future in this section of our country as far as relates to the Missouri? To-day we read of the sad calamity in Kansas, the devastation of the land by the rushing waters. Writing as an engineer and cognizant of nature's actions and the terrible energy of these Northern rivers, Capt. Chittenden thus expresses himself:

The river is still there, and those who dwell on its shores refuse to believe that its power for good has passed away. For years they have wistfully looked upon its waters, flowing in absolute waste, and then upon the rich lands on either side, parching in a rainless climate. A vague hope of what the river may be already possesses their minds. * * * Twenty-five millions of people these wasted waters could sustain if only they could be scattered upon the neighboring lands. This a dream. * * * It is an engineering problem purely. * * * But the obstacles in the way of so complete a result seem at present unsurmountable. The higher tributaries can doubtless all be utilised, but the main streams in their lower courses have so little fall that it will be very difficult to build canals of sufficient length to get the water upon the higher ground.

What the Missouri is good for now is as a source of irrigation. It is no longer a commercial highway.

OLD SOCIAL ENGLAND.

Tracts of the 16th and 17th Centuries Containing Discoveries on Dogs, Fish, Leather, &c.*

WHAT would you like to know about? Is it concerning dogs, or wines, or actors, or leather, or dancing, or the advantages of a fish diet, or how to get rich, or how to find your way around England, or how to go to sea in a wherry? If the information imparted is a trifle old, for "Social England Illustrated" dates back for the major part during the time of the seventeenth century, the material found is of the most amusing character. Andrew Lang, in his introduction tells us that the most of these tracts "represent ancient journalism. To-day the authors would put them forth in newspapers, or perhaps in the more ponderous magazines." Papers were not plenty in the time of Queen Bess, or of James I., and so there was an abundance of pamphlets.

A traciate on dogs! That sounds so strange. There was the very learned Dr. Caius, who really knew little about man's faithful companions, but who wrote ever so much about them. Whether any future dog show in New York will quote points from Caius we do not know. Think of the importance of the topic when the original "Treatise" was written in Latin. Here is the general category of dogs, "The gentle kind serving the game; a homely kind, apt for sundry necessary uses, and a curish kind, meet for many toys." Then there are subdivisions of dogs, the smelling, the spying, the swiftness, and the quickness sort, and even a fourth and a fifth variety. The harrier and terrier Caius really did know something about. The bloodhound ought to date for very far back. Cattle stealing was a common business when property was accessible on the border between England and Scotland. Caius, however, tells of a dog with the distinguishing quality of hunting lobsters. Caius is not at all sympathetic in regard to that dog which Callimachus called Melitaeos because it came from Malta. These dogs, the learned and probably grim author inveighs against, and the ladies who loved them catch it too hot and heavy. He says: "These puppies are instruments of folly for them [the fairer sex] to play and dally withal, to trifle away the treasures of time, to withhold their minds from more commendable exercises, and to content their corrupted concupiscences with vain disport." How sympathetically Mr. Lang introduces the incident of the poor little doggie Mary Queen of Scots held smuggled under her skirt when her head fell on the block, "and as soon as her head was stricken off the dog began to bestir himself and cry out." There were some very curious and stupid ideas held at that time, (1576,) and one was that the little pet a lady fondled might, by catching some disease its mistress imagined she had, relieve her of her pains.

Dr. John Dee, who wrote a pamphlet in 1577 called "The Petty Naval Royal," advocated an increase of the navy. Said the doctor, if we are only prepared, "neither France, Denmark, Scotland, Spain, nor any other country can invade us." History certainly repeats itself. Read the latest speech of our President, listened to in San Francisco. Build up a petty navy, cries Dr. Dee, and the beginning will be to increase the fishing fleet. We may not in our day ask Gloucester to build more smacks, but the fishermen of the New England seaboard do furnish our best sailors. History certainly repeats itself. Have we not read of late concerning the adulteration of German wines? Here is that learned Dean William Turner, of 1568, who finds great fault with certain qualities of wines. The Dean favors white wines, and insists that "Clared and Gascony wines" are just as good as poison. At the conclusion of a heated discourse, for the Dean is exceedingly pious, he thanks the Lord for "His noble creature of wine in many ways profitable for our bodies and minds." We would not advise the wide distribution of this tract for the benefit of those who favor the destruction of the canteen.

"A Politic Plat," plat being understood in the sense of a dish, by Robert Hitchcock, has again for topic the saving of England through the increase of the fishing fleet. What a fine preamble it has. Do what they can, Kings and Queens find it most troublesome to "root out that loathsome monster Idleness, (the mother and breeder of vagabonds.)" Here is the cure. Build 500 fishing ships "after the manner of Flemish Busses," man and equip them, and there you are. "By God's grace every ship will kill at the least fifty last of the best herrings." The fish you can sell for £200,000. Robert Hitchcock may have been a prospector, for he presents a most able money argument for the prosecution of the herring business. Then there is "The Hunting for Whale." The author of "The Politic Plat" writes, "The killing of whale is both pleasant and profitable, and without great charges, yielding great plenty of (train) oil, the tun whereof is worth £10. One of the ships may bring home to his port fifty tuns, the which is worth £500."

The Rev. William Harrison, Canon of Windsor, must have been a military cleric. He praises Queen Elizabeth for having done her best to arm England. The tract is valuable, for it gives an account of what were the arms of the period. There was always dread of the Spaniard. The Canon repeats what a Spaniard said, "It should be an easy matter in a short time to conquer England because it wanted armour!" The prowess of the old archer of the day of Edward III. is vaunted. That was the time when the bowman could have sent a feathered arrow through an enemy's "bowels before he should have turned about to see who shot." * * * But if the bow "was utterly decayed," Englishmen are fair hands in shooting with the "caliver." They know, too, how to handle the pike. "There is no village in England," writes the Canon, "that hath not sufficient furniture to arm from three to four men." Describing the cannon, the reverend gentleman furnishes a curious table with the weight of the projectile, the pounds of powder, and the range. The biggest gun is called the Basilick. The weight of the shot is sixty pounds, sixty pounds of powder are to be used, and the range is twenty-one score yards. The dignitary of the Church is pleased because few Englishmen "above eighteen or twenty years old go without a dagger at the least at his back or by his side." And he adds, "Our nobility commonly wear swords or rapiers with their daggers; as doth every common serving man also that followeth his lord and master. Finally no man traveleth by the way without his sword or some such weapon with us, except the minister, who commonly weareth none at all, unless it be a dagger or hanger at his side."

Richard Ferris was certainly a plucky fellow. He was one of the Queen's messengers, and he started with two companions from Tower Wharf on the Thames, and in a small wherry made a fairly long coasting voyage and finally reached Bristol in safety. He tells how he met a pirate on the high seas and just escaped capture. When he arrived at Bristol there was great rejoicing.

The people gathered themselves together and had prepared trumpets, drums, fifes, and ensigns, to go before the boat; which was carried upon men's shoulders round about the city, with the Waits of the said city playing orderly in honour of our rare and dangerous attempt achieved.

The spirit of the times is shown in a lot of verses written in honor of the wherry trip. One stanza reads as follows:

"Twill make the Spaniards' hearts wax cold!
If that this news to them repair,
That three men hath this voyage done,
And thereby wagers great have won.

They loved dancing in Queen Bess's time, and so we have a full account of the performances of William Kemp, who carried out a phenomenal dance, starting with a hop and a skip from London, and finally reaching on the full bound Norwich. He calls it a Morrice. He wrote the account himself, so "as to satisfy his friends." Certainly if Kemp was truthful it was a star performance. English highways in the time of Queen Elizabeth must have been rather rough. To keep up his spirits the dancer had with him his Tabourer, and that player on the taber would beat the time, then away would start Kemp "with hey and ho! through thick and thin." The dancer must have staked some money on the event, and some did not pay their losses, and so the dancing champion calls them bad names.

One of the quearest pamphlets in the volume has for title, "A Discourse Concerning Leather." Was the anonymous writer opposed to what looked like a leather trust in the year 1629? In those days an invocation to God was the usual opening, no matter what the topic, and that is the method of the party who believes that without an abundance of leather the world would not be worth living in. Spain has her "fat wines," France her salt, Germany "her seventeen rich and warlike daughters," Russia her furs, but England is glorious for her leather. You may manage to get along without gold, or tobacco, but he asks: "Can our kingdom want that excellent, useful, and commendable commodity of her own, 'English leather'?" You must wear leather in order to live. The warm advocate of leather tells of the uses of the tanned hides. The catalogue is about the same as that of to-day, only there are added hawkshood makers and bottle and jackmakers. What is particularly found fault with is the use of leather for coaches and harness for coach horses. These are the abuses. Then the fashion of the high boot is decried. "Why," exclaims the leather zealot, "in a thousand pairs of boots there is leather sufficient for 6,000 pairs of shoes." Then think how many pairs of boots "some one man lavishly wears out in one year." But what is, indeed, terrible, is that the coachmakers, turning out 5,000 caroches, consume fully 5,000 hides of leather. But what is worse is this: That there are certain bad people in England who buy up the leather, so that the poor cobbler has to pay too big a price for his ordinary stock. The paper takes the form of a petition to be presented to the King, so that "His Gracious Majesty will deign consider what are the sad troubles of his subjects" who are likely before long to walk on their uppers.

That wise and parsimonious person, Henry Peacham, has left behind him a paper entitled, "The Worth of a Penny." He advocates economy, and explains what is the purchasing power of a penny. Peacham's pamphlet was written during the last quarter of the seventeenth century. Among the numerous things the penny will purchase the author cites:

For a Penny you may have all the news in England and other countries, of murders, floods, witches, fires, tempests, and what not. For a Penny you may buy a fair cucumber, but not a breast of mutton, except it be multiplied, (magnified.) For a Penny you shall tell what will happen a year from hence (which the Devil himself cannot) in some Almanack. For a Penny you may buy a dish of coffee (not yet sold in cups) to quicken your stomach and refresh your spirits. For a Penny a chamber-maid may buy as much red ochre as will serve seven years for the painting of her cheeks.

*AN ENGLISH GARNER. Social England Illustrated. A Collection of Seventeenth Century Tracts, with an Introduction by Andrew Lang. Cloth, 8vo. 6 vols. New York: G. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

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POLITE GOSSIP.

Mme. Waddington's Very Entertaining "Letters of a Diplomat's Wife."*

THE publication of a selection of letters from Mme. Waddington to her sisters is especially timely just now, when the propriety of international marriages is a leading topic of discussion. Miss Mary Alsop King, daughter of a former President of Columbia College, in this city, was married in 1874 to M. William Henry Waddington, then Minister of Public Instruction in the French Government. As his name indicates, he was of English descent. He had been educated at Rugby and Cambridge, and had rowed in the university boat. Soon after his marriage his political promotion was rapid. In 1877 he became Minister of Foreign Affairs, and in 1879 Premier. In 1883 he was sent to Moscow as Ambassador Extraordinary to represent France at the coronation of Alexander III. It is at this point that his wife's letters begin. They continue throughout the period of M. Waddington's tenure of the French Ambassadorship at the Court of St. James, which concluded in 1893, the year before his death. A few supplementary letters give an account of incidental visits paid by Mme. Waddington to Germany and England in later years. The letters which have already appeared in Scribners' Magazine constitute only about one-fourth of the present book.

It will be seen that Mme. Waddington had unusual opportunities of seeing remarkable events and meeting remarkable people. But this volume will disappoint the habitual reader of diplomatic memoirs. It relates no scandals. It reveals no State secrets. There are no "indiscretions." We shall not be hearing presently that certain passages in the first edition are to be suppressed in the second. It adds practically nothing to our knowledge of the distinguished persons whom Mme. Waddington so frequently met. That the Prince of Wales (now King Edward) does graciously whatever he undertakes; that the Crown Princess (the late Dowager Empress of Germany) was clever and cultivated; that Mr. Gladstone possessed an extraordinary intelligence, and that Lord Salisbury has a fine, thoughtful face are communications which strike us with no shock of novelty. Scarcely an echo reaches us of the many absorbing conversations which Mme. Waddington must have heard. Froude and Lecky, for instance, are fellow-guests at Knowsley, and are "both most interesting." Froude, especially, being "brilliant and easy" and relating amusing "American experiences and stories," but absolutely nothing is recorded. The reticence of Mme. Waddington almost deserves to become proverbial.

Yet the book was well worth publishing, and is anything but dull. Although the writer has not the journalistic skill of a "special correspondent," she sets down in an honest, unaffected fashion experiences which were in themselves full of interest and which it is to the advantage of the general public to share even by this distant glimpse. We are thankful to her for the frequent reminders of the human nature that is not dispelled by exaltation to high rank. Early in the book we are the more disposed to listen with appreciation and sympathy when Mme. Waddington confesses her reluctance to go to the Czar's coronation through fear of dynamite. That M. Waddington "hates" his uniform as heavy and making him very hot and uncomfortable naturally gratifies those of us who never have an occasion to wear anything but ordinary, costume. M. Waddington's difficulties about getting suitable horses for the Ambassadorial equipage and his wife's troubles about her maids will likewise bring consolation to many readers. If the recital of the long programme of celebrations at Moscow is at times in danger of becoming tedious the peril is escaped by such a passage as that in which Mme. Waddington describes how, never having before worn a train in her life, she practised making low curtseys in the privacy of her own ballroom before her maids, who were rather embarrassed by the unusual and purely Pickwickian reverence thus paid them. No less than nine times Mme. Waddington expresses her alarm at the long period of standing required at the actual coronation service. During a private audience of the Empress she drops a broad hint about the inconvenience of a long ceremony in a church with no seats. "She was quite indifferent," remarks Mme. Waddington with a sigh; "evidently didn't think it was of the slightest consequence whether we were tired or not, and I don't suppose it is." So the total penance of three and a half hours had to be endured with as much cheerfulness as possible, with the result that all the ladies invited to the coronation functions had to abandon their "coquettish little shoes that match their dresses" and buy much larger footwear of a more primitive type from the Moscow shoemakers.

The ten years' residence in London naturally drew from Mme. Waddington letters of a less hurried and more reflective type than were possible during her brief visit to Russia. During this period she saw the best that the English aristocracy had to show. The Waddingtons visited Queen Victoria at Windsor, the Prince of Wales at Sandringham—where every guest was required to be weighed before leaving—Lord Salisbury at Hatfield, Lord Derby at Knowsley, the Duke of Bedford at Woburn, Lord Dufferin at Walmer, and Sir Rodarick Cameron at Inverayleet. At some of the country houses Mme. Waddington struck the attention of her hosts by the special interest she took in family portraits and old manuscripts. The Queen's Drawing Rooms, the Derby, Assets of the Coaching Club, Westminster Abbey, the Row, the opening of Parliament, and the imitation Venice at Olympia excite one another in these reminiscences. Mme. Waddington's surprise at what she saw in Bishopsgate under the guidance of that unconventional cleric, Canon Rogers, shows that her acquaintance with the life of the English people rarely went beyond fashionable circles, unless an exception be made for the London fog, which is no respecter of persons. Much space is given to the 1887 jubilee, in connection with which the writer relates what is certainly the most moving incident of the whole book. At the naval review at Spithead the commanders of the foreign ships were received by the Queen on the royal yacht. When the French officers returned to the Iphigenia they reported that standing behind the Queen was a lady in deep mourning, with perfectly white hair, who looked earnestly at their uniforms and was agitated when they passed. It was not until afterward that they realised it was the ex-Empress Eugénie.

Mme. Waddington had lived in France for twelve years before she went to England, so she was able to make intelligent comparisons of the ways of the two countries. In domestic matters the coal fires tried her very much, she could not reconcile herself to the covering of furniture with chints except during the "season," and the social distinctions among the servants puzzled her. She preferred the French punctuality with respect to dinner invitations, and before she became acquainted with the English laxity arrived once or twice before the master of the house. She noted the absence of equipages in the park on Sunday, and discovered that on that day English people were accustomed to give their horses a rest and let their servants go to church. She was much impressed by the absence of private animosity between men who differed in politics, and by the part taken in politics by women. In noting how Englishwomen canvass for their husbands at Parliamentary elections, Mme. Waddington mentions that, although her own husband had often been a candidate for office in France, she had never even heard him address a public meeting.

One of the most delightful features of Mme. Waddington's account of her English sojourn is the series of charming pictures of her little boy. He first challenges our attention by his alarm on hearing that his mother was to visit the Queen. He had just before been taken to the Tower of London, and the stories he had there heard of the exercise of royal authority in previous times filled him with apprehension. He was with difficulty persuaded that his mother was not in danger of having her head taken off, and he was, therefore, greatly relieved when she returned from Windsor in safety. We see him later weeping bitterly at the children's party at Marlborough House when the negro minstrels appear, but comforted by cakes and sandwiches as he sits between the little daughters of the Duchess of Edinburgh. We are interested in his wild delight at the English coaches galloping up hill, in his amusements with toy boats on the Serpentine, and in his amateur theatricals, marred though they were by the necessity of his being rubbed with Elliman's embrocation and sent to bed as soon as the performance was over. We are really depressed when he has to leave home and be sent to a lycée lest he should forget his French.

This suggests what is, after all, the chief value of the book—the help it gives toward understanding how far native Americans are altered by becoming citizens of other lands. That is to say, had Mme. Waddington forgotten her American—not her American speech only, but her American ideas and outlook? Linguistically the results are curious. There are two expressions, at least, which show the permanence of her original idiom. She speaks of being "on board" a train, and of some one who lives "on" Fulham Road. But the influence of French surroundings is much more marked. She tells us herself that she and her husband were accustomed to speak together "sometimes French, sometimes English, it depends upon our milieu." This sentence exactly illustrates the regular practice of these letters, where at any point a French word is used instead of an English if it expresses the desired shade of meaning better. In this instance it is obvious that there is no English word which would express exactly what is represented by "milieu." As these French words are not italicised, they are sometimes likely to cause difficulty to the reader, as when Mme. Waddington remarks that there is a tremendous concurrence of singers in London, where "concurrence" means "competition." Another Gallicism is the use of "named" in two letters in the sense of "appointed."

The present volume, while not likely to be of much importance to the future historian, offers much attractive reading to the writer's contemporaries. It reveals a charming personality, whose native kindliness and simplicity of disposition remain unspoiled by associations which do not often leave the strongest features of a true character unchanged. For such a book the exquisite portrait of Mme. Waddington is a fitting frontispiece.

*LETTERS OF A DIPLOMAT'S WIFE, 1883–1900. By Mary King Waddington. Illustrations. Pp. viii.-417. New York: C. Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

History of Preakness.

The Board of Publication of the Reformed Church in America of New York has published a history of Preakness and the Preakness Reformed Church of Passaic County, N. J. The records have been compiled and edited by the Rev. George Warne Lebaw, pastor of the church. The work covers the years 1696–1902; the early days, the old Preakness families, and the earliest preachers are detailed at length. The names and careers of the Rev. Mr. Lebaw's nine predecessors since 1835, and the church history under their ministrations are given, together with portraits of most of them; a fine photograph of the author forms the frontispiece. Much genealogical matter is to be found in the book and supplementary facts can be gleaned from the appendix, which contains a statistical table summarising the church reports since 1814, the lists of Elders, Deacons, and Treasurers of the church, the membership roll, the church records, and tombstone inscriptions. The more than twenty-page index will be a joy to genealogists, consisting as it does almost exclusively of family names. There are a large number of pages devoted to the baptisms, the marriages, and the deaths as recorded in the church records.

Dialogues of the Soul.

THE BETTER WAY. (L'Ami.) By Charles Wagner, author of "The Simple Life." Translated from the French by Mary Louise Hendee. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

A new book by the gentle author of that much read little volume, "The Simple Life," is sure of a welcome here on the strength of its predecessor. Such a book, called in the English version, "The Better Way," comes to American readers through Mary Louise Hendee's translation. It is a collection of fragmentary meditations all tending toward ethical teaching and sometimes marred by a didactic quality which was scarcely noticeable in "The Simple Life," but which the form of the present volume makes almost unavoidable.

In the original, Charles Wagner called his book "L'Ami—Dialogues Intérieurs," and its continuity suffers somewhat from the change in title which the translator has deemed advisable, for the fragile scheme of the book is all contained in the endeavor to personify as The Friend in these silent dialogues of the soul the true instincts and noble aspirations which rise in all of us from the unexplored recesses of consciousness and which represent to us the divine element of our being.

The dialogues cover a variety of themes—grief, action, youth, the pioneers and faith—bound together in an informal sequence by Wagner's philosophy of life—a term, by the bye, which the Alsatian himself would probably abhor. With all his gracious gift for utterance, Wagner is keen that life should be lived rather than talked about, and one feels that if he writes books at all it is because the words grow vigorously out of the experiences of life itself and are destined to enter it again through the appeal they make to other souls. It is characteristic of his spirit that the noblest pages of the little volume have sprung directly and consciously from the deepest experience of his life—the death of the young son to whom he dedicates the whole, "as a pledge between our inseparable souls and as an act of homage * * * rendered from the midst of a transitory world to that which never dies." There are few finer passages of the kind to be read anywhere outside the Psalms, which they suggest, than those called "In Distress," few that reach the heart with more vigor and tenderness. For Wagner is a poet, and through his simple humanity and his poetic feeling reaches heights of spiritual truth and beauty which men of greater intellectual endowments have missed. He never fails in tender recognition of the bitter reality of suffering even when he cries out most strenuously against its power to submerge us, and here again it is the poetic quality of his temperament which gives him the gift of entering with such sensitive understanding into the secrets of human life.

Augustine Birrell says in one of his essays—the one on Browning, perhaps—that the strength of a rope may be but the strength of its weakest part, but a poet is surely to be judged by his finest moments. One should keep that dictum in mind when reading "The Better Way," for there are weak parts here—dull pages, with scarcely a hint of the noble and exquisite feeling which will suddenly glorify the words with the turning of the page, but these rarer moments will make the book loved. It is a joy to know that simple and strong work like this of Charles Wagner's is being done in a city which has won for itself a reputation for weak frivolity and scandalous lightness.

The translation rises almost without exception to a sympathetic rendering of the original. Only at times one feels that a few passages have been marred—perhaps by the haste which our commercial requirements impose on most literary workers.

"Brief Greek Syntax."

Louis Bevier, Jr., Ph. D., Professor of Greek at Rutgers College, has published a short work on the fundamental principles of the Greek language, entitled "Brief Greek Syntax." (American Book Company, 90 cents.) The object of this textbook is not to supplant the lengthy and much-used grammars of the preparatory schools, but is rather a "boiling down" of them. It is a handy reference book for the beginner, and also for the advanced student, containing as it does examples of all the recognized constructions, illustrated by quotations from the Greek classics. The need of this summary of the language has been shown by the "freshman whose knowledge of Greek syntax is vague and general rather than clear and precise," as the author himself puts it in his preface. The quotations are taken chiefly from the Anabasis, a few from Homer, and the others from the well-known prose writers as Thucydides, Plato, Sophocles, &c.

The plan of the work is nearly the same as that of the grammars, but is thoroughly handled in less than 100 pages, whereas the grammars usually have from 200 to 300. It cannot be too highly recommended for its terseness, which enables the student to find and comprehend his subject at a moment's notice. It is not necessary to turn back many pages to find a reference to what has preceded—at the most it will be found within three—and this obviates the long search usually needed in using a grammar under like circumstances.

Retributive Justice.

TRUTH AND A WOMAN. By Anna Robeson Brown. Small 12mo. Pp. 202. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

Anna Robeson Brown's story, "Truth and a Woman," in spite of its brevity and the lightness with which she has touched upon weighty subjects, is still a book which holds the reader after he has finished the story. Perhaps she has been a trifle hard upon her heroine, who, although justice may have demanded harsh treatment, was, nevertheless, not so bad as Miss Brown pretends to believe. For in spite of Miss Brown's harshness, one feels that it is, after all, merely a pretense and that she is punishing her heroine more out of a sense of what is due to logic than because her heart is in the work.

Mary Langland, a gay, superficial, intelligent young woman, wealthy, of high social standing, and possessed of ready tact, meets and loves a man who has openly professed agnosticism. Mary has been raised to respect all the pomp and splendor of the Church. It was merely a love of coquetry—a womanly desire to conquer—that started her idle flirtation with Arthur Geraint. Truth was the only God he worshipped, and so it never occurred to him that when Mary silently acquiesced in his agnostic theories that she cared not a jot for his principles. The man himself held her, without thought of his religion or creed. His strength, his indifference to social laws and conventions, his very brusqueness attracted her until, where she had meant to conquer she herself was the slave. And the Truth that he loved was as nothing to her beside the thought of losing him should he learn that to her the idea of God and the Church was still an ineradicable part of her. Love perfected by unison of thought and feeling was his ideal. Love, unreasoning, blind, and passionate was hers.

Miss Brown's logical mind saw the impossibility of mating, even in a book, two natures so widely antipathetic. He had promised not to discuss their religious differences, but with the reticence on that point came naturally a reticence on other points. It was merely a mad desire to move him, to make him love her as madly and passionately as she loved him, and made her break their engagement. She closed her eyes to wait for him to come back to compel her to surrender her own will to his, and by the very force of his passion to let her taste again the fierce sweetness of surrender. But, being a worshipper of Truth, he did nothing of the sort. He took her words as final, bowed his head under the blow, turned and walked sadly out of her life, loving her none the less, but bearing his dismissal with cold calmness.

The ending of the story, which is by no means with the breaking of the engagement, is likely to be a surprise to the reader. Not that he had ever hoped for a conventional termination and a happy reconciliation, but after poor Mary had played her last trump card and been beaten it does seem cruel of Miss Brown to "rub it in," so to speak, and not let the poor thing die in peace in her lover's arms. Such retributive justice as is meted to her may well inspire her aunt's hearty sympathy. "It may be true that she has brought this on herself—but the currents are so swift, and some of us set forth in such rough waters."

Princeton's Honor Roll.

"Academic Honors in Princeton University," covering the years 1748–1902 has been compiled and edited by John Roger Williams and published by the Secretary of the University. It is an octavo of 254 pages, 20 of which are needed for a double-column index to graduation year and the page. The volume contains a list of the Latin and English salutatorians, valedictorians, honor men, junior orators, Lynde debaters, prize men, fellows, first group men, and university debaters, from the first commencement in 1748 to the present day. It was compiled from the published accounts of the commencements which appeared in the various newspapers of the day, supplemented by the minutes of the Faculty where extant, and by the manuscript records of the university.

The records are arranged chronologically, and under each group in each year the names are given in the order of their standing. An introduction of sixteen pages states the origin and relative importance of the various honors and prizes; the oldest reward of good scholarship as well as the one still considered as the highest honor at the disposal of the Faculty is the Latin salutatory, first awarded at the first commencement. Of the prizes, the first recorded was awarded in 1771; Aaron Burr received the English prize, Henry Brockholst Livingston the Latin, Henry Lee the one for turning English into Latin.

In 1782 Gov. Dickinson of Delaware founded the prize called by his name; it was awarded for several years, abandoned until 1871, and has been regularly awarded since then, being thus the oldest existing prize. The youngest of the prizes is the Francis Hinton Maulé Biological Fellowship, founded in 1901. Some of the explanatory notes are full of interest; for instance, we find that James Madison, Jr., 1771, afterward fourth President of the United States, was prevented by ill-health, brought on by overwork, from taking any part in the commencement exercises.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

THE STORY OF SOME FRENCH HUGUENOTS and Their "Asylum." 1792-1800. By Louise Welles Murray. 8vo. Pp. 150. Athens, Penn.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF JOSEPH LE CONTE. Edited by William Dallas Armes. 12mo. Pp. 326. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25 net.

HISTORY OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND PROTECTORATE, 1649-60. By Samuel R. Gardiner. Vol. III., 1654-56. Supplementary Chapter. 8vo. Pp. vii.-26. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

Travel and Description.

THE LAND OF THE BOXERS; Or, China Under the Allies. By Capt. Gordon Casserly. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 271-307. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

AN IVORY TRADER IN NORTH KENIA. The Record of an Expedition Through Kikuyu to Galla-Land, in East Equatorial Africa. By A. Arkell-Hardwick. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-368. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

BEAUTIFUL WASHINGTON. By Col. John A. Joyce. 12mo. Pp. 145. Washington: Gibson Brothers.

A TWENTIETH CENTURY PILGRIM'S PROGRESS. By Ellen M. Stanley. Small 12mo, Pp. 96. New York: Brentano's. $1.

Essays and General Literature.

DISCOURSES ON WAR. By William Ellery Channing. 12mo. Pp. lxi.-229. Boston: Ginn & Co.

UNIVERSITY AND OTHER SERMONS. By Mandell Creighton. Edited by Louise Creighton. 12mo. Pp. 370. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY. By Rev. William Turner. 12mo. Pp. 674. Boston: Ginn & Co. $2.50.

ENGLISH LITERATURE. An Illustrated Record in Four Volumes. Vol. I., "From the Beginnings of the Age of Henry VIII.," by Richard Garnett; Vol. III., "From Milton to Johnson," by Edmund Gosse. Folio. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4 per volume.

SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY OF HAMLET, PRINCE OF DENMARK. Edited with notes, an introduction, and outline questions. By L. A. Sherman. Small 16mo. Pp. 322. New York: The Macmillan Company. 25 cents.

Fiction.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A THIEF. Recorded by Hutchins Hapgood. 12mo. Pp. 249. New York: Fox, Duffield & Co. $1.25 net.

PIGS IN CLOVER. By Frank Danby. 12mo. Pp. 290. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.50.

FOR THE PLEASURE OF HIS COMPANY. An Affair of the Musty City Thrice Told. By Charles Warren Stoddard. 12mo. Pp. 257. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. $1.25.

DESPOTISM AND DEMOCRACY. A Study in Washington Society and Politics. 12mo. Pp. 309. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

THE CAPTAIN'S TOLL GATE. By Frank A. Stockton. With a memorial sketch by Mrs. Stockton, and a bibliography. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 353. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

FELIX. By Robert Hichens. 12mo. Pp. 420. New York: F. A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

THE SACRIFICE OF THE SHANNON. By W. Albert Hickman. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 322. New York: F. A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

GORDON KEITH. By Thomas Nelson Page. With illustrations by George Wright. Pp. ix.-338. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE UNDER DOG. By F. Hopkinson Smith. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. vi.-322. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

ON OUR SELECTION! Written by Arthur H. Davis. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 252. Published at Sydney by the Bulletin Newspaper Company.

A RED, RED ROSE. By Katherine Tynan. 12mo. Pp. 362. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.

THE MASTER OF MILLIONS. A Novel. By George C. Lorimer. 12mo. Pp. 308. New York: F. H. Revell Company.

A GENTLEMAN OF THE SOUTH. By William Garrott Brown. 12mo. Pp. 332. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

THE SONG OF THE CARDINALS. A Love Story. By Gene Stratton Porter. Illustrated. 8vo, Folio. Pp. 162. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

Miscellaneous.

BURDETT'S HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES, 1903. Being the Year Book of Philanthropy and the Hospital Annual. By Sir Henry Burdett. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE STORY OF A GRAIN OF WHEAT. By William C. Edgar. 12mo. Pp. 300. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1 net.

PHYSICIANS, THEIR PATIENTS, PILLS, PAREGORICS, AND POISONS. By Earle Reamland. Small 12mo. Pp. 90. (Paper.) Brooklyn: 60 Montrad Avenue.

THE OLD CHINA BOOK. Including Staffordshire, Wedgwood, Lustre, and Other English Pottery and Porcelain. By E. Hudson Moore. 8vo. Pp. xi.-300. Illustrated. New York: F. A. Stokes Company. $2.

HEINE'S DIE HARZREISE. With Some of Heine's Best-Known Short Poems. Edited by Leigh R. Gregor. 16mo. Pp. xxix.-185. Boston: Ginn & Co. 60 cents.

NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM. Frederick J. H. Merrill, Director. Bulletin 60. Zoology, 9. Catalogue of the Fishes of New York. 12mo. Pp. 784. Albany: University of the State of New York. $1.

An Annual Encyclopædia.

The 1903 number of the International Year Book, published by Dodd, Mead & Co., is a fitting supplement to the International Encyclopædia brought out by the same house. It is arranged in the same way, alphabetically, with cross-references. A very full index is appended, which covers in a single alphabet the whole five years the year books have been published. Some changes have been made in the plan that improve the accessibility of the book as a work of reference. Two such changes are the grouping of Congressional Representatives under that subhead in the article United States, rather than placing them with their respective States, and the itemizing of the State revenues and expenditures, by which the sources and purposes as well as the volume of State moneys are readily seen. The year 1902 was a prosperous one, as a reference to banks and financial review will show; industry is treated of under manufactures and such special titles as iron and steel, cotton, sugar, &c. Labor and capital had some severe conflicts, some of which are raging anew; these will be found under anthracite coal strike, which includes the story of President Roosevelt's intervention; under strikes, trades unions, and socialism. The shipping merger and trusts are of great interest, as is also the disclosure of most vicious corruption under municipal government. Volcanoes and earthquakes are remarkable for the large number of such disturbances chronicled for the past year; under Martinique, St. Vincent, Guatemala, and the names of the countries where they occurred, still further details are given. The seven maps, save those of the Panama Canal and the West Indies, show localities that are proving themselves dangerous to the European balance of power. They are China, Manchuria, and Korea, Persia, and Afghanistan, Burma, Siam, and French Indo-China, South Africa, and Turkey and the Balkan States. The thirty-one full-page engravings are essentially timely. The new White House buildings accompany the article on architecture; bridges has a picture of the beautiful Luxembourg Bridge, the great 277-foot masonry arch structure just completed.

The article on the United States, twenty-five pages long, and the most important in the book, has pictures of the foreign Ambassadors, Cambon, Jusserand, the late Lord Pauncefote, and Sir Michael Herbert. There is one also of the new Justices of the United States Supreme Court, Horace Gray and Oliver Wendell Holmes. Castro, Minister Bowen, and a picture of Caracas go with the article on Venezuelan troubles. In spite of its 781 pages, the book is not unwieldly, though the type is large and clear and the margins ample.

J. P. M.'s Last Work.

THE CONQUERING OF KATE. By J. P. Mowbray, ("J. P. M.") One volume. Pp. 315. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Unusual interest attaches to "The Conquering of Kate," by "J. P. Mowbray," inasmuch as it is published posthumously and is presumably the last work of Mr. A. C. Wheeler, who in life possessed so versatile a pen that even some of those who knew him best failed to discover that "Nym Crinkle," the veteran dramatic critic, and the "J. P. M.," who not long ago contributed to a New York newspaper a delightful series of nature studies were all the same person. Still less, perhaps, would one expect from the same hand this novel, written in yet another vein and bearing in its well developed character and clever plot few signs of a first attempt, but much promise for more than ordinary future achievement—promise that, now, unfortunately, can never be fulfilled.

"The Conquering of Kate" is a title that implies a strenuous task and the bringing to terms of a haughty and disdainful heroine of the kind beloved of historical novelists when depicting the life of Colonial America; but in this case the reader will be pleasantly disappointed. Kate Bussey is one of two beautiful and charming sisters who lived about thirty years ago, just this side of Mason and Dixon's line, on a huge estate which was a source of both pride and despair to them—of pride, because the place had been their father's, and there they had ruled all their young lives; of despair, because, in spite of its broad, rich acres, they did not know how to gain from them even a living. The story opens when there is every prospect of the immediate foreclosure of a mortgage held by one who in youth had been a retainer of the family, and later had become its lawyer and business adviser, and the ladies of Catalpa Grange exhibit vast indignation and vaster ignorance of even the most simple processes of the business world. In a solemn conclave of Kate, Sylvia, and Aunt Sussex Bussey ways and means are discussed. Kate draws a dreadful picture of themselves and their chattels deposited in the public highway and exposed to the public scorn. Aunt Sussex insists that "even creditors, in Franklin County, cannot override the right of our family nor defy public opinion, even by due process of law," while Sylvia, who wanted to be practical—"sell everything and pay the interest"—cannot find out from her elders how much the interest is. They positively did not know.

The catastrophe that really took place and that seemed to the proud ladies of Catalpa Grange worse even than their worst imaginings was that the holder of the mortgage insisted on providing the estate with a competent overseer, who should at least get enough out of it to pay the interest. Kate looked upon this as an "entirely masculine and practical view of the matter," as, in fact, it was, and it required a good part of the book to convince her of the usefulness of the overseer, John Burt, with his Northern abruptness of manner, his confidence in his own ideas, and his happy faculty for making the aristocratically idle acres yield money after a most plebeian but acceptable fashion. Of course, John Burt was not an ordinary overseer, but a highly accomplished and cultivated young man. In the words of his friend Tony Brahm, Burt was "a mathematician, Lieutenant of Engineers, scholar, gentleman, and Master of Arts," who, by his own account, had been able to earn his living by none of these things. Equally of course Burt was the conqueror of Kate, heart and mind, after the innumerable difficulties of 315 pages have been lived through, doing it by the pursuance of a method that in the spirit, if not the letter, is highly suggestive of those of the immortal Petruchio. Kate was not a Katherine, but still snubbing turned out to be an effective method with even her gentle form of imperiousness.

That the author has furnished in this story a faithful picture of certain conditions in the South subsequent to the civil war there can be little doubt. There were a multitude of just such helpless households as he depicts in Catalpa Grange. But that is only one phase of his story; there are others as admirably carried out, notably the lawlessness and brutality of a "moonshiner" community and the irreclaimable nature of the poor white element. It takes a tragedy finally to straighten out the complications of Kate's fortunes, but the tragedian in the case has by that time succeeded in making himself so thoroughly well disliked that his timely taking off occasions no gloom, and "The Conquering of Kate" can be recommended as a lively and entertaining tale.

READY NEXT WEEK

German Ambitions

As they Affect Britain and the United States. Reprinted, with Additions and Notes, from "The Spectator." By "Vigilans sed Aequus." No. 100 in "Questions of the Day" Series. 12mo, $1.00.

The author furnishes a temperate analysis of certain German movements which threaten to interfere with Anglo-Saxon prospects. He proves that there are in Germany, popular pamphleteers, who go so far as to prophesy the final overthrow of England and America by German forces. To be prepared against any such attempt he advocates friendship and, if need be, mutual aid between the great twin brethren of Anglo-Saxondom.

Buddhist India

By T. W. Rhys-Davids, LL. D., Ph. D., Professor of Pali and Buddhist Literature at University College, London, author of "Buddhism: Its History and its Literature," etc. No. 66 in "Story of the Nations." 12mo, illustrated, $1.35 net; half leather, $1.60 net. (Postage 15c.)

A fascinating account of India under Buddhist rule by an authority on the period.

The Anglo-Saxon Century

and the Unification of the English-Speaking People. By John R. Dos Passos, of the New York Bar, author of "Commercial Trusts," etc. 8vo, net, $2.25. (Postage 15c.)

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SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, JUNE 6, 1903.—16 PAGES.

TENNYSON TO DATE.

For a deliberate estimate of Tennyson, an estimate which posterity may fairly be expected to accept, we know no likelier author than Frederic Harrison. To the current number of The North American he contributes a paper entitled "Tennyson: A New Estimate," which exhibits his admirable critical qualities at their best. Among them are keen perception, quick sympathy, wide knowledge, and especially a sanity and certainty of judgment which we scarcely know where else to match. And these qualities are rather enhanced than diminished by a certain aloofness in Mr. Harrison's attitude which one might call, in a good sense, amateurishness. That is to say, his criticisms are the recreation of a man who has something else to do, but who reads and who has the habit of noting down the impressions made upon him by his reading.

The "new estimate" of Mr. Harrison's title is not his own estimate, but that of Sir Alfred Lyall in his recent memoir of the poet which Mr. Harrison goes on with more subtlety of insight, we should say, than the biographer possesses, to confirm, to correct, or to supplement. Sir Alfred Lyall, quite naturally, not being a dunce, dwells upon Tennyson's mastery of poetic form as his chief poetic characteristic. But he does not praise this highly enough to suit Mr. Harrison. The latter says: "Nothing satisfies me unless we place Tennyson quite alone, unapproachable, in an order by himself amongst the Victorian poets, if only by virtue of this unique perfection of style. No man honors more than I do the intellectual power of Browning, the serene meditations of Arnold. But perfect poetry must be perfect in form."

In our turn, we may object that Mr. Harrison himself seems rather to underappraise, or underpraise, some of the late Laureate's qualities. For he quarrels with Sir Alfred for "not noting" "that in power and majesty Tennyson never quite reached the level of 'Paradise Lost' and some rare bursts of Wordsworth." "Never" is a strong word. When Taine says of the conclusion of the "Morte d'Arthur" that "nothing calmer or more imposing has been seen since Goethe," he certainly did not mean to disparage its author in the comparison, at least with Wordsworth. And we do not quite make out what Mr. Harrison means by complaining of Tennyson's "diffuseness." He admits that the poet "was never diffuse in words," but says that he "was certainly most profuse in images, ideas, and colors." Diffusiveness and profusion are two things, and Tennyson's profusion was in the make of the man's mind and at the root of all his excellences. On the appearance of his first volume, or the first that attracted notice, John Sterling attributed to him as his characteristic "a rich and exquisite fancy," and quite justly. That is not, to be sure, Miltonic. Neither is it Homeric. But to make it a ground of complaint is to recall Artemus Ward's imaginary newspaper puff of himself: "If Mr. Ward's style is not that of Washington Irving, we cannot conceal from ourselves that Washington Irving's style is not that of Mr. Ward." Neither can we agree with Mr. Harrison's agreement with Sir Alfred Lyall that the "Idylls of the King" constitute "a splendid anachronism" in their entirety, enthusiastically just as Mr. Harrison is to them in detail. He recognizes Tennyson's capacity and unerring sureness in self-criticism. And he might have recurred to it in this instance. For Tennyson's criticism of the "Idylls."

This old imperfect tale
New-old, and shadowing sense at war with soul,

seems to us also a complete defense against Mr. Harrison's criticism.

But these exceptions would not be worth taking if we did not, upon the whole, so heartily concur in Mr. Harrison's estimate, which is a high appreciation, and his concluding words, we think, express the conclusions of most serious students of Tennyson and are likely to stand unchallenged:

Like almost all our poets, except Milton, Gray, Coleridge, and Arnold, he published a great deal more than he need have done. Tennyson no doubt published far less of careless, ill-digested, and poor work than almost any of our poets. All of them, except Milton and Gray, sank at times into bathos unworthy of them. This Tennyson never did. But he published much, in his later career, which is inferior to his best. The future will no doubt be content to remember little more than a half, or even a third, of his immense output. Most of his poems would be more effective if they were only half as long as they are. Again, his best work was all completed in the first thirty years of his very long course of active work. But, having accepted these provisos, let us make the most of him who was the greatest poet of the last three generations; let us delight in his grace, soothe our spirit in his music, revel in his fantasies, and honor his noble ideals, his pure imagination, his profound seriousness.

EDITING BY INJUNCTION.

A suit has been brought in the English courts which involves a point of law of great interest to authors and publishers—or would do so if there was any probability of the favorable consideration of the plaintiff's grievance. The well-known text book on "Dynamo Electric Machinery," by Prof. S. P. Thompson, has passed through several editions and has become standard. In the chapter on the history of the dynamo, tracing its development from the foundation work of Faraday up to the present time, credit is given to Henry Wilde for having built, in 1866, the first dynamo with a separately excited magnetic field. This does not appear to have given Mr. Wilde as large a measure of satisfaction as he considered himself entitled to; whereupon he brought suit in Chancery, praying for an injunction restraining the publishers from any further sale or distribution of Prof. Thompson's work, and also seeking compensation in damages and costs, on the ground that the statements therein contained relative to the plaintiff are untrue and libelous in failing to give him due credit as an inventor and discoverer in the field of electro dynamics—in fact, constituting a libel from which the plaintiff has greatly suffered in feelings and reputation. Thus far Mr. Wilde does not seem to have made much progress toward securing the injunction he sought.

It would be an embarrassing thing for the writers and publishers of text books and works of reference if the courts should establish the principle that failure to give to each contributor to the progress of an art or science the exact kind and measure of credit to which he might consider himself entitled created liability to restraint by injunction and to damages. The relative importance of steps toward final results is largely a matter of judgment. An inventor's estimate of the value and revolutionary character of his own work is usually interesting, but it cannot in every instance safely be taken as fixing the proper standards of popular judgment concerning the same. If it did, technical literature would be "mighty interestin' readin'," but it would bewilder the student to discover how many men belonging in the classification of entirely great had contributed to the progress of the arts.

Famous Essays.

Sherwin Cody has selected and written historical introductions to more than forty famous essays by admired writers of English, and they are published under the title of "A Selection from the Best English Essays, Illustrative of the History of English Prose Style," (Chicago, A. C. McClurg.) Here are good examples of the style of Bacon, Swift, Addison, Lamb, De Quincey, Carlyle, Emerson, Macaulay, Ruskin, and Matthew Arnold. Besides these, there is a general introduction on "The English Essays and the English Prose Style," by the editor. The book really needs no apology, though the preface serves as one. The few who have time to read all of Swift, Addison, Macaulay, and the rest will have no use for it. Others will do well not to neglect it. The selections are remarkably well chosen, the historical and critical notes are illuminating, and the volume is mechanically well made.

Imaginings of Arnold Bierce.

The grotesque, the horrible, and the humorous contend for supremacy in the new volume of collected sketches and stories by Arnold Bierce entitled "Can Such Things Be?" (Washington, Neale Publishing Company.) There is a little of Poe and a little of Artemus Ward in it, but Mr. Bierce is as original in his observations as in his imaginings and his literary manner of setting them down. He writes of war and shipwreck, murder and suicide, cowardice and madness. Sometimes his mood is wildly extravagant. Humor plays appreciably through his grimmest fantasies. Disembodied spirits waft through his stories, and bodies without souls heavily stalk through them. Psychology, hypnotism, and metempsychosis are among his favored subjects. He is fond of the gallows and the graveyards. He seems to know much of the forest and the dead of night. The mining camp and the battlefield inspire him. His writing is often vigorously impressive. His sense of the picturesque is strong. Some of his mere phrases are exceedingly happy and remain in the memory, as, for instance, "It is one of the important uses of civility to signify resentment."

Crawford's New Ghost Story.

Mr. F. Marion Crawford's new ghost story, "Man Overboard," (New York, Macmillans, 50 cents,) is a tale of the sea. It is also a tale of twins. Two sailors, who are brothers, and so much alike that they can scarcely be distinguished one from the other, love the same woman. In a storm at sea the one she favors, and has promised to marry, is swept overboard. We are led to infer that the other might have saved him. The survivor is haunted for the short remainder of his life by the dead brother's ghost. On the ship its presence is so obvious that it nearly causes a mutiny.

The surviving brother, assuming the dead one's Christian name, goes home and induces the young woman to marry him. But on the night of the wedding the ghost, who has been present at the ceremony, locks arms with the bridegroom and forces him to walk into the sea, where he is drowned.

Obviously, all the charm in such a story must be in the telling. Mr. Crawford tells it well. He puts the narrative in the mouth of a hard-headed seafarer. The nautical atmosphere is well preserved. The mystical embellishment is full of imagination. We have always considered Mr. Crawford's yarn of "The Upper Berth" one of the best ghost stories ever written. Its creepiness has rarely been equaled. "Man Overboard" is not quite as good as that, but it is a good ghost story.

"The Oogley Oo."

The "Oogley Oo," we fancy, is a potato, though he may be a turnip. He is personified as a naughty boy who grows up to be a reasonably purposeful man. His story is told in verse and illustrated with pictures, the whole forming moral entertainment for any nursery in which an ordinary sense of humor prevails. We admire the ingenuity of the poet as much as we admire his sentiment. For instance, note the clever way taken out of a difficulty in this stanza relating to a wedding:

At last the breakfast being o'er,
The carriage rattles from the door.
He lifts his hat, her feelings choke her;
And all the guests throw tapioca.

Think how much valuable time a less adroit poet might have wasted in attempting to find a suitable rhyme for "rice." "The Oogley Oo," pictures by Gerald Sichel, poetry by S. C. Woodhouse, is published in New York by E. P. Dutton & Co. (50 cents.)

Notes of the Magazines.

The second number (April, 1903) of The Burlington Magazine for Connoisseurs, published in this city at 100 William Street, equals the first in the rich variety and excellence of its literary and pictorial contents. Sir E. Maunde Thompson's article on "The Warwick MS." is illustrated with fac simile drawings. The first paper of a series on "English Silver Plate," by Percy Macquaid, is beautifully illustrated. Photogravures and prints of paintings by Holbein, Hans Sebald Beham, and other masters are admirable.

McClure's for June would be noteworthy, quite apart from the first of John La Farge's papers on "The Barbizon School," and the opening chapters of Henry Harland's new novel, if only for Eugene Wood's article on "The Swimming Hole," with A. B. Frost's pictures. Mr. Wood writes of swimming as a pastime for boys, not from the point of view of one of the scientific know-it-alls who generally write about sports nowadays, but from that of an ordinary human being who knows how to swim well enough and has feelings and a memory.

Arthur Goodrich, until lately managing editor of The World's Work, is now associated with Caspar Whitney in the editorship of Outing.

The Impressions Quarterly, published in San Francisco and edited by Paul Elder, is "a little magazine standing for the expression of independent thought in matters of literature and art."

The "feature" of The National Geographic Magazine for June is Alexander Graham Bell's article on "The Tetrahedral Principle in Kite Structure," which has an appendix with seventy illustrations.

POULTRY.

POULTRY is a subject in which no well-conditioned person can fail to be measurably interested. It is also, according to Mr. Harrison Weir, a subject about which many, if not most, people are lamentably ignorant. "The Poultry Book" is designed to lessen that ignorance. Mr. Weir, a venerable English poultry fancier, a skillful artist whose paintings and drawings of barnyard fowl are highly esteemed, is the author of "The Poultry Book." An American edition, to be issued in eighteen parts, has been undertaken by Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co. It is a handsome and formidable work. Its colored plates are veritable works of art. The American editor is Mr. Willis Grant Johnson. He does not confine this edition to Mr. Weir's text. Articles on various branches of the art or science of keeping and breeding poultry are to be contributed by American experts, and Mr. Johnson will have a word or so to say himself occasionally. The first of the eighteen parts, just published, contains chapters by Messrs. George O. Brown and I. K. Felch.

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Mr. Weir was born with a strong liking for country life. In his childhood he spent much time in the farmyard drawing pictures of the chickens. He and his brother soon began to raise poultry. He stuck to the business while his brother wandered away and became a scientific personage of large repute. Mr. Harrison Weir has long been regarded as a "leading authority" on poultry in England. He is an esteemed judge at big poultry shows; he was a pioneer in the establishment of dressed poultry exhibitions with a view to teaching the multitude how to buy poultry for the table; he still makes fine pictures of farmyard fowl, and he knows the history of roosters and hens, turkeys, ducks, and geese in the British Isles from the time of the Phoenician traders before the Roman invasion. What is more, he prefaces his remarks about poultry with quotations from Shakespeare, and often writes with fine enthusiasm and a most effective choice of words. But, as he intimates, the barnyard fowl has often inspired the poets and has had a literary standing as long as literature has existed.

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We shall not attempt to follow Mr. Weir and his American associates through their learned and lucid consideration of the relative merits of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey fowls; of the deterioration in the stock caused by the introduction of the Asiatic breeds, namely, Cochin, Brahma, and Shanghai, personable but tough and bony; of Guineas and Plymouth Rocks, of English and Russian geese, of French fowl and turkeys, of Aylesbury ducks; of the proper sites for poultry farms, of the proper construction of shelters and perches and runs; of the best varieties to keep and the methods of mating and breeding. Such technical information cannot be intelligibly summarized. But at certain points Mr. Weir is moved to expression of strong feeling, and then he says things which cause a layman, even if he knows little of the laying of eggs, to stop and think.

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For instance, the British foxhunter, whom we sometimes permit ourselves to regard as the typical Briton, is not held in esteem by the British poultry farmer. Geese, particularly, are unprofitable stock. The foxes, who live to be periodically hunted, invade farms in broad daylight and carry off the geese.

And so it is with other varieties of poultry; a great number both of fowls and ducks would be raised were it not for the same cause, one man telling me that in two years he lost nearly 100 pounds in value of poultry, and dare not ask for such compensation as, being high-class breeds, they were worth. Another fancier writes that he has lost just the last few of his game fowl hens by foxes. These can never be replaced, the strain with sixty years' pedigree being now practically extinct. A friend of mine lost fourteen of his best White Aylesbury ducks in one night; in mentioning the fact to the master of the foxhounds, the owner was told he ought to have taken more care of them and got them in.

This is by no means an isolated case, and the constant worry, trouble, and anxiety of collecting the stock at night in all weathers is by "The Hunt" never thought of nor cared for, and, unless in the case of actual loss, much less paid for, and that not always even in the latter case. Thus so it is that far fewer poultry is kept than might or could be, both for amusement and profit, while the nation has largely to import fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks, and eggs, by reason of this survival in civilized times of the "sport" of hunting animals kept at the expense and with perpetual worry and anxiety of a certain inoffensive class of the industrial community.

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The fact that England is obliged to import large quantities of eggs for food and use in the industrial arts is another of Mr. Weir's points. "Our own industries and traffic," he declares, "have created also a profitable industry for other countries, even those at considerable distance from our own, which by a careful organization are enabled, after paying all charges of cost and transit, to come in competition on our markets, and sell at a lower price than that of home produce."

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, June 5.—This, though the gayest season socially in London, is the dullest season of the English publishing trade. The people seem to be buying everything but books. One of the leading publishers tells me that many publishers have not a single book in the printers' hands. The Outlook, one of the brightest of the London weekly papers, will publish to-morrow an article entitled "Bridge Versus Books," which, by the editor's courtesy, I have been permitted to see in advance. The writer declares that the undoubted depression in the book trade is directly and entirely caused by the prevailing popularity of bridge. A stock of 500 packs of playing cards is more easily sold than two copies of any book. The bookshops are empty. The publishers' adroitest advertisements fail to excite interest in books among the card-playing public.

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William Le Queux, whose translation of the Duke of the Abruzzi's arctic book, "On the Polar Star," has received high commendation during the past month, is now writing a series of stories dealing with the Court of Louis XV., based on historical documents. He is writing them in both French and English, and they will appear serially simultaneously in Paris and London.

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Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. announce "The Adjustment of Wages: A Study in the Coal and Iron Industries of Great Britain and America," by W. J. Ashley, now Professor of Commerce at Birmingham University, lately a professor at Harvard University.

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The Longmans will publish also "Ledger and Sword; or, The Honorable Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies, 1599-1874," by Beckles Willson, author of "The New America."

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Jarrold publishes immediately "Old Days in Diplomacy," by the eldest daughter of Sir Edward Cromwell Disbrowe. It is said to give a graphic account of the various European Courts during the stirring times of the first half of the last century.

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A movement is afoot here to found a Pepys Club, after the fashion of the Omar Khayyam and Johnson Clubs. H. B. Wheatley, who edited the complete edition of Pepys's Diary, in nine volumes, is said to have originated the project.

E. B.

Fine London Sale.

Complete reports are at hand of Messrs. Botheby's highly important sale of May 18-21, which was referred to in these columns several weeks before the sale. The four days' auction, which brought a total of £12,045 15s. 6d. for only 1,077 lots, contained many items of extraordinary interest, a number of them bringing record prices. A brief report is as follows:

Lot 100.—Congreve's "Incognita," 1692, original calf, his earliest publication, and very rare, £31.

Lot 120.—Chettle's "Englandes Mourning Garment," no date, but 1603, unbound, fore-edges uncut, refers to Shakespeare under the name of Mellicent, apparently the only perfect copy sold since 1807, £101.

Lot 252.—Charles I.'s "Basilika," 1682, in contemporary English morocco, most probably bound for Charles II. by Samuel Mearne, called the finest specimen of English binding of the period offered for many years, £140.

Lot 300.—Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," 1719, Volumes I. and II., fine copy in the original calf, uncut. The record price, the former record being £245, given last Spring in London.)

Lot 612.—Lamb's "Elia," both the first and second issues, and "Last Essays of Elia," first edition, 1823-33, three volumes, morocco, uncut, £44.

Lot 615.—Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare," 1807, two volumes, original boards, uncut, £110. (The record price.)

Lot 664.—Smedley's "Proposals for an Association of Philanthropists Convinced of the Inadequacy of the Moral and Political State of Ireland," &c., Dublin, (1812,) bound with his "Declaration of Rights," a broadside, published about the same time, each excessively rare, and highly prised by modern collectors, as is evidenced by the price, £350, given by an agent of Dodd, Mead & Co.

Lot 740.—Milton's "Paradise Lost," 1667, original sheepskin, probably the issue with the author's name in large capitals, a few wormholes in the corners of the last five leaves, otherwise sound and clean, £335. (The record price of course. The former record was £300, given in this city in 1901 for the fine Arnold copy.)

Lot 767.—Robson's "New Yeares Gift," 1592, unbound, some leaves stained, said to be a unique and hitherto unknown edition, £42.

Lot 768.—Rolle's "Contemplacyons of the Drede and Love of God," printed in London by Wynken de Worde about 1500, described as a very fine copy in modern binding, only one other copy said to be in existence, £105.

Lot 818.—Scott's "Waverley Novels," 1814-28, seventy-four volumes, in the original boards, uncut, with labels on the first editions, an extremely fine set, £80.

Lot 814.—Scott's "Guy Mannering," 1815, first edition, in the original paper boards, uncut, with the labels, and all the six half titles, £40.

Lot 830.—Shelley's "Queen Mab," 1813, original boards, uncut, as issued, with the very rare title page and dedication to Harriet, (usually lacking,) and the last leaf intact, beautiful copy, £105.

Lot 886.—Walton's "Compleat Angler," 1653, first edition, in fine contemporary binding, perhaps a presentation copy, blank fore-edge of title page repaired, some leaves soiled by handling otherwise fine copy, £65. (The record price is £115, given in 1901.)

Lot 897.—Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," 1836-37, in the original parts, with the wrappers and all the advertisements, £140.

Lot 900.—Second Folio Shakespeare, 1632, with the Gentleman's portrait, title and verses mended, otherwise sound copy, £320. (The record price, the former record being £305.) Only two other copies with this imprint said to be known, one of them in the Lenox Library, this city.

Lot 1083.—Third Folio Shakespeare, 1664 issue, described as a fine copy, measuring 12⅝ by 8¼ inches, £270.

Lot 1091.—Taylor's "Antiquitates Christianæ," 1675, beautifully bound by Samuel Mearne, Charles II.'s binder, £105.

Berenson's New Art Book.

An important book on "The Drawings of the Florentine Painters" is in preparation at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s, who have secured the American rights to its publication. It is by Bernhard Berenson, who furnishes descriptions of and classifies the early and tentative works of the artists treated of. It will be in two volumes, 14½ by 18¼ inches in size, limited to 355 copies, 105 of which will be for sale in this country. The type is being distributed as the printing is proceeded with. The author's object is, it is stated, to classify all Florentine drawings in public and private collections according to their authorship, to show which drawings attributed to certain masters are only imitations of that master's style, and to furnish about 200 fac-simile reproductions of the more important drawings of the exact size and color of the originals, so as to make it easy for the reader to form a good idea of the character and quality of the masters.

Mr. Berenson has provided a "catalogue raisonné," where he discusses each drawing, with his reasons for his attribution, together with the aesthetic criticism required by the subject. He proves, it is said, that to Naldini may be assigned many of the drawings that make one wonder at the epithet of Andrea of "The Faultless," that Fra Paolino must bear the burden of the least agreeable of the sketches attributed to Fra Bartolommeo, while Sebastiano del Piombo, Raffaello di Montelupo, and others relieve Michelangelo of the weight of all the drawings that are not supreme. Mr. Berenson also solves the problem of the Raffaellinos, who painted in Florence about 1500, separating the Carli-Capponi Raffaellino from Raffaellino del Garbo, with whom he has been confounded since Vasari. The author has rewritten, in a sense, a large part of the history of Florentine art from Fra Angelico to Michelangelo.

The text of the work consists of twelve chapters devoted to a reconsideration of the Florentine artists whose drawings remain. He analyzes Amico del Sandro's drawings, names David Ghirlandaio's understudy, "Alunno di Domenico," and brings other new "artistic personalities" to light. This is the first serious attempt that has been made to give accurate information of the drawings of the Italian masters. The work should appeal to the collector, to the lover of Italian art in general, to the serious student, and to the bibliophile.

"Another View of Industrialism."

William Mitchell Bowack, in his book on "Another View of Industrialism," to be published in this country by E. P. Dutton & Co., views industrialism as it exists now, at the beginning of the twentieth century. His intention, he says in the introduction, is to present a view and picture, not to conduct a polemic against other opinion, or even to justify his own opinion by continuous argumentation. "We seek," he adds, "to convince by the simple presentation of the truth," and continues:

During the last forty or fifty years, since the leading principles of economic science have been laid down, many new truths have been contributed to philosophy and science. * * * In industry itself there are many new forces. The industrial world has been profoundly affected by the railway and steamboat, the post and telegraph, by combinations of labor and capital, by the public press and the growth of public opinion. * * * With the new light turned upon modern problems, many new solutions have been found, many new policies have been determined, any many new hopes formed. Of all the sciences none have been more deeply affected by these modern movements than political economy. It is time, therefore, that the effect of these new governing principles were recognised and pointed out. That is a further justification for the publication of the following pages. As we have little to add to the technical knowledge of the science we briefly summarise it. * * * In the days of Adam Smith and his immediate successors the simple presentation of a truth was not enough. To establish the most simple principles a vast process and power of argumentation had to be used. But let us be just to our own age. Never in the world's history was the world so open-minded, so receptive, as it is now. * * *

In concluding, the author says: "We say we present to the public another view of industrialism. Another view implies a particular standpoint. What is that standpoint? It is that of 'Will and Idea.'" Among the chapters in the book are those on "The Main Business of Life," "The Objects of Industry," "The Mechanical Side of Industry," "Work and Wages," "Competition and Adjustment," "Capital and Interest," "The Moral Element in Economics," "Knowledge and Industry," "The Logical Differentiation and Synthesis," and "Industrialism a Movement in Itself."

"Silas Marner."

Volume VII. of the Bodley Head Pocket Library (New York, John Lane, 75 cents,) contains "Silas Marner, the Weaver of Raveloe," by George Eliot. This edition of tiny volumes is well printed, the type being large and clear, and the paper of reasonably good quality. This book has been called "the most perfect composition of its author." It was first published in 1861.

"The Master of Millions."

The Rev. Dr. George H. Lorimer is the author of a novel called "The Master of Millions," which is to be published immediately by the Fleming H. Revell Company. Persons who have been privileged to read the advance sheets say that the story involves a powerful and sympathetic study of actual life. What is called the "psychological interest" is strong. The scene is laid in Edinburgh, (where Dr. Lorimer was born,) London, (which he knows by heart,) and Australia. Dr. Lorimer has had richly varied experience, and the announcement of his first novel is sure to excite much interest.

Charles Kingsley.

The first two volumes of a serviceable new edition of Charles Kingsley's works, edited by his son, Maurice Kingsley of New Rochelle, N. Y., are at hand. Messrs. J. F. Taylor & Co. are the publishers. The edition promises well typographically and the few illustrations are good. The press work has been done by the University Press, Cambridge, Mass. These volumes are devoted to "Hereward the Wake." The editor contributes a special introduction to this stirring narrative of the conquest of the Saxons, and a general introduction, as well, setting forth the scheme of the new edition. He says:

Many editions of Charles Kingsley's works have been published, and single volumes—some with introductions and some without—have been illustrated; but the want has long been felt of an illustrated edition with biographical prefatory memoirs. The number of times this has been brought to the publishers' notice has emboldened them to undertake the publication of such an edition of that author's principal works. In it many errors of the older editions have been corrected, and some new matters of interest added.

Besides "Hereward," the edition will comprise "Alton Locke," "Yeast," "Hypatia," "Westward Ho," "Poems," "Two Years Ago," and "Letters and Memories."

Essays "Out of the Past."

E. P. Dutton & Co., who have acquired the American rights to "Out of the Past," by the Right Hon. Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff, G. C. S. I., F. R. S., containing a number of biographical essays, will publish the work in two volumes next week. It is a collection of papers which have appeared in The Fortnightly Review, The Nineteenth Century, The Spectator, The Richmond Athenæum, The Academy, The National Review, The Banffshire Journal, and other periodicals. The author has also added several addresses. The volumes are supplementary to the author's "Notes from a Diary." In Volume I. are papers on "Chesterfield as an Educator," "Some Recollections of Oxford, 1847-1850," "Senior's 'Conversations,'" "Manning and the Catholic Reaction of Our Times," "The Dilettanti Society," "The Club," being a speech delivered at Oxford in 1896, and "Some Recollections of the House of Commons, 1858-1881," passages from an address delivered at Elgin in 1898. The last-named paper contains references to Palmerston, the American civil war, the Danish war, Cobden, the Reform Bill of 1866, Gladstone, Lord Beaconsfield, Disraeli, and other persons and events. The author quotes from the writings of his subjects to illustrate his critical remarks. In his chapter on Chesterfield there are many extracts from Chesterfield's "Letters to His Son," and a number of maxims are also given.

The second volume includes papers and addresses on "Walter Bagehot: His Life and Works, 1826-1877," "The Life of Arthur Stanley, 1815-1881," "Matthew Arnold, 1822-1888," "Lord Arthur Russell, 1834-1892," "Count de Hübner, 1811-1892," "Henry Reeve, 1813-1895," "The Duke of Argyll, 1823-1900," "The Empress Frederick, 1840-1901," "The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, 1826-1902," "The Earl of Kimberley, 1826-1902," "Lord Acton, 1834-1902," and an address to the Royal Institution of Great Britain on Friday, Jan. 27, 1899, on "Epitaphs." As in Volume I., there are quotations from the subjects as well as from other writers and speakers. In his address on "Epitaphs" the author gives a number of English, German, French, and Latin epitaphs, as well as those on the tombs of Mrs. Hemans, Campbell, and others. At the end of Volume II. there is a full index.

Dr. William Elliot Griffis.

Dr. William Elliot Griffis, author of "A Maker of the New Orient," has tendered his resignation as pastor of the First Congregational Church of Ithaca, N. Y. He will devote his future to the literary field. In announcing his retirement from the pastorate Dr. Griffis said that he had been a pastor for nine years in Schenectady, for seven years in Boston, and for ten in Ithaca. He then continued:

But now I feel called to leave the active pastorate for the wider ministry—in the pulpit, not of one denomination only, but of any and all denominations; in church, in school, and in college, as well as to serve others whom I may reach, not only with the living voice, but with the pen. As God has given me in previous years certain unique opportunities of experience not enjoyed by other men, more particularly as educator in both feudal and constitutional Japan and as student of the Dutch origins of our American nation, so I believe that now His Providence calls me to closer concentration of time and service in the historical and literary field. I feel as sacredly bound to this service as I felt bound to enter the pastorate. "The night cometh." It behooves me to get to work speedily, lest the shades too soon fall on all earthly endeavor. To this special work I propose to give my future, even all the years of health and strength which our Heavenly Father may, or may not, have in store for me. If He gives me ten years yet, I hope, besides preaching the Gospel, as I have opportunity, to make some additions to American historical literature.

The resignation will take effect Sept. 1 next.

Raleigh's "Wordsworth."

Prof. Walter Raleigh's "Wordsworth," which was admirably reviewed last week by Miss E. L. Cary, is published in this country by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co.

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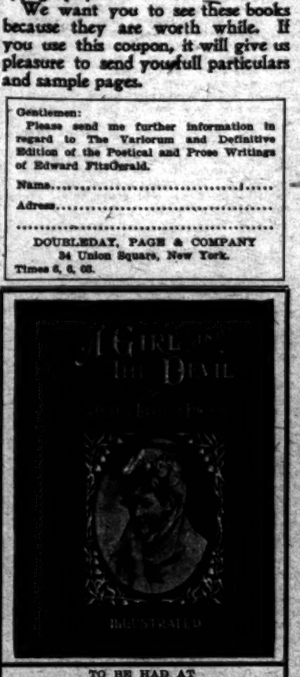

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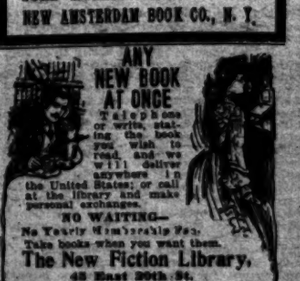
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By GEORGE MOORE
THE UNTILLED FIELD
Author of "SISTER TERESA."

Henry Lee MEMORIAL WINDOWS.

FROM READERS.

Some Comments on the Origin of Puritanism.

To the New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In the review of "Pantiles and Pilgrims" in your issue of May 30 reference is made to two hymns, "Lead, Kindly Light," by Newman, and "Sun of My Soul," by Keble. Some thoughts on these hymns, which may not be within the knowledge of your readers may be of interest to them.

In 1833 Newman went on a tour through the Mediterranean, during which "Lead, Kindly Light" and other hymns were written. These were afterward published in "Lyra Angelica." About this time Newman was one of the leaders of the Tractarian movement, and though his departure from the Anglican to the Roman communion did not take place till some years later, he was nevertheless unsettled at an earlier period by serious doubts on some of the doctrines of his Church. This throws a new light on the prayer in the hymn:

"——— Amid the encircling gloom
Lead Thou me on."

Bearing in mind the circumstances of Newman's life, any reader of the hymn will find a more living interest in its beautiful lines than would otherwise attach to it. Especially pathetic are the last two lines when we remember that his subsequent break with the Anglican Church separated him from some at least of "those angel faces" which he had "loved long since" and then "lost awhile."

This meaning in the hymn was told me by some who personally knew Cardinal Newman and took part in the Tractarian movement.

It is not the case that the verses from Keble's evening hymn, beginning "Sun of my soul," are chosen with discernment. On the contrary, the whole force of that verse is lost. A quotation from the poem as written by Keble will prove this. The poem reads as follows:

"Ye gone, that bright and orbed blaze,
Fast fading from our wistful gaze,
Yon mantling cloud has hid from sight
The last faint pulse of quivering light.

In darkness and in weariness
The traveler on his way must press,
No gleam to watch on tree or tower,
Wiling away the lonesome hour.

Sun of my soul, Thou Saviour dear,
It is not night if Thou be near.
Oh! may no earth-born cloud arise
To hide Thee from Thy servant's eyes.

The beauty of the poem lies in the description of the setting of the sun, and the succeeding gloom, illuminated by the promise of darkness or night of the Sun of the soul, felt by those who, like Keble, have attained to the closer walk with God.

There is one other hymn well known in this country to which additional interest attaches if we know its history. The hymn "O Mother Dear, Jerusalem," is by tradition ascribed to a priest held as a prisoner in the Tower of London, and this authorship gives additional force to many of the allusions. No wonder that a prisoner in the cells of that historic fortress should long for "the happy harbor of God's saints," and should contrast with the abode of the saints the view he had from his window, and the "murky cloud" which perpetually "overshadows" the City of London.

From his window, too, he could in 1885, the date assigned to the hymn, see the gardens surrounding the Tower struggling for beauty amid unusual difficulties, and the River Thames flowing by its walls with anything but a "silver sound" or look. No wonder that the imprisoned saint burst out into song as he thought of his eternal home, and exclaimed:

"Thy gardens and thy goodly walks
Continually are green,
Where grow such sweet and pleasant flowers
As nowhere else are seen.
Right through thy streets with silver sound
The living waters flow,
And on either banks on either side
The trees of life do grow.

The contrast between his present position and the vision of eternal bliss which he saw with the eye of faith might well cause him to exclaim:

"Would God my woes were at an end,
Thy joys that I might see.

New York, May 31, 1903. C. B. D.

Cheaper Editions.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I cheerfully reinforce the plea of Mr. Watkins for cheaper editions of certain publications, but should scarcely commend indiscriminate cheapness. Though I may admit that novel reading is better than indifference or dislike of literature, and concede that it may in some instances lead the finer minds to more wholesome pabulum, I am inclined to think that the mighty flood is emasculating the mind of the young and inducing flashy, superficial, slangy style of thought as captured in writing and conversation. I am optimistic enough, however, to believe that even the young mind, resilient as it is, will yet become cloyed with the mere syllabubs of literature, and, like Sancho Panza in his Island of Barataria, sigh for the plain nutriment of bread and onion. In a previous letter to your paper I expressed my desire that nature studies might be popularized, despite all their crude and often doubtful statements, for when many become interested investigation follows and truth is ultimately elicited. It seems to me that publishers do not sufficiently approach the fact that a large reading public at a low price is often more than the equivalent of a smaller clientèle at a higher price. The first question that arises in connection with cheaper editions is this: Cannot the matter, the essential matter, be more closely packed, as nature puts the leaf, the flower, the fruit in a tiny bud? There is in all modern writing a pernicious tendency to elaboration, justifying the old saying that modern literature is only ancient literature spread on a wider surface. I may be accused of being a Gradgrind, but I cannot afford (and my case is only one of thousands) to pay for the fine-spun theories, often valueless, of a writer on any topic. As a reader I object to being treated like a child. I am not incapable, the premises and facts being fairly stated without prejudice, of forming my own conclusions, and the pretense of writers afford or should afford a source of constant interest, instruction, and, I will add with emphasis, amusement, but I will not with equanimity accept as facts what I know from experience cannot be facts, nothing but the erotic novel can entirely thaw should have an opportunity to know that heaven is right here, and that a closer acquaintance will reveal to them beauties in leaf, flower, fruit, insect, and the feathered persons, also, and every other object of animate or inanimate nature, worthy of beauty in thought and creation of which their own brain is a conception. W. W.

Bristol, R. I., May 27, 1903.

Braddock's Grave.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The recently published book on "Braddock's Road" has given rise to considerable discussion as to the route of the ill-starred expedition and resting place of the unfortunate commander. In your issue of the 16th inst. is a brief communication on "Braddock's Grave," which requires notice. The writer reflects the popular opinion prevailing in the western part of Pennsylvania, but the facts of history are stubborn and not to be ignored by idle tradition. In the preparation of my volume on the "Early Settlement and Indian Wars of Western Virginia," I sought every available medium of information, witnesses, records, documents, and reliable traditions.

Major Gen. the Edward Braddock landed at Alexandria Feb. 20, 1755, with two regiments—Dunbar and Halket. Gov. Dinwiddie of Virginia placed the Colonial militia under his command, and the whole force left Alexandria April 20 on the perilous march against Fort Du Quesne, (Pittsburg.) After a long and tedious march over mountain, glade, and almost unbroken forest, the little army reached the Monongahela River. Washington, who had been solicited by Braddock to join the expedition, was too ill to march when the army left Alexandria, but joined it at Fort Cumberland. But twenty-three years of age, his advice was respectfully received by Braddock, but, unfortunately, not acted on, or the result might have been different. It was this expedition that brought him conspicuously before the country; it was the severe lessons then learned that prepared him for the career which so gloriously crowned his after life.

The story of Braddock's expedition and fate is soon told. On July 9, 1755, the little army crossed the Monongahela below Turtle Creek, where the town of Braddock, including the Thompson-Carnegie Steel Works, now stands. The French and Indians lay in ambush in the deep ravines of the dark forest which covered the valley. Washington intuitively saw the peril and beseeched Braddock to allow him to take 300 Virginians and fight the Indians in their own way. The haughty Briton was inflexible, declaring "Yet, sir, to-day in Fort Du Quesne or else in hell." (Watson's "Annals," Volume II., Page 141.) Braddock, having five horses killed under him, fell, mortally wounded, and was borne from the field in his own sash. The army retreated in disastrous defeat to Dunbar's Camp, on the summit of the Alleghany Mountains, thence over the route proudly marched to inglorious defeat. Braddock died July 13. Washington read the funeral services; interment was in the road, without any marks over the spot, to prevent identification by the Indians; it is in the Great Meadow, between Dunbar's Camp and Fort Necessity. I have passed it many times in the old-time stages on the National Pike. A board marked "Braddock's Grave" indicated the place. Within recent years Josiah King, once publisher of The Pittsburg Gazette, placed a plain picket inclosure to it.

Now, what are the facts that the unfortunate General rests there? The late Hon. Andrew Stewart of Fayette County, long a distinguished member of Congress, communicated to the writer many facts within his own knowledge. His father was one of a party working the road, when the question came up, "Where was Braddock buried?" One of the men, an old soldier, said he was present and helped to bury Braddock. When requested, he said, after making some observations, "Dig here; I am not six feet from his bones." He further remarked: "We buried him in the road, and drove the wagons over the grave so the Indians could not find him." They did dig where indicated, and found the remains of a man, which all present believed and admitted to be those of Gen. Braddock. They were reinterred near a large oak, where they now rest. These facts, Mr. Stewart believed, settled the question of Braddock's burial at the place indicated. The story of removal to England has no foundation in fact. Gen. Sherrard, in conversation with the writer, after his return from Europe, said inquiry had been made of him concerning Braddock's burial place. &c. Niles's Register, May, 1818, states that Washington, while President, talked with Representative Finley of Western Pennsylvania about Braddock's burial place; that he had made diligent search for the grave, but the road had been changed and cleared land extended; he could not find it. His intention was to erect a monument to his brave but impetuous commander.

It is discreditable to ourselves and the British nation that a suitable monument has not been placed over Braddock's grave in the mountain wilderness. The sash in which Braddock was carried from the field was given to Gen. Taylor, and while he became President the writer talked with him about it. It is now in possession of his daughter's descendants. W. DE H.

Philadelphia, May 26, 1903.

Typographical Inaccuracies.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

There is only too much truth in a recent reference in your columns to the typographical inaccuracies to be found in books of the present day issued from reputable publishing houses. There is, however, a reason for this, though not, indeed, such a reason as may serve in any degree as a valid excuse for such errors. I believe the origin of these blunders is to be found in the present custom of sending out book work to be printed in machine offices at the lowest possible figure. The competition between these offices is sharp, and the work is pushed in every stage of its performance; the proofreading is "rushed" and the revising done by half-educated and comparatively unskilled help. The result is not at all admirable.

Publishing houses which formerly maintained their own printing plants, in which the work was done with the deliberation and care necessary to the production of accurate and artistic printing, are left out of their work to offices which, are on a strictly commercial basis, and which, as a rule, cannot boast of any literary conscientiousness. This is unfortunate for the purchasers of "the best preservative of all hints," and certainly it does not reflect credit upon the taste and self-respect of some of our publishers as such. But that it is fact to all too great and doubtful extent, everyone who has experience would be summed up in that significant word "competition," which has, alas, become a veritable curse. W. H.

NEW YORK City, May 28, 1903.

Beardsley Tapestries.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The interesting suggestion was made by Mr. Walter Crane in his work on the decorative illustration of books that some of Beardsley's drawings for "Le Morte d'Arthur" would look well, if not better, worked in some other media than black and white by means of a pen.

Enamel, if I remember rightly, was the media particularly mentioned by Mr. Crane. One wonders, therefore, if it was this hint that led Annie Rose Griswold to copy two of Beardsley's drawings in embroidery. For this has been done by Miss Griswold, as one may see by a visit to the objets d'art division of this Spring's Paris Salon.

Both designs—a "Morte d'Arthur" full page or double-page drawing of the Queen promenading in the formal garden, the drawing surrounded by an elaborate border, and a piece of decoration depicting Pan reading the latest French romance to a beautiful girl seated by the side of a brook—naturally lend themselves to this new treatment. These embroideries are in silk of various hues on the same substance, considerably larger than Beardsley's drawings were printed, and inclosed in very plain, massive gold frames with great effect.

Certainly this has been a very interesting, and I may add successful, experiment.

Dijon, France, May 21, 1903. G.

[Mrs. Daniel G. Griswold (formerly Annie Rose, an actress of distinction in Lester Wallack's company,) was for many years a resident of New York, but is now in Europe.]

Of Greek Origin.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In Queries and Answers (May 9) you rightly attribute the lines, "You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will," &c., to Tom Moore, but it seems to have escaped you that they are a poetic paraphrase of Horace, Epist. I., 2, 69, "Quo semel est imbuta recens servabit odorem Testa diu."

Again, in Queries, (May 9,) you quote various versions of "The mills of the gods grind slowly," &c., but fail to state that the original is a Greek hexameter of which Longfellow's well-known lines are a fairly accurate rendition.

In regard to "e pluribus unum," one of your correspondents has already pointed out that the phrase is first met with in the pseudo Virgilian Moretum. Its prototype seems, however, to have been of Greek origin, as it occurs in an epigram of an early but uncertain date, attributed in one manuscript to "some" other than Theocritus: "Another is the Chian; but I, Theocritus, the author of these poems, am one out of many Syracusans." A. GUDEMAN.

Ithaca, N. Y., May 25, 1903.

"Oudemon."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I am interested in aerial navigation, and the letter of Mr. H. Sinclare in May 16th's issue excited my curiosity as to the book "Oudemon." Please to inform me as to where I can get it. A friend of mine said it was in our Newark Public Library, and he had asked for it two or three times, but it seemed to be always "out." Strange that a respectable library should have but one copy of a book for which there is some demand. I have suffered inconveniences from that state of things myself, and I wish that you would put a word of protest in your excellent weekly on the subject. There seems to be no limit to the number of trashy, sensational books, but when one wants a book that has merit in it for the mind so few copies are kept that he has to wait weeks perhaps before he is permitted to open its covers. I have heard of a Dr. Drayton who has lectured on ethnological subjects in New York, and he may be the same man who wrote "Oudemon."

JAMES BARKER.

Newark, N. J., May 30, 1903.

Gill's "Life of Poe."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It seems strange that Mr. Charles Leonard Moore, in his admirable article on Prof. Harrison's "Life of Poe," should have overlooked so important a biography as William Fearing Gill's "Life of Poe." The fifth edition of this work, published in 1880, contains matter not to be found in any other memoir of the poet, and has been of priceless value to late writers upon Poe. Certainly there was no lack of sympathy in the trend of Mr. Gill's defense of Poe from the calumnies of "the pedagogue vampire," as Griswold has been so aptly called.

Prof. Harrison, in his "Virginia" edition of Poe, gives ample credit to Gill's "Life of Poe," which William Black, the English novelist, acclaimed as the standard biography of the poet. Alfred Tennyson, Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Russell Lowell, George Eliot, and Benjamin Disraeli were among many prominent literary lights who also wrote approvingly of this friendly memoir of Poe.

W. B. GRAHAM.

Heine's Poem Improved.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In last Saturday's REVIEW, (23d inst.) under the heading, "Emanuel Deutsch," the writer says the poem beginning, "Upon my darling's beaming eyes" is a very poor translation of Heinrich Heine's original. I agree that, considered as a translation, it might be called poor, but it is not a mere translation. Heine's heroine is a little maiden with small eyes and a small mouth, who, as a willful child, perhaps, rejects the caresses of her admirer and refuses his bribes of candy. Emanuel Deutsch, the Librarian of the British Museum, known as a poet, used Heine's verses as raw material, and transforms this child into a young woman endowed with charms which captivated her admirer and kindled love in his heart, but her heart did not respond, because she had no heart. I venture to say that in his rendition Professor Deutsch has greatly improved upon Heine's poem.

S. BLACK.

New York, May 27, 1903.

The Significance of Words.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The Bishop-elect does seem to be interested in the "non-natural" sense; but is it proved by the context? Have we a right to demand the same privilege in dealing with words? If not, who can say what Mr. Quiller-Couch means when he finds Poe's poems "vulgar"? They are surely not "common," or "low"; what else can his "vulgar" imply?

A lecturer in Baltimore used to maintain that of all Shakespeare's heroines Lady Macbeth was the "truest and most womanly." No one has yet discovered Tennyson's obscurity or Milton's burlesque; but the day may come when Iago will be proved the type of honor and Caliban of chastity.

JOHN B. TABB.

St. Charles' College, Ellicott City, Md., May 30, 1903.

Mr. Page's Latest Story.

GORDON KEITH. By Thomas Nelson Page. With Illustrations by George Wright. In one volume. Cloth. 12mo. Pp. 342. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

It has been Mr. Page's happy fortune to be the voice of his own people. No other writer has so interpreted the Virginia of the old régime, first to the nation at large, then to the whole English-speaking world. No one else has done so much to command intelligent sympathy for a proud and long-enduring people passing through that valley of humiliation known as the Reconstruction period. To the large majority of his readers his portrayal of the tender relationship often subsisting between master and slave came as a revelation. Always, despite his frank emphasis upon the "victa catoni," he has shown a spirit superior to sectional narrowness and bitterness; consequently in his stories of love and of war he has builded better than he knew, and has had no small share in bringing about the healing of old wounds, in making the North understand and respect the view point of the South.

"Gordon Keith" carries on the history of the sequelae of the great civil conflict. It tells in minutest detail of a young Virginian of blue blood and gentle breeding whom the close of the war finds still a boy, his fortune wrecked, his opportunities gone, his father, an American Colonel Newcome, glad to be the overseer of the estate whereon he and his ancestors had reigned supreme for two hundred years. How Gordon Keith rises to the stern demands of the situation, how he copes with its difficulties, and finally conquers them, is Mr. Page's story, a story that savors of biography rather than of fiction, and in which we more than suspect some autobiography. Of the hero's vicissitudes there is no stint. The scenes are shifted to a bewildering extent, and the stage is overcrowded with actors. There are certain inconsistencies in the narrative, and some of the happenings and coincidences are far too pat to be possible. For example, four children fortuitously meeting in a little watering place in England would hardly be brought together years after in America, and become the leading characters in each other's drama of life. Again and again are thus find ourselves slipping over the edge of things probable. The whole story of "Terpsichore" has an air of unreality, not to say of melodrama; and so the novel is robbed of that convincing quality which a greater restraint would have assured it. Incident presses upon incident, adventure upon adventure. The love stories are told with genuine freshness and feeling, although, as usual, the altogether desirable heroine is rather tepid and pale beside the one who would not do at all. Mr. Page has his fling at the venality of Wall Street and at the shams and heartburnings of that New York society which we know as "the smart set," and which is like charity at least in this, that it "covers a multitude of sins."

"Gordon Keith" is written with sincerity and strength; its tone is elevated; its message rings true and clear. As a picture of post-bellum conditions in Virginia, as a story of what a man may achieve, and of what many young Southerners actually did achieve under circumstances the most crushing; as a portrait of a gentleman—of two gentlemen—to whom when "all is lost save honor," nothing is lost, who rise always superior to externals, the book will be read with absorbed interest, and is worthy of all praise. In its literary artistry it is hardly equal to Mr. Page's best work. It would be too much to demand of a novel of such ample proportions the finish, the flawlessness, the charm of that group of short stories which won for Mr. Page his laurels. But, besides the more than doubtful possibilities already noted, certain of the characters lack that reality which never fails his Virginians, and the reader now and then escapes the grasp of the author—a thing fatal to a novel's magic spell. There is really too much of the story, not only in the number of its pages, but in the multitudinous diversity of its "criticism of life." Mr. Page works with a surer hand upon a smaller and less crowded canvas, and, we may add, when he portrays those types and scenes that have entered into his very blood and fibre.

There are enough of these, however, in "Gordon Keith" to give it the cachet that belongs to Mr. Page, and to make the book not only racy and admirable as fiction, but historically valuable as a study of actual conditions, and ethically elevating in its ideals. Like all Mr. Page has written, it is on the side of "whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are pure." It deserves the large public it is sure to have, and will leave them the better for the reading.

M. G. P. K.

BOSTON IDEAS

The Teachers' Convention in July—Mr. Oppenheim's Novel and Trade Protection—"Nom de Plume," &c.

AMONG the twenty-five thousand teachers of every grade between a university President and a kindergarten manager preparing to descend upon Boston in the second week in July there are probably some hundreds well read in poetry and fiction, and many more hundreds who have been so burdened with professional reading and with "improving their minds," an especially disgusting occupation much in favor with school Superintendents, that they have found time for small fiction and less verse since they began this life work. Properly those energetic, well read hundreds should shine like stars and guide their less lustrous friends to Clover Street and the gingko tree, and the waterside of Beacon Street, and the Italian quarter of "The Heart of the Doctor," the North End and Bunker Hill of "Lionel Lincoln," Adelaide Trafton's Charlestown, the Roxbury puddingstone of the giant's wife and children, Moll Pitcher's Lynn, Harvey Cheyne's Gloucester, Agnes Surriage's Marblehead, the wharf of James Bowdoin & Son, the houses in which Washington met the Revolutionary heroines, the site of the Readville camp at which the civil war heroes learned their drill, the Myrtle Street that Dr. Holmes discovered, the roadhouse where Billy found the potent liquor that brought him such brilliant success in "Philosophy Four," and some hundreds of other places that might be mentioned. Is this going to be the case? Not at all! All these very welcome visitors are to be presented with a pretty booklet prepared by Mr. Lindsay Swift of the Public Library, and instructing them as to the "Literary Landmarks of Boston." With this book and a little private study of a map they can go forth and fearlessly confront the natives. It is to Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. that they will be indebted for what are really advance copies of a small volume needed by visitors with a taste for reading. Teachers abroad are modest folk and could hardly be expected to join those forlorn parties led about town by guides, the butt and scorn of the very bootblacks.

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If one be no teacher, and therefore be permitted to be frivolous, there is a long Summer day's reading in Mr. Andrew Balfour's "The Golden Kingdom," to be issued by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. next week. It is a story of a treasure city hidden on the South African belt, and pigmies and poisoned arrows, a herd of lions, savage tribes of many sorts, mysterious charts, and tales of shipwreck provide it with wonders enough for at least six ordinary stories, even if its plot did not have three giants representing Great Britain, Holland, and the British colonies in Virginia, and a hero, an eighteenth century physician, who has discovered that mosquitos propagate malarial fever.

One chapter describing a "Shooting at the Papegaai" in the Cape Town of Dutch days is mentioned in the prefatory note with the remark "there did exist such a custom." As the "papegaai" is the popinjay of old English sports and of Sir Walter, the remark seems superfluous, but the etymology of the word is curious and interesting and worth a few minutes research in a good dictionary.

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The good luck of the novelists has now lasted for more than a year, and they should be cautious. Soon half a score or so of them will write books only to find that the course of events has made them flat and stale. Perhaps this is what may happen to the strike novel, and Mr. E. Phillips Oppenheim's "A Prince of Sinners" may mark the moment of its fall and of the rise of a new school, the novel of protective duties on manufactured articles imported into England. Mr. Oppenheim takes the crowd of the unemployed as proof that free trade has failed; he arranges matters so that Parliament passes a bill giving manufacturers some protection, and happiness follows. In less than a month after the appearance of the book the English Ministry begins to discourse on a protective duty! It is true that it benefits the farmer rather than the manufacturer, as far as one can make anything of the sable dispatches, but it abandons free trade, and that is the main point. There is no doubt about Mr. Oppenheim's good luck, for his advocacy of protection could not be stronger if his book were an election pamphlet.

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The third volume of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s limited edition of Montaigne will contain a portrait of Mlle. de Gournay, his first editor, one of the few French young ladies of her time unterrified by the prospect of "making no other marriage than with her honor enriched with the knowledge gained from good books," as Pangular phrases it. "And, beyond all others, from the essays of M. de Montaigne," he adds, for at the age of eighteen, having always shown an attraction toward letters and taught herself Latin, she encountered the "Essays," and, escorted by her mother, went to Paris to make the acquaintance of the author and carried him off to their château, at which he was always afterward a welcome visitor. For the thirteen years between the first appearance of the "Essays" and his death Montaigne had from time to time revised and enlarged them, publishing new editions in 1582, 1587, and 1588, but the work of 1588 and the two following years was unprinted when he died in 1592 and his widow presented a copy of it to Mlle. de Gournay for her edition of 1595. The portrait is very fine and has been successfully reproduced.

***

The Lothrop Company announces that Mr. Harry Leon Wilson's "The Lions of the Lord" will appear next week. It is not a pious book, but a cool, impartial study of Mormon life and very different from "The Spenders," which by the way is in its fifty-fourth thousand, the largest orders coming from the West, where a sharp thrust or two is received with good nature, if in the end the effete East be conquered.

***

Miss Annie M. Barnes, the author of "Little Betty Blew," the Massachusetts-Carolinian story to be published by Messrs. Lee & Shepard in the Autumn, is the editor of The Little Worker, the juvenile organ of the American Board of Foreign Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church South. She has introduced many real personages in her story, and one of them is the Governor, who is the hero of William Gilmore Simms's "The Yemmassee."

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An actual contemporary is the hero of Miss Helena Higginbotham's "Rover, a Calico Dog," and all Springfield, Mass., will recognize him instantly. He belongs to the City Engineer, and his deeds are one of the subjects of that intense local pride for which, be it said in all good nature, Springfield is well known. A meek town will never inherit the earth, and no such dog as Rover would care to live in it.

***

There is no reason why everybody should not carry the "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" in waistcoat pocket, or belt, or sleeve, for there is now a thumbnail edition bound in stamped calf and sold for a shilling, a price at which the storymakers can afford to learn something more of the author than "the moving finger writes," which seems to begin and end the knowledge of many of them.

***

Certain wrathful correspondents desire to know why employing the three words nom de plume, as if they constituted a French phrase and substituting the three for the English "pseudonym," indicate that the writer knows no French and not much English. The final authority in French, the Dictionary of the Academy, does not contain "nom de plume." All decent English dictionaries contain "pseudonym." Those who know any French accept the authority of the Dictionary of the Academy; those who know much English are aware of the existence of pseudonym, and perceive that it is not necessary to use even good French as a substitute for it. The whole question has been discussed again and again in the New York papers and in the literary columns of The Boston Transcript and The Boston Herald, "pseudonym" being the word favored in every case. The Library Journal began to use pseudonym at least twenty-five years ago. Reversion to the habit of the days when bad French was excusable is foolish, but this especial error is the object of the passionate affection with a certain class. They have ceased to say "on the carpet," but they cling to "nom de plume" with the devotion of Mrs. Micawber.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, June 5, 1903.

The Para Museum.

We have received from Para, Brazil, the two concluding numbers of the third volume of the Boletim do Museu Paraense, issued in December, 1902, containing the report of Dr. Emilio A. Goeldi, the Director of the Museum, for the year 1900. There were in the Museum at the date of this report 10,440 specimens of birds and animals, representing 3,464 species; 4,416 specimens of plants and trees, representing 2,325 species; a considerable geological collection; an excellently arranged and very complete collection of Indian weapons, trophies, musical instruments, implements, and articles of adornment, and a library containing many original documents and records. The Museum stands in extensive grounds, which include a botanical garden and a zoological collection, described by Surgeon Cook of the United States gunboat Wilmington as admirable. The large aviaries are well filled with specimens of most of the birds of the country. The Para Museum is maintained by the State of Para at a cost of about $30,000 a year. It is open to the public two days in the week, and during the year 1900 there were over 30,000 visitors.

In these numbers of the Bulletin are to be found an article on the rubber trees of the Amazon, an account of the natural wonders—and they are many—of the great island of Marajo, some 16,000 square miles in extent, which lies between the Amason and Para rivers, and a most interesting contribution to the physical geography and hydrography of the "narrows," or passages between the numerous small islands to the west of Marajo which connect the Para River with the Amazon.

Little has been added to the common stock of knowledge in regard to the Amazon and its almost endless tributaries since the days of Wallace and Bates. When the United States gunboat Wilmington made its way, in the early Summer of 1900, up the Amazon and Solimoens to Iquitos in Peru, a distance of almost 2,500 miles, Commander Todd found it impossible to procure reliable charts of the rivers, and he sadly states that "statistics are unknown in the Amazon regions." The energy and intelligence of the Para Government and its officials in gathering and spreading reliable information as to these vast regions, of the real resources of which so little is known, deserve the highest commendation and encouragement.

"The Love of Monsieur."

THE LOVE OF MONSIEUR. By George Gibbs. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

The love of Monsieur is very much like the love of any other gallant gentleman in the days when lace ruffles, flowing curls, clanking swords, and heavy gambling and dueling proclaimed a man's social standing. Also Mistress Clerke's extreme beauty, her hauteur, her subsequent humiliation, and her final unqualified surrender soothe the reader by their strict adherence to the well regulated and correct thing in popular romances. Delicate persons whose nerves are too fragile to sustain shocks or surprises should not overlook the love adventures of the gallant Chevalier. The story accords so exactly with what one expects after the reading of the first chapter that finishing it becomes merely a verification of one's own perspicacity—for the unexpected never happens.

The fortunes of Monsieur take him among pirates, and his doughty deeds, although doubtless exciting enough for him, leave the reader as serene and peaceful after their recital as before. There is something very somniferous about "The Love of Monsieur."

Fort Washington.

The Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution has issued a brochure on "Fort Washington," an account of the identification of the site of Fort Washington, New York City, and the erection and dedication of a monument thereon Nov. 16, 1901, by the society, with the cooperation of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. There is also a paper by Reginald Pelham Bolton on "A History of the Defense and Reduction of Mount Washington." There are 123 pages, bound in a large octavo volume, with the familiar blue, white, and buff covers used by the society. The frontispiece is a photograph of the scene at the dedication of Fort Washington Monument; there are also four maps, showing the fort as it was and as it is, besides several illustrations. Finally there is a paper by Edward Hagaman Hall, one of the Publication Committee, entitled "Fort Washington and Its Related Fortifications," that was reprinted from a publication of the society issued in 1898.

"Josiah Allen's Wife."

Miss Marietta Holly, better known perhaps as "Josiah Allen's Wife," has a story in the current number of Lippincott's Magazine, "Mahala's Plan." She has been spending the Spring in this city. During the Winter she is always busy writing, but in the Summer she is among her flowers at her Summer home, Bonnie View, Adams County, N. Y., though occasionally she dictates to a typewriter during the early portion of the evening. Her cottage is surrounded by long, widening walks, and a miniature fishpond, and is a dwelling place for many birds. Miss Holly is very fond of music, especially the pianola.

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THE LIBRARIES.

Spring Gleanings of Events and Statistics from the Book-Reviewing Field.

THE eighty-second annual report (1902) of the Mercantile Library of this city gives a list of the Presidents of the association from its organization in 1820, when Lucius Bull was its head, till Dec. 31, 1902, when Mr. John Byers held that office. The President's report shows that the total circulation for the year was 106,324 volumes. The average monthly circulation was 8,860 volumes, the largest issue having been in March, 10,903 volumes; the smallest in August, 6,946 volumes. The number of members at the end of the year was 2,607, being 246 less than in December, 1901. The total number of persons entitled to use the library on Dec. 31, 1902, was 4,030, including permanent members, life members, members of Clinton Hall Association, clerks, and subscribing and honorary members. There were added during the year 5,443 items, making the total 226,290 volumes on Jan. 1, 1903. The total income of the library from all sources for the year was $37,130.93, and the sum expended was $35,828.62. Reports are included of Mr. Andrew Shiland, President of the Clinton Hall Association, and of Charles H. Patrick, Treasurer of the association. A list is given of donors to the Mercantile Library Association, and a table showing the bindings put on new and old books during the year. The report by Augustus Wetmore, Secretary of the Mercantile Library Association, of the eighty-second annual meeting, which was held on Jan. 12, 1903, is also given.

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A brochure, descriptive of the formal opening of the Trinity College Library on Feb. 22, 1903, at Durham, N. C., has been received. The dedicatory prayer, by Bishop William Wallace Duncan, opens the book. Following this is the history of the library building, by James H. Southgate, President of the Board of Trustees. Judge Armistead Burwell's address of presentation follows, after which is given the address of acceptance by President John C. Kilgo; the dedicatory address, by Walter H. Page, and a detailed description of the library. In June, 1900, Mr. James B. Duke of New York gave Trinity College $100,000 for the purpose of erecting a library. The donor has since added $65,000 for the completion of the building and for the purchase of books. The building is a Romanesque structure, surmounted by a copper-covered dome. It is built of red pressed brick, with corners supported by wide bands of dressed granite. Above these stone courses is a granite cornice, carved in a chaste Egyptian design. The whole building is lighted by electricity. The library is organized according to the most approved methods. The decimal system of classification, with the Cutter author tables for sub-classification, is used. Feb. 1, 1896, there were in the library about 11,000 volumes, and now there are 19,517. Many more have been ordered. The brochure contains pictures of Trinity College Library, an interior view of the establishment, and portraits of Mr. Duke and Walter H. Page.

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The Free Library of Philadelphia is issuing its seventh annual report for 1902. It opens with a letter by the President, J. G. Rosengarten, to the Mayor and Councils of Philadelphia. He calls attention "to the good work done with restricted means and in insufficient quarters." The future of the library, he continues, is now insured by Mr. Carnegie's recent gift of $1,500,000, which has inspired several citizens to offer sites for the erection of thirty branch library buildings. Then follows the report of the Librarian, Mr. John Thomson. Mr. Thomson shows that during the past year the number of volumes in the library has been increased from 230,183 to 247,080, all of which were in actual service in the library and its several branches on Dec. 31, 1902. Lectures have been delivered in the various branches. The Librarian tells of the progress of the several branches, which include the Wagner Institute Branch, the Germantown, the Broad and Federal, the McPherson Park Branch, the Roxborough, the H. Josephine Widener, and seven others. Included in this report is Mr. Carnegie's letter to Mr. Thomson, in which the former inclosed his gift. The library has also received gifts from P. A. B. Widener, George S. Pepper, George B. Roberts, George D. Widener, and Robert G. White. The report of the Treasurer, Samuel R. Shipley, shows that on Dec. 31, 1902, the balance on hand was $8,089.42, while on Jan. 1 of the same year it had only been $4,204.60. A list is given of donors of books, pamphlets, &c.; tables are provided showing the circulation of the Free Library and each branch; also a list of the periodicals in the magazine rooms of the library, and a table showing, by years, the total circulation of the free library system.

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The report of the New York Society Library for the year ended March 31, 1903, has been received. The Treasurer, Mr. Frederic de Peyster Foster, shows that the receipts from all sources have amounted during the year to $127,813.60. The total number of visitors to the library was 19,516; the total circulation of volumes was 27,005; 621 packages of books were sent into the country. Among the gifts received during the year were 830 volumes from Mrs. John Romeyn Brodhead, including historical works, rare Americana, sets of proceedings and collections of historical societies, and works in the Dutch language relating to Holland and America. Other gifts were from Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, Mr. Beverly Chew, and Frederic J. de Peyster. A list is given of the bequests made to the library, of subscriptions to the "John C. Green Annex," of donations, of donors, and of periodicals and newspapers received during the year by the New York Society Library. Another list shows recent accessions, including the latest publications.

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At the annual meeting of the Holyoke City Library the librarian, Frank G. Willcox reported a gratifying progress in the work of the library. He summarized the work in percentages for the last year. Circulation has increased 22 per cent. and registration 30 per cent. The number of new books is 100 per cent. larger than last year and four times larger than two years ago. There have been 100 per cent. more books rebound and between 200 and 300 per cent. more mended. The library is open 50 per cent. more hours. During the past year there was a circulation of 75,562 volumes, an increase over last year of 18,053 volumes. A decline in the percentage of fiction from 78 per cent. to 74 per cent. is noted. There were 2,781 new books added during the year, of which 235 were juvenile, 420 fiction, and 276 bound volumes of magazines. The number of new applicants for library privileges during the year was 2,049, and the total number of applications since the registration is 8,735. The library now subscribes to 80 periodicals. The total number of books in the library is 24,844.

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The third annual bulletin of the New York State Library is now being issued by the University of the State of New York. It is a "Review of Legislation" from Oct. 1, 1901, to Oct. 1, 1902, and is edited by Robert H. Whitten, State Law Librarian. In his preface Melvil Dewey, Director of the New York State Library, says that the present bulletin, together with the two which preceded it—"Digest on Governors' Messages," (issued in October, 1902,) and "The Summary and Index of Legislation," (issued in March, 1903,)—is issued as a contribution to better organization of material for comparative study of State government and laws. The articles in the present publication are on "Constitutional Law," with papers by C. E. Merriam and Robert Whitten; "Criminal Law," with contributions by H. Starr Giddings, Louis Boisot, Frank R. Gilbert, W. B. Bell, Amasa M. Eaton, and Frederic J. Stimson; "Administrative Law," with articles by A. M. Sakolski, Frank A. Fetter, Max West, Russel Headley, W. D. Bigelow, Elwood Mead, William A. Scott, Adna F. Weber, James Russell Parsons, Jr., Melvil Dewey, and a number of other specialists. There are notes on foreign legislation, the Société d'étude législative, Political Science Association, document indexes and digests, and session laws. T. L. Cole gives a list of publications. An index is also provided.

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The Bulletin of the New York Public Library (Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations) for May is being issued. The report for April shows that there were received at the library by purchase, gift, and exchange 4,774 volumes and 11,011 pamphlets. The number of volumes consulted by desk applicants at the library was 43,244; there were 16,382 readers and visitors, and 13,515 readers during the month. In all 251,119 volumes were circulated. A list is given of the more important gifts of the month, as well as of the picture bulletins at the circulation branches. Two letters of Arthur Campbell to Arthur Lee, 1775-1782, printed from the original manuscripts in the Ford collection, are also given in the periodical. Then follows a list of works in the New York Public Library on sport in general and on shooting in particular. Last comes a list of the principal donors in April.

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The Randolph-Macon College of Virginia will publish this month its annual volume of Branch Papers, being short, biographical sketches of men who have had great influence in shaping the history of Virginia. The work is almost exclusively that of college students. Besides the regular student work of the "John P. Branch Historical Papers," a life sketch of Capt. Richard Irby, by Bishop Granberry, has been obtained. The Captain, we are told in the preface by Prof. William E. Dodd, who is editor of the papers, devoted his life to the welfare of Randolph-Macon College, and for a number of years his special interest was enlisted in the cause of history. It was largely through his influence that the chair of history was established in 1900. The group of Powell letters, treating of various topics during the contest between Jefferson and Hamilton, in which Powell was so vitally interested, Mr. Dodd says, will be of much interest. Some light, too, is thrown on the early settlement of Kentucky and West Virginia. There are about six Monroe letters treating of the French spoliation claims. The present year's work will be published next year. It embraces studies of the lives of George Mason, George C. Dromgoole, and Benjamin W. Leigh. Mr. Dodd makes an appeal for a library for Randolph-Macon College, which is its greatest need, so far as history is concerned, he says. He suggests a library similar to that given by James B. Duke of New York to Trinity College, Durham, N. C.

The Philippines.

The study of geography is commonly the most interesting of all a child's school tasks, unless the imagination has been utterly killed out of it. But the text book in geography can give little more than the essential outline; it cannot go into the details of the every-day life of the inhabitants of far-distant lands—such details as make people and places real. The dreary pupil has a teacher endowed with the faculty of making a fairyland of science, a strange journey of a geography lesson. Those less favored by fate will be just as well off with the series of supplementary readers published by Silver, Burdett & Co. of this city under the general title of "The World and Its People." This is a series of readers that takes up in turn the countries and inhabitants of all parts of the world, graded to suit the needs of young people from primary to high school age. The latest volume in this series is "The Story of the Philippines," by Adeline Knapp, author of "The Boy and the Baron," &c. It aims to teach American children something about this country, which has come under our influence, a land of nearly eight million people, largely Malays in origin. This story of the Philippines was written in the islands, where the author spent some months in gathering material and consulting authorities. She has produced a little tale that any wideawake child will be glad to read. There are dozens of illustrations, nearly all of them snapshots of the people, the cities, churches, stations, &c. The front and back covers respectively show colored double-page maps of the world and of the Philippine archipelago. (Price, 60 cents.)

The Gospel of Unfaith.

RODERICK TALIAFERRO. A Story of Maximilian's Empire. By George Cram Cook. Fifth Illustration by Seymour M. Stone. Pp. 382. Illust. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A story of Maximilian's empire cannot but be a tragedy, and "Roderick Taliaferro" is as full as might be expected of "battle, murder, and sudden death." How beautifully, by the bye, the sudden deaths of fiction always overtake just the right people at just the right time! There are itinerine the details of a bullfight, a duel, hairbreadth escapes, a perilous villain all black from horns to hoofs, and a passionate romance, of which the happy ending is the one relief to a strenuous and painful tale.

Its most tragic feature is its assiduous preaching of the gospel of unfaith. In sheer mercy to a sad world, holding none too much of hope, it would seem that the disciples of the cult of negation might cherish their certainty of uncertainties in a subliminal, or, at least, in an esoteric fashion.

Roderick's eager insistence upon writing "Quod erat demonstrandum" over his unbeliefs is not only jarring and needless, but gives rise to some queer ethical complexities. His sincerity of soul impels him, in season and out of season, to agonize with his demonstrations of the sweet reasonableness of theism the Catholic girl who loves him, but does not prevent his seeking baptism with the sole intent of giving tranquillity to her spirit. Would any priest administer the sacrament, knowing as Father Geronimo did, the candidate's absolute materialism?

The book is forcibly written, and contains some strong situations and noble episodes. The characters, however, impress one as painted and costumed for stage effect, and the action is that of a melodrama.

The author has undoubted power, and he may produce a novel of vitality, when he shall have learned artistic restraint, when he concentrates his creative ability upon character rather than upon incident, and when he ceases to be a prophet of hopelessness.

Precepts for Printers.

A handbook for those about to establish themselves in the printing business and for those already established has been published by two practical printers who have drawn their facts from their own experiences. The authors of "Starting a Printing Office" are Robert C. Mallette and William H. Jackson of Waterbury, Conn.; the book is the history of their own office, and is founded on actual occurrences in their daily work. Each of the authors has had a score of years' experience at case and desk; Mr. Mallette has been a contributor to printers' trade journals and other publications. Mr. Jackson has supplemented his practical training by a legal course at Yale. Starting with general precepts about the printer as a business man, selection and location of a plant, they go very fully into the question of the amount of capital the beginner needs, just what proportion is to be spent on rent, stock, plant, salaries, &c.; they write for the average foreman or journeyman who has saved up $3,000 and wants to be his own "boss." Minute details and practical suggestions abound in every chapter. The one on the composing room tells what fonts and cabinets to buy; in the pressroom chapter inks and speeds of presses are explained. The chapter on light, heat, and power has a diagram of a $3,200 office, showing the ideal arrangement for saving of space and time. Under the head "Entering the Order," the modern card-index system is explained and illustrated, followed by "the job in process," and "determining cost." Sample pages from the journal are shown under "bookkeeping." "Advertising and office stationery" and "small economics and time savers" are full of useful hints.

Dr. C. W. Doyle.

Dr. C. W. Doyle, whose death occurred at Santa Cruz recently, was the author of "The Taming of the Jungle," a volume containing sketches of life in India relating the experiences of Ram Deen or mail-cart driver for his district. A series of Chinese stories under the title "The Shadow of Quong Lung" followed this book. Dr. Doyle was a California man, and at the time of his death was fifty-one years old.

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Sale of Rare and Interesting Books, with Prints, Playbills, etc., Friday Evening, June 12, at 7:30 o'clock.

The Personality of EMERSON.
By F. B. SANBORN.

THIS volume contains Mr. Sanborn's recollections of Emerson, with his account of Emerson's individuality as viewed after a long and intimate acquaintance. It includes a portrait of Emerson etched by Sidney L. Smith after the painting by David Scott, done in Edinburgh in 1848, and fac-similes of two letters.

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The New Byron.

THE WORKS OF LORD BYRON. A New, Revised, and Enlarged Edition, with Illustrations. Poetry, Vol. VI. Edited by Ernest Hartley Coleridge, M. A. 8vo. Pp. ix.-612. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. Per volume, $2.

The sixth volume of this admirable edition of Lord Byron's works, of which each successive volume confirms its claim to be the definitive one, is devoted to "Don Juan." It is especially notable in that it gives to the world for the first time the fragment of a seventeenth canto, consisting of fourteen stanzas. This is taken from the original manuscript, and, though it is not in itself an addition of much consequence, has nothing in common with the several spurious "seventeenth cantos" that have heretofore been published as sequels or continuations of "Don Juan." The text of the poem has been subjected to a number of important corrections and emendations, as the editor informs us, and the notes are uncommonly full and minute, explaining a vast number of allusions in a text that is teeming with all sorts of them, grave, gay, historical, literary, legendary, but chiefly ironical and satirical, and relating largely to Byron's own contemporaries—such as Southey, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Lord Castlereagh, whom he was lampooning. The intention of the editor to make this sixth volume the last of the series of Byron's poetical works has been frustrated by the great mass of new material incorporated into the introductions, notes, and variants such as are here seen perhaps in their greatest abundance. Another volume, containing occasional poems, epigrams, a bibliography, and an exhaustive index, will be needed to complete the book. But the possessors of this edition can feel nothing but gratitude for the editor's course, and this gratitude will be especially lively in the case of the present volume, for "Don Juan" would lose much of its point to modern readers if the contemporary allusions, often likely at this distance of time to miss their point and significance, were not explained and their bearing shown. This has been done with great skill.

In his introduction Mr. Coleridge has explained the circumstances under which "Don Juan" was written, shown the long intervals that elapsed between the appearance of the several cantos, traced the "sources" of the poem, and has attempted an exposition of Byron's purpose in this extraordinary tour de force. The poet himself has left enough comment upon it in his letters, and, indeed, in the poem itself, to enlighten us upon this point. "It is meant to be a little quietly facetious upon everything," he wrote to Moore; it was "never meant to be serious," he insisted, calling it "Donny Johnny" in a letter to Murray; he had no "plan"; it was "a playful satire, with as little poetry as could be helped." It was "too free for these very modest days," and his feeling in regard to the criticism the first three cantos called out, as well as a glimpse of his general purpose, is shown in a stanza in Canto IV.:

Some have accused me of a strange design
Against the creed and morals of the land,
And trace it in this poem in every line;
I don't pretend that I quite understand
My own meaning: when I would be very fine;
But the fact is I have nothing planned
Unless it were to be a moment merry—
A novel word in my vocabulary.

Whatever his purpose, he undoubtedly achieved a masterpiece in "Don Juan," and a rereading of it only renews the impression of its fascination, its subtlety and charm, its vitality, and expanses there are in it, and places where the poet's personal point of view takes him afar, but its brilliant facility, the acuteness of its observation, the beauty of many a long passage of epic power and romantic imagery, keep the reader in his thrall. His caustic thrusts at the Lake poets and his other contemporaries are but little less amusing to-day than when he penned them. It is true that the poem is disfigured by grossness, notwithstanding Byron's own flaming assertion that it is "the most moral of poems." It is a book, which, in the words of Kingsley, quoted by the editor, (though used in another connection,) "the young and the innocent will do well to leave altogether unread." But, as Mr. Coleridge well says: "No one can master its contents and become possessed of it as a whole without perceiving that the mirror is held up to nature; that it reflects spots and blemishes which, on a survey of the vast and various orb, dwindle into natural and so comparative insignificance."

Fancy Food.

SALADS SANDWICHES AND CHAFING DISH DAINTIES. With 50 illustrations. By Janet McKenzie Hill. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 250. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

When she was of a certain age, there was some predisposition on the part of Mme. de Staël toward romance, but it is questionable whether she ever had any domestic instincts. It is, however, on record (at least we are told so) that the clever woman did make her escape from the domineering Napoleon, and leaving her beloved Paris "she carried her chafing dish with her into exile as one of her most cherished household gods." There is another story of a Boston heroine who, having escaped shipwreck, congratulated her companions in misfortune, on their arrival at a desert island, on the fact that she had saved her chafing dish.

Janet McKenzie Hill's "Salads, Sandwiches, and Chafing Dish Dainties" is a fine book and full of deliciousness. Take as an example of thoroughness the many sandwich considerations. Have you still find that there are not less than fifty-three varieties of sandwiches. Was it no less a woman than Eve that who gave the name to the fairy? Hodge who chews a hunk of cheese between wedges of bread might, however, have been the inventor of the sandwich. If you want to be very fine with your sandwich, you ought to cut the bread in fancy forms, "in heart, club, diamond, and spade shape, also in racquet shape." But the contents! How infinite may be the kind of filling. Then there are special flavorings. Would you have the courage to try a few drops of onion juice? You might, providing it was made obligatory that all the ladies present should taste of the sandwiches so accentuated. Then there are the sweet sandwiches. What say you to a rose-leaf sandwich? You rub up fresh butter with rose petals. Avaunt! the idea of pomatum. Mr. Ellwanger, the author of a most clever book on the higher dignitaries of the cuisine, should congratulate himself that there is a sandwich named after him.

Are or are not the bills of mortality augmented by the devouring of Welsh rarebits? All depends on the way of preparing the Welsh rarebit. Follow explicitly the recipe, as the author prints it. "Do not allow the mixture to boil at any time during the cooking; it necessary cook over hot water. It is the coagulation of the cheese curd which renders it so indigestible."

"Bubbles We Buy."

BUBBLES WE BUY. By Alice Jones. 12mo. Pp. 400. Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co. $1.50.

There is only one moral to be deduced from Miss Jones's book, "Bubbles We Buy;" nothing that money can buy can equal that which money cannot buy—true love.

Isabel Steele, a young art student, in spite of her love for Gilbert Clinch, parts from him because they are both poor and marries Andrew Broderick, a handsome, attractive, and very wealthy young artist whose pictures have already caused much favorable comment. When the story opens, however, Mr. Broderick has begun to show symptoms of hereditay insanity, and Isabel, whose sense of wifely duty stands strong in the place of love, undertakes, with the assistance of Gilbert Clinch, who is a doctor, and has pledged his life to her service, to take the unfortunate artist to a quiet Canadian hamlet and see what peaceful calm and fresh air can do for the malady. It doesn't do much, however, and when Andrew kills his baby son as a sacrificial offering—even as Abraham had prepared Isaac as an offering to the Lord—the last spark of wifely duty dies in Isabel's breast and she consigns him to an asylum. This is the tragedy of Isabel's life—but because her horizon is overcast is no reason that Gilbert should go scot free. On the contrary the mystery of his grandfather, who was a pirate on the Spanish Main, is quite as exciting for him as the demented husband is for the poor lady. Although his mother had denounced her wicked old father, and he had apparently left all his fortune, which was immense, to his second wife, (whose reputation was not of the best, and about whom the worst said was not that she was a "brown Martinique slava girl won at cards,") he made a second will giving share and share alike to the "brown woman," her son, and his daughter Susan or her son Gilbert, should either ever care to claim it.

After the death of her husband (which was a very mysterious taking off, by the way) the brown woman discreetly moved with her family abroad, where she became Mme. de Barre de Fer-de-Lance, a very highly respected and much-feared member of society.

Of course in a story such as this it would be unnatural if retribution did not overtake the old lady. The family, in spite of their certainty that Gilbert should have his third of the estate, refuse to give it amicably. Jack, the grandson of Mme. de Barre, is shot while fighting in the Transvaal; Meg, the granddaughter, in a fit of pique at Gilbert's devotion to Isabel instead of herself goes off with Lord Varnade, a profligate nobleman, whose vices are only exceeded by those of his wife.

The wickedness of the other characters brings into clear relief the virtues of Isabel and Gilbert. The finding by Gilbert in his old Canadian house of a priceless image of "Our Lady of Wrath" in wrought silver studded with gems is supposed to have exerted a very malignant influence upon the lives of the principal actors in this little drama, but her final peaceful abode in a church seems to appease the fiery-tempered lady.

Making of a Newspaper.

"Practical Journalism," by Edwin L. Shuman, is in active preparation at D. Appleton & Co.'s for publication in a few weeks. This book, the author says, is in a sense a sequel to his work published about eight years ago on "Steps Into Journalism." The first volume was for the beginner, but the forthcoming one has been written to help the practical newspaper man of some experience as well as those who seek to enter journalism. It is strange, Mr. Shuman says in his preface, "that the American newspaper should have reached its present stage of maturity and national importance without having inspired a complete popular manual of journalistic methods." Although there are many brief treatises on the more obvious features of newspaper work, no book has yet appeared which gives in detail what is done in the writing departments of a progressive city daily.

The contents of the book, we are told, embody the observations of twenty years spent in more or less close connection with journalistic work, ranging from the responsibilities of a printer's devil to the labors of an editorial position. The author has written about itself, copyright covers, on the methods of reporting, about country papers, newspaper art, advertising, &c. For models he has taken the best papers, describing the methods in use to-day on the great dailies that command the respect and patronage of the intelligent men and women of their communities. "No attempt has been made to disguise the fact that all our large newspapers are necessarily dominated by the commercial spirit with whatever good or bad this may imply," and, Mr. Shuman continues:

Though the modern newspaper is run for dividends rather than for ideas, it surely needs no elaborate demonstration to prove that it continues to be a powerful instrument for good. It offers a wide and honorable field for the labor of high-minded young men and women, and they will be able to do the more good if they understand beforehand that preaching and propagandism are not among the forms which a newspaper writer's activities may take.

"The Stumbling Block."

THE STUMBLING BLOCK. By Edwin Pugh. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 315. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

Cambria Ormathwaite, better known to those who loved her as "Bria," came into the world apparently for trouble. Her parents were Welsh people who had wandered to London, and seeing the sign of old Owen Owen in an unfamiliar street went into his shop because his name recalled the beloved land of Wales. Old Owen being homesick himself for that same land sheltered them, and it was in his home that Cambria first entered upon her inauspicious career. As a small child she was a bloodthirsty little imp, who one day found great satisfaction in experimenting upon a youthful friend for the purpose of investigating whether his blood came out or stayed in by puncturing him indiscrimtnately with a darning needle. It appears that the experiment was a failure, for his blood came out.

Upon growing up the unhappy Bria made the startling discovery that she was not like other girls. Other girls were able to be happy and she was not. After her mother's death, who, being left a widow, had been reduced to the duties of a charwoman, Bria had no one but old Owen, who also died soon after, leaving the girl all his fortune. Although not much, still it enabled her to travel bohemian-wise with a good-hearted, but rather vulgar-minded, friend, who had a pasty complexion and was called Phoebe. While on their travels Bria met Saxon Basterfield.

After their engagement Basterfield was called away on business for two years. The flame of love, however, burned brightly. During the interim Bria had gone to the country to visit an aunt, whose only daughter was named Jill. It was here that Basterfield hastened upon his return to England. Alas, how unromantic is Fate! One night, while sitting too long at an open window dreaming of him Bria took cold in her face, a most undesirable as well as unbecoming ailment. Saxon comes, but poor Bria's face is swollen and her heart is broken. She refuses to show herself, and during her absence the perfidious Jill plays sad havoc with Saxon's peace of mind and Bria's happiness.

Bria's revenge, which resulted in the drowning of Jill, of course, obliterates any further complications with that powerful rival. Bria, however, if not guilty of murdering Jill in the flesh is undoubtedly so in spirit, and the weight of guilt on her conscience makes it impossible for her to live and be happy. She dies in the flower of her youth, first marrying Saxon and making his young life miserable for about a year.

An Atheist's Daughter.

MR. CLAGHORN'S DAUGHTER. By Hilary Trent. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. $1.

Mr. Hilary Trent knows Paris and the French "comme sa poche." Their influence is impressed upon almost every page of his novel, "Mr. Claghorn's Daughter." He also is a writer of unmistakable ability and experience.

The Westminster Confession, which recently has been modified by the Presbyterian Church, serves as the foundation of this book, and, although "Mr. Claghorn's Daughter" turns out to be a clever novel, one's first impulse, after perusing the preface, is to close the book and go no further into it, on the supposition that the story perforce must be heavy and of dubious interest; for the novel reader does not like to be bored.

But the book does not bore. In a nutshell, "Mr. Claghorn's Daughter" is a psychological study of a good and more or less unsophisticated girl—daughter of an atheist American turned Frenchman in all things save nationality—who had been reared on the Continent in total ignorance of all religion. Although loving another man she became the wife of a narrow-minded, bigoted relative, instructor in an American college of divinity, (who eventually went to the bad,) whose religious convictions she endeavored to share until, after the death of her baby, a full realization of what they represented was borne in upon her by the reading of a book expounding his creed as one of his ancestors, a clergyman, had interpreted it. This realization, in the physical and mental condition induced by the loss of her child, nearly drove her insane. In the end she was left a widow and was married to the man who at the outset had won her heart and had kept it.

The story discloses here and there flashes of appreciable humor and conversation, a notably enjoyable chapter being that in which the newly married professor of divinity is made to tread the primrose path in Paris, under the guidance of a rather pedigreed young French Lieutenant, Marquis de Fleury, whom Mr. Claghorn had intended that his daughter should wed.

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

"LIFE in the Mercantile Marine," a collection of sea stories and incidents from yarns or dodgeon of nautical life, by Charles Pretherce, will be published next Tuesday by John Lane. An idea can be had of the nature of the book by a glance at the chapter headings, which are as follows: "Sailors' Play Time," "Trade Winds and Sea Farmers," "Sharks and Shark Stories," "Deep Sea Fishing," "Live Freight," "Some Castaways," "Observances That Are Dying Out," "Man Overboard," "A Drunken Skipper," "Nautical Oddities," "Sunday and Sailors' Pleasures," "Sailors' Homes," "A Remarkable Wreck," "A Modern Robinson Crusoe," "A Make-Shift Burial Service," "Pearl Fishing," and "Reckless Divers."

"The Pit," by Frank Norris, in two volumes, occupies Nos. 3,654 and 3,655 in that well-known European provider of literature, Tauchnitz Edition.

"The Man-With-the-Wooden-Face," by Mrs. Fred Reynolds, will be published shortly by Fox, Duffield & Co. This is a love story the scenes of which are laid in the Welsh hills.

The New Amsterdam Book Company are publishing in their series of Red Letter volumes "The Price of Freedom," by Arthur W. Marchmont, author of "By Right of Sword," "A Dash for a Throne," &c. The basis of the plot of the story is found in the determination of a man to obtain a large fortune which has passed from him through his own fault, and the story records the outcome of this resolve. The book is illustrated by Clare Angell.

The Oxford University Press are publishing "Studies in Napoleonic Statesmanship: Germany," by H. A. L. Fisher; Vol. II. of Prof. Oman's "History of the Peninsular War," down to and including the battle of Talavera; "The Mediaeval Stage," a study by E. K. Chambers of the development of the drama after the invasion of the barbarians, from its origins in minstrelsy, the ludi of the folk and the liturgy of the Church, to the humanist interlude; a history of the French versification by L. E. Kastner of Owen's College, Manchester, England, which the author has tried to make concise yet complete, and a work on "Mathematical Crystallography," by H. H. Hilton.

John Lane is about to issue "Shakespeare's Poems" in one volume, uniform with the thirty-six volumes of the Vale Press Shakespeare Plays, bound in green cloth, printed on hand-made paper, in the Vale type. The volume of poems includes "Venus and Adonis," "The Rape of Lucrece," "Phoenix and Turtle," "The Passionate Pilgrim." The decorations are by Charles Ricketts, and the book has been seen through the press by T. S. Moore.

"Ethel," the new story by J. J. Bell, author of "Wee Macgreegor," is published this week by Harper & Brothers. The tale is told without any dialect and entirely in dialogue between Ethel and her fiancé. She is a Scottish girl with odd little points of view and dimples in her cheeks. Mr. Bell is now so well known in Great Britain that he figured the other day on a list of guests of the New Vagabond Club as "Wee Macgreegor."

Harper & Brothers will publish in this country "Flodden Field," the new three-act tragedy by Alfred Austin, England's Poet Laureate. The opening scene is at midnight. King James of Scotland emerges on a parapet outside the Royal Palace at Linlithgow, where a revel is in progress.

The series of volumes embodying the results of the investigations of the Committee of Fifty for the study of the liquor problem is now completed with the publication by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. of two volumes on "The Physiological Aspects of the Liquor Problem," edited by Dr. J. S. Billings. It is the work of expert specialists.

One interesting feature of the educational development of the negro in the South is the demand for a better class of music which is shown, A. S. Barnes & Co. report, by the large orders they receive for the "Carmina for the Sunday School" and other hymn books published by them. The Rev. H. B. Turner, Chaplain of the Hampton Institute, who compiled the "Carmina for the Sunday School," is engaged upon another important work for A. S. Barnes & Co.

The third of a series of articles on "Ideals of American Womanhood," appearing in Harper's Weekly, is contained in the current issue. It is by Miss Mary Garret Hay, organizer of the National Women's Suffrage Association. She thinks that women are destined to purify American politics, because "when the American woman in her political endeavors strives to establish ideals of citizenship she does so without the purpose of gratifying personal ambition."

The opening article of the current International Studio is on the art of the late Giovanni Costa by Olivia Rosetti Agresti, in which the writer gives an account of the great Italian's work, showing what is lost to the field of modern Italian art by his death. This is followed by an illustrated discussion of the architectural designs and exhibits of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition. Among the pictures illustrating this article are a colored reproduction of Jacob C. Le Blon's "Narcissus" and black and white of other famous plates done by him. The work of Mr. and Mrs. J. Young Hunter is discussed by A. L. Baldry, after which comes an illustrated monograph by M. H. Baillie Scott on some experiments in embroidery. The number closes with the usual Studio Talk from all over the art world.

The Macmillan Company, who issue the "Dictionary of National Biography" in this country, have just brought out the "Index and Epitome" of the Dictionary, which makes the sixty-seventh of the set. It contains in condensed form every article contained in the preceding volumes, giving the leading facts and dates about each man and woman. The volume contains 1,430 pages, and its aim is to make the bare facts and dates as ready as possible for reference. Aside from being an index and epitome of the preceding sixty-six volumes, it is complete in itself.

"Buddhist India," by T. W. Rhys-Davids, LL. D., Ph. D., is being published this week by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The author opens his narrative with the legends regarding four great families of Kings. He tells about the folk-lore of India, and gives historical information about it from the earliest period. Special attention is paid in the book to economic conditions, and the author describes the civilization and social system of the time. Mr. Rhys-Davids makes the interesting discovery that in the sixth and seventh centuries before Christ, according to the earliest Buddhist records, several independent republics survived side by side with powerful monarchies.

"Maria" in the title of a new book, described as a "strong piece of adult fiction," which Mrs. G. R. Alden has just presented through the Lothrop Publishing Company.

"Round Anvil Rock," the new book by Mrs. Nancy Huston Banks, author of "Oldfield," will be published by the Macmillan Company next week. The novel seems to be awaited with interest, judging from the large number of inquiries received by the publishers about it and the number of requests for information and for editorial copies.

"The Anglo-Saxon Century and the Unification of the English-Speaking People," by John R. Dos Passos of the New York Bar, author of "Stock Brokers and Stock Exchange," &c., is issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons this week. The book, which has been fully described in these columns, advocates, as the title indicates, the union of the Anglo-Saxon races.

"Thompson's Progress," Cutliffe Hyne's new story, will come from the press of the Macmillan Company about the end of this month. This is the tale of a man who begins life as a poacher. He is known as "Tom's Son," which name he later changes to Thompson. When the story opens he is about seventeen years old, and has a cool head, steady nerves, and alert wits. He finds out that, being unable to read, he will be seriously handicapped in his employment. So he gets the schoolmaster into trouble, out of which he extricates him with the solemn promise to teach the boy to read. The story is laid in Yorkshire, and is said to contain vivid descriptions.

The Lothrop Publishing Company announces the publication of two juveniles—"Defending the Bank," by Edward S. Van Zile, being the story of several children who become amateur detectives and were instrumental in saving a bank in Troy, N. Y., from being broken into by burglars; and "The Mutineers," by Eustace L. Williams, a story of boarding school life with baseball prominent in its pages.

The Macmillan Company is publishing this week: "A Gentleman of the South," by William Garrott Brown; "First Lessons in United States History," by Prof. Edward Channing; Volume IV. in the series "Source Readers of American History: Romance of the Civil War," by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart; "Mechanical Refrigeration," by Hal Williams; "Rise and Fall of the Anabaptists," by E. Belfort Bax; "J. O. Jones and How He Earned His Living," by R. S. Warren Bell; "Six Lectures on Pastoral Theology," by the Venerable James M. Wilson, D. D.; "The Drapier's Letters," Volume VI. of the Prose Works of Jonathan Swift, D. D., edited by Temple Scott.

Alice Kemp-Welch's translation of "La Chastelaine de Vergi," together with the original text, has been acquired for publication in this country by the New Amsterdam Book Company. It will probably be published in the Fall with an introduction by Dr. L. Brandin and with contemporary illustrations. The story is a thirteenth century French romance well known to students of old French.

Longmans, Green & Co. have in preparation an elaborately illustrated book from the drawings of Bryan Hook which is called "Hampshire Days." It is by W. H. Hudson, author of "Nature in Downland." The same publishers also have nearly ready a work by John Dodson, the well-known English cotton mill operator. The book, which will be fully illustrated, is entitled "The Doubling and Manufacture of Threads."

Max O'Rell's Library.

The funeral of M. Paul Blouët (Max O'Rell) took place on May 28 at the parish Church of St. Pierre de Chaillot, Paris. The interment was at Avranches, his birthplace. Max O'Rell bequeathed his library to St. Paul's School, London, where he was for a long time French master.

Wilhelm Mueller.

DIARY AND LETTERS OF WILHELM MUELLER. With Explanatory Notes and a Biographical Index. Edited by Philip Schuyler Allen of the University of Chicago and James Taft Hatfield, Northwestern University. Pp. 301. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1903.

The publication of Wilhelm Müller's "Diary and Letters," even if the first be but a fragment stretching over a brief period in the poet's life in Berlin, and the second add only a limited number to the already material already published, forms a delightful addition to German literary biography. Its merit is twofold: it increases appreciably our knowledge of Müller's personality, and then the material preserved exhales such a charming fragrance as to constitute a little classic in itself of special interest to students of the German Romantic School. Wilhelm Müller was once called the father of his son, Max Müller, as if that were his sole claim to mention. Of recent decades, however, his intrinsic merits as poet have been more and more recognised, and if his place be among the lesser stars, the lovable qualities of the man and the sweetness and sincerity of his songs insure him more than passing fame. In his brief life, (1794-1827,) there was a curious union of dream and activity, the soldier's call, the poet's reverie. Born in Dessau, he was one of the many ardent young men who fought to free Prussia and Germany from the Napoleonic yoke. In his boyhood he turned readily to verse, and was beginning his student year in Berlin in 1812. But the era of national enthusiasm was dawning in Germany, and poets led the van in more senses than one. His lyre was exchanged for the sword, his student fancies were interrupted, and in 1813 he joined the army as volunteer and saw active service at Lutzen, Bautzen, Hanau, and Kulm. He returned to Berlin in 1814 and continued his studies in old German literature.

His "Diary" dates from this period. It was long supposed to be lost, but was discovered by the late Prof. Max Müller, with some letters, among his mother's papers. Both "finds" were transmitted, on his death, to the Chicago editors by Mrs. Georgina Max-Müller, to whom the book is dedicated. The diary, which forms a little more than half of the present volume, is only a fragment—many of its entries are provokingly brief. Begun on his twenty-first birthday, Oct. 7, 1815, it transports us to a period of brilliant aspiration in Germany's history and literature, and familiarizes us, by name at least, with a coterie of distinguished Romanticists—Friedrich Förster, Chamisso, Fouqué, Arnim, Grimm, Brentano, Von Schenkendorf. Here, too, one reads with the greatest frequency of the Hensels—it was Wilhelm Hensel who married Fanny Mendelssohn—while there are references to Boeck, C. A. Wolf, Buttmann, de Wette, Giesebrecht, and other scholars of the time. The diary possesses peculiar value by reason of the fact that it shows the origin of many of Müller's best-known poems, which, set to music by Schubert, have grown so dear to the German heart, and vie with Heine's in popularity, while Müller's once-lauded Greek songs have been almost forgotten. But the diary's real interest centres in its artless yet touching story of the poet's love. Goethe is not at all abashed in telling in a cool, sober manner the history of each youthful passion—its rise, development, and decay. He analyzes the embers of the once ardent fire. His recital possesses natural interest, but not the fascination of Müller's reverential soliloquies, when he mentions Luise Hensel as if she were a saintly idol to be worshipped. Müller's simplicity and artlessness, his absolute sincerity and devotion, with a certain religious trait which gives a solemnity to the most trifling avowal, these invest his diary with rare beauty and impressiveness. They are sweet confessions never meant for publicity, but how bombastic in comparison are, for instance, Victor Hugo's epistolary raptures in the days of his wooing—a succession often of fiery postscripts, long drawn-out at half hour intervals. Yet Luise Hensel, with her rare gifts of mind and person, was not to be Müller's wife. Her temperament and training were of a different cast.

The poet allows his love little rest in his diary. With Elizabethan frankness he tells how he kissed her cheek for the first time—it was in a game—how her arm hung on his when they went out for a walk, how the lights and lamps illumined her countenance, how she appeared to him in a dream and how his heart was agitated when he awoke, how she once gave him a piece of candy which she had kept in her bosom. "I love thee, Luise," is the chord which is struck throughout, whether she acts as critic of his poem or he listens to her music and conversation. "I love thee, Luise," is repeated with musical persistence on many a page until the Hensel's modest abode becomes a Vaucluse in imagination, with love, poetry, and music as attendants at the shrine.

The Letters include four to Fouqué, one to Karl Förster, two to Ludwig Tieck—in one of which he mentions having seen Goethe on the latter's seventy-seventh birthday. They are of literary value, bearing upon Müller's activity as author, with light criticism of contemporary writers which was hardly meant to be authoritative. The chief interest of this part of the book lies in the letters—about two dozen in number—written to his wife Adelheid. These display at its best the poet's charming personality, his lovableness and thoughtfulness. They are almost wholly in the nature of traveling missives—sent hurriedly from place to place while away from home, and yet they are never too brief to display a warmth of affection that was his characteristic toward wife and home and friends—and toward God's world in general.

The little work, so attractively bound and clearly printed, shows careful editing. The notes and index are sufficiently full without disturbing the uniqueness of a volume whose publication is a distinct triumph for American German scholarship.

A. S. I.

Our Territorial Growth.

THE AMERICAN ADVANCE. A Study of Territorial Expansion. By Edmund J. Carpenter. With a Map. Pp. viii.-321. Cloth. 12 mo. New York: John Lane. $2.50.

Mr. Carpenter tells well and with some details not usually given, the oft-told story of our territorial growth. His method differs from that of most writers on this subject in that he takes more pains to sketch historically the regions acquired by us from time to time. Thus we have not only the story of Louisiana in the period immediately preceding 1803, but from its earliest settlement by white men. What is true of Louisiana is equally true of Mr. Carpenter's historical treatment of his subject throughout. Mr. Carpenter takes little account of the early hunger of the Nation for both Louisiana and the Floridas. He does not enter into the Miranda affair, and gives small space to the intrigues for the Floridas. He apparently has no very high opinion of our claim to Texas under the Louisiana Purchase. It is his habit not to pursue side issues; hence his neglect of Randolph and the Quids in connection with Louisiana and Florida. For the same reason the influence of the annexation of Texas upon the political fortunes of Van Buren and Clay receives only passing attention. He does not echo the old accusation against Jackson that he early intrigued with Sam Houston for the promotion of such immigration to Texas as should bring about, first, her independence of Mexico, and then her incorporation with the United States, but he takes the usual view that the interests of slavery alone brought about annexation, and allows little or nothing for the chronic land hunger of the people of the United States. He sees in the Mexican war a studied plan to despoil Mexico of territory, though in this case he recognizes that expansion was inevitable from the natural instinct of the people.

No step of our advance is treated more dramatically than that which finally secured to us our share of the "Oregon country." Mr. Carpenter declines to argue with those who have sought to reduce the famous Winter journey of Marcus Whitman from the far West to Washington to a mere myth. He tells the tale of Whitman's heroic and patriotic journey. It was surely one of the most notable matters in all the proceedings that led to the wresting of Oregon and the States that now lie about her from the hands of Great Britain. Mr. Carpenter, in common with most recent historians, rejects the idea that we acquired any right to Oregon through the Louisiana Purchase, and he does not undertake to prove that our claim to the whole region up to 54° 40' was incontestable, but like every patriotic American he regrets that the slowness of our statesmen to realize the value of the region, and the strange lack of the expansionist spirit that marked some of them, necessitated our sharing the magnificent Northwest with Great Britain. It seems plain enough now that we were singularly blind to our own interests where Oregon was concerned, and while the Southern public men had a selfish reason for opposing vigorous insistence upon our rights in that quarter, many Northern men of great influence were stupidly slow to perceive the necessity of showing a bold front and saving as much as possible of the Pacific coast. Mr. Carpenter's quotations from the speeches of those who ridiculed the Oregon country as a region far beyond our reach, separated from us by impassable deserts and insuperable mountain barriers, makes sorry reading in this day when the Northwest of glorious climate and exhaustless natural wealth is only five days distant from the Atlantic seaboard. Webster's declaration that the country was already big enough was matched by the absurdities of McDuffie's arguments against the strengthening of our grip upon the Oregon country. It is an interesting fact, as recorded by Mr. Carpenter, that Jefferson Davis refused to follow his fellow Southerners in opposing a vigorous policy in the matter of Oregon.

It was well that Mr. Carpenter should have taken the trouble to tell us, why we paid so large a sum for so small and unimportant a strip of country as that included in the Gadsden purchase. We could well afford the expenditure, since we had acquired from Mexico the vast region northwest of Texas at so insignificant a price compared with its real value.

Our acquisition of Alaska, thirty years after our compromise with Great Britain over the Oregon country, emphasized more than ever the unwisdom of those statesmen who had failed to realize the importance of a strong insistence upon the utter most of our own claim in the case of Oregon. With Alaska joined to the whole of the Oregon country, we should have had an unbroken territory from the southern extremity of Florida far into the frozen Northwest and should have owned the beautiful Island of Vancouver and the British stronghold of Esquimault.

The familiar story of our recent island acquisitions Mr. Carpenter tells without special partisan bias. The Louisiana Purchase was our best bargain in all our vast land transactions. Questions of world policy have entered more largely into the acquisition of the Philippines, so that no mere comparison of prices in cash can determine the relative importance of our last advance. Mr. Carpenter leaves this delicate question to his readers and gives himself to a presentation of the early history of the Philippines and our other recent territorial acquisitions from Spain, and to a brief account of the events that brought about the acquisition.

QUERIES.

L. A. BREWER, Cedar Rapids, Iowa: "I have a copy of 'Georgia Scenes,' copyrighted in 1840, and the author is given as 'a native Georgian.' A few days ago I noticed in some newspaper or magazine a reference to the author, but did not preserve it. Will you kindly inform me as to his name?"

"Georgia Scenes" was written by Augustus Baldwin Longstreet, (1790-1870,) a jurist and educator of Georgia, who became a Methodist minister in 1838, and was later President of several Southern colleges. He is chiefly remembered in literature for the genuinely humorous "Georgia Scenes." Among his other works are "Master William Mitten" and "Letters from Georgia to Massachusetts."

"F. R. A.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Kindly inform me as to where and at what price I can procure a book entitled 'Atlantis,' published some ten or twelve years ago? Also, 'The Doctor,' by Robert Southey, originally published anonymously in 1847."

"Atlantis: The Antediluvian World," by Ignatius Donnelly, first published in 1882, can be had from Harper & Brothers for $2. "The Doctor," by Robert Southey, Vols. I.-V. of which appeared anonymously in 1834-7, Vols. VI. and VII., edited by J. W. Warter, in 1847, does not seem to be in print in any modern edition. The old editions turn up occasionally at auction or in the old book stores, and are not expensive.

"P. R.," Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: "The publishers of the Rev. R. M. Cheadle's 'Ideas by the Sea,' asked for by Gibb Loring, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, New York City, are James Pott & Co., New York City, and Joseph Masters & Co., London."

THOMAS R. LILLYBRIDGE, New York City: "In THE NEW YORK TIMES of May 29 I notice that Thomas Janvier, in connection with his series of articles on 'The Founding of New York,' is mentioned as being the author of 'In the Sargasso Sea.' I would like to obtain this work. Kindly advise me if it is now obtainable."

Thomas A. Janvier's novel, "In the Sargasso Sea," is issued in book form by the Harpers at $1.25.

"J. C.," 1,542 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I would very like to find a poem that runs something like this:

" 'Is it so, O Christ in Heaven, that the highest suffer most,
That the strongest wander farthest, and most hopelessly are lost;
That the mark of rank in nature is capacity for pain,
And the anguish of the singer makes the sweetness of the strain?

'I have many things to tell you, but ye cannot bear them now?' "

This poem was printed to Queries Sept. 13, 1902. It is called "Is It So, O Christ in Heaven?" and was suggested by John., xvi., 19: "I have many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now." The author was Sarah (" Sadie ") Williams, born in London in 1841, died there in 1868, while engaged in preparing her poems for publication. "Twilight Hours: A Legacy of Verse," which contains the poem referred to here, was issued shortly after her death, with a prefatory memoir by the late Dean Philpotts. The stanza sent by our correspondent (misquoted by her in her letter, but correctly given above) is often attributed to Mrs. Browning.

"W. S." 2,426 North Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia, Penn.: "In Queries of May 23 you printed in answer to an appeal from a reader a communication from a Philadelphia correspondent stating that 'The Art of Bookkeeping' was written by Lamen Blanchard. My Cambridge Book of Poetry' attributes the poem to Hood, and I so stated in a notice to you which was not printed. Will you kindly advise me which is correct?"

This poem is often attributed to Tom Hood, but there seems to be no doubt that it was written by Blanchard.

W. H. FISHBURN, 819 Linden Street, Camden, N. J.: "Answering the inquiry of Angelina Scott, librarian of Wells Memorial Public Library, South Norwalk, Conn., Bulwer Lytton is the author of the short story for which she asks, 'The Haunted and the Haunters; or, The House and the Brain.' "

Hilda Whitfield Green, Rochester, N. Y., suggests that our correspondent will find the tale in the second volume of "Little Classics," ("Intellect,") edited by Rossiter Johnson, and published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. at $1.

"E. F. H.," Middletown, Conn.: "What would you recommend as the best edition in convenient form of the plays of the old English dramatists: Beaumont and Fletcher, &c.?"

"The Mermaid Series," (Charles Scribner's Sons, twenty-two volumes, each $1.25,) Beaumont and Fletcher, in two volumes; Chapman in one, Jonson in three, Marlowe in one, &c., each author most admirably edited.

"MARJORIE H.," Pennington, N. J.: "What American poem contains the following lines?

" 'Tis always morning somewhere, and above
The awakening continents, from shore to shore,
Somewhere the birds are singing evermore,' "

In the sixteenth stanza of Longfellow's "Birds of Hillingworth": in "Tales of a Wayside Inn."

"DELTA," New York City: "J. M. S.," Box 526, Turtle Creek, Penn., will find an answer to his inquiry in "Daniel Deronda," Chapter II., last paragraph."

ALFRED MILLER, 2,169 Seventh Avenue, New York City: Kindly inform me through Queries the origin of the following: 'Whom the gods destroy they first make mad,' and 'All things come to him who waits.' "

The first quotation is a popular version of the Latin phrase, "Deus quos vult perdere dementat prius." ("Whom God would destroy, He first makes mad.") an anonymous translation of a fragmentary line of Greek attributed to Euripides. It is referred to by Sophocles as a remarkable saying of some one unknown, and is given as Maxim 911 in Publius Syrus in this form: "Whom Fortune wishes to destroy she first makes mad." Everyone puts the idea in a third part; of "The Hind and the Panther," Hind:

For those whom God to ruin has designed
He fits for fate, and first destroys the mind.

The second quotation will be found in the first part of Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn," the last line of "The Falcon of Sir Federigo" reading: "All things come round in him who will but wait."

WILLIAM A. MOLL, 41 Park Row, New York City: "Kindly inform me if this quotation is correct: 'An ounce of mother wit is worth a pound of clergy.' "

This old Scotch proverb usually reads: "An ounce o' mother wit is worth a pound of clergy."

EUGENE PINET, 37 North Eighteenth Street, East Orange, N. J.: "Can you inform me where I can find a list of the nicknames or sobriquettes of any or all of the States?"

Malcolm Townsend's "U. S." ("Curious Things in United States History") contains these names. It is published by Lothrop & Co., Boston, at $2.

"A. L. F.," Cambridge, Mass.: "Please give me Dryden's 'Lines Printed Under the Engraved Portrait of Milton.' What is the best edition of Dryden's poems?"

Dryden's well-known lines, first printed in Tonson's folio edition of the "Paradise Lost," 1688, are as follows:

Three poets, in three distant ages born,
Greece, Italy, and England did adorn.
The first in loftiness of thought surpassed,
The next in majesty, in both the last:
The force of Nature could no further go,
To make a third she joined the former two.

The best edition of Dryden's poetical works is the one edited with a memoir, notes, &c., by the late W. D. Christie, and published by The Macmillan Company at $1.75.

"R. T." 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "Please give me a list of William J. Stillman's books, and tell me where I can get them."

His "Autobiography," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; two volumes, $6;) "Francesco Crispi," (same publishers, $2.50;) "On the Track of Ulysses," (same publishers, $4;) "History of the Cretan Rebellion," (Holt & Co., $1.50,) and "Old Italian Masters," with Timothy Cole, (The Century Company, $10.)

Appeals to Readers.

JAMES PARKER, Room 424, 32 Nassau Street, New York City: "Where can I purchase a copy of the Brooklyn Directory, year 1868 and 1869? I cannot get them at the office of the Brooklyn Directory Company."

MRS. C. D. KELLOGG, 16 Maple Street, Sandy Hill, N. Y.: "I would like to procure a copy of 'Signers of the Mayflower Compact, by Annie Arnoux Martin, Part I., published by The New York Mail and Express. I procured Parts II. and III. of The Mail and Express, but No. I. is exhausted. I thought perhaps some one might have an extra copy that I might purchase."

"A. F. N.," Plainfield, N. J.: "Who wrote these lines:

" 'The inner side of every cloud
Is bright and shining;
I therefore turn my clouds about,
And always wear them inside out,
To show the lining.' "

T. M. GLOVER, Rutherford, N. J.: "Can anyone tell me the location of Washington's camp in Newark, N. J., when he was retreating across the State in 1776?"

MISS NORTON, Box 48, Kensington, Conn.: "Can any of your readers help me to find a poem beginning:

" 'The Inscrutable, who set this orb awhirl,
And peopled it with men and mysteries?' "

"I thought it was written by Edwin Markham, but I do not find it in any edition of his poems. I read it in a magazine, I think, about two years ago."

"J. C.," 1,542 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I would like to find a poem that begins:

" 'There is no unbelief.' "

"J. S.," Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I would like to know if any reader is willing to sell those copies of 'The Rebelot,' published by Thomas B. Mosher of Portland, Me.: February of Volume I., May of Volume 6, and September and November of Volume 7."

MAURICE SHANESSY, Morris, N. Y.: "I wish to find a poem containing the following lines. As nearly as I can quote them they are:

" 'It is not all in bringing up,
Let folks say what they will;
Neglect may dim a silver cup,
But yet 'tis silver still.' "

M. P. McCORMICK, 329 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, New York City: "I would like to obtain copies of the poems of 'Parson Brown' and 'The Smack at School.' "

"MRS. GEORGE W.," Medfield, Mass.: "Can any of the readers of Queries help me to get hold of a very ancient song called 'Poor Old Horse, Let Him Die'? In this the horse tells how he was treated when he was young and handsome, and when old and lame he was turned out on the roadside to take care of himself. It was sung in our family away back in 1830. Also, where can I find an old Tyrolean song, which begins:

" 'When up the mountain climbing,
I sing a merry lay.' "

M. K. RICHARDSON, Morristown, Conn.: "Will some reader favor me with the name of the author of the following lines:

" 'Thy countless ages make our lives
Seem like to mayfly hours,
And likest to the bees' frail hives
Our most stupendous towers.' "

"J. H. A.," 31 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, New York City: "Who is the author of the following:

THE ANVIL OF GOD'S WORD.

" 'Last eve I passed beside a blacksmith's door
And heard the anvil's vesper chime;
Then looking in I saw upon the floor
Old hammers worn with beating years of time.

'How many anvils have you had,' said I,
'To wear and batter all these hammers so?'
'Just one,' he answered, then with twinkling eye,
'The anvil wears the hammers out, you know.'

And so I thought the anvil of God's Word
For ages skeptic blows have beat upon;
Yet though the noise of falling blows was heard,
The anvil is unworn—the hammers gone.' "

M. B. O.: "Some ten or eleven years ago one of the New York publishing houses issued the diary of Mary Boykin Chesnut, of Kentucky. A particular biography I wish to secure was written by a Mrs. Mary Valentine, or, perhaps, the name is Miss. Mary Boykin Valentine. I am anxious to secure a copy of the book and, if possible, to locate, through the publishing house, the present whereabouts of the authoress, Mrs. Valentine."

Kipling's Forthcoming Volume.

The new volume of poems by Rudyard Kipling—the first collection since 1898—which Doubleday, Page & Co. will produce in the early Autumn, will bear the title "The Five Nations." Besides those poems which, in the last three years, have become more or less familiar to Americans through their cabled fragments to this country, the volume will contain about twenty-five new and unpublished pieces. Possibly the most significant among them are "The Hill Boer," "The Destroyers," "Cruisers," "The Hills and the Sea," "The Song of the Wise Children," "The Song of Diego Valdez," "The Broken Men," "The Feet of the Young Men," "White Horses," "The Downs," "The Old Men," "Dives," "The Explorer," "The Palace," "The Second Voyage," "Rimmon," "Jubal and Tubal," "The King's Task," "The Dykes," "The Press," "The Wage Slave," "Eddystone," "Waterfall," "Songs Sacred to the Karroo," "The Settler," "M. I.," "The Knight," "Pict," "The Tuning of the Columns," "The Instructor," "The Married Man," "The Dirge of Dead Sisters," "Pharaoh and the Sergeant," "Kitchener's School," and "The Old Issue."

Our Industrial Problems.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS. By W. R. Lawson, author of "Scots of To-day." Pp. vii.-394. Cloth, 6vo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

Mr. Lawson's able and lively book seems to be in part intended as an anodyne to those Britons who have fallen into a panic at the prospect of American competition, and in part a stimulant for those others who are dozing in easy content and neglecting to take sufficient account of such competition.

In his chapter on "American Energies" Mr. Lawson awards high praise to our management of transportation problems. He thinks we are nearer than any other nation to the ideal system of international transportation, and believes that the American is at his best in this department, while finance is the sphere in which we have achieved the least solid success. He believes that our exports are dangerous to European manufacturers only at certain periods, usually in the early stages of a rally from severe depression. He even goes so far as to conjecture that the British farmer may yet compete with us in the British market, and indicates sympathy with that Imperial free trade with which Mr. Chamberlain has just astonished the British political world. Altogether Mr. Lawson, although he evidently sees the value of a broader doctrine than he sometimes teaches and realizes for example that the panic of 1903 in this country was a result of an abnormally high tariff rather than of the Democratic attempt at tariff reform, is still mainly of the economic school which sees something to be admired in scarcity, and which attaches a fictitious importance to the commercial rivalries of nations. Our ports and harbors, Mr. Lawson thinks, have been overpraised. There are but three or four of the first class. New York he places first among the great commercial gateways of the world, mainly because of our unequaled wharfage. He expects New Orleans, however, to rival New York as a shipping port. He is at some pains to describe at length the Mexican harbor of Tampico as essentially a creation of our energy and intelligence.

The American workman Mr. Lawson finds not so much abler and keener than his British brother as some have supposed. He regards our workmen as having a special advantage from the freer use of machinery and their greater adaptability. They are specially ingenious in lightening their work, and are not haunted by the British workman's fear that there will not be enough work to go round. Mr. Lawson ought to know, however, that this fear does begin to haunt the American trades unionist, and that American workmen, especially in the great cities, are rapidly learning the lesson of reckless greed daily taught by the selfish speculators who are making millions from all sorts of special privileges and out of the gullibility of a fatuous public.

The kernel of the labor question as between America and Europe Mr. Lawson finds in the fact that the American laborer, no matter how low down in the scale, is always assumed to have brains as well as muscle, and, although higher paid than the corresponding European laborer, is made to yield more work for his pay. Finally, and perhaps above all else, American employers contrive to have unskilled laborers do a vast amount of work that in Europe is left to comparatively high-paid skilled laborers. The chapter on the workman is indeed most instructive and interesting.

The American boss and the American organiser Mr. Lawson finds unapproached in Europe. The boss rules his gang as no European foreman rules a shop, and gets an amount of intelligently directed work out of men that is equivalent to a great saving of wages. The organizer as seen in America is still less to be matched in Europe. Mr. Lawson has no words too hard for the British habit of "muddling through" in affairs, whether military or industrial.

American financiers less excite the author's admiration. He recognizes their power as organisers and their wonderful audacity, but he regards many of their methods as nothing less than criminal. This it must be remembered is the view of a man who defends speculation as necessary and useful. He is especially struck with the scandal and danger of the relations existing between speculative financiers and American banks, and plainly looks for a terrible day of reckoning unless the banks shall get out of the clutches of the speculators.

These topics naturally bring Mr. Lawson to the trusts. He is no fanatic on this subject, but he regards the enormous aggregations of capital that we now see and the monopoly of many industries as extremely dangerous.

Our railway management excites his admiration and the manipulation of railway stocks his astonishment and strong disapproval. His chapters on railways and controlling and securities companies were written before the recent Northern Securities decision. It would have been interesting to hear what he has to say on that head. He regards President Roosevelt and the labor unions as standing between the people and the small groups of multimillionaires who are carrying financial and industrial affairs with so high a hand.

Wall Street and the grain pit he opens to the astonished eyes of British readers. Without entering into technical explanations, he shows the astonishing performances in New York and Chicago. He believes that the gambling spirit is rampant in this country as never before, and finds in it a danger of the gravest sort.

"An admirable work."—Gen. Lew Wallace.

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ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

JAMES SCHOULER, LL. D., author of a Constitutional history of the United States in six volumes, besides numerous studies in political and State Constitutional history, is preparing a book of the more pertinent passages of his former works which will bear the title "Eighty Years of Union." It covers the period from the adoption of the Constitution to the close of the civil war. It will be published in the Fall by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Temple Scott, who edits the Drapier Letters in the sixth volume of the "Prose Works of Jonathan Swift," published this week by the Macmillan Company, is now engaged in the publishing business in this city as a member of the firm of the Scott-Thaw Company. The Drapier Letters will be recalled to the student of English literature as "that series of attacks on a disgraceful job which for the first time aroused a solid public opinion in Ireland."

"Rye Owen," the author of "Red-Headed Gill," is an English woman, who comes of a family whose birthplace was amid the very scenes in Cornwall where her heroine lived and died. She has passed a great part of her life in Southern Europe, and is at present residing in Madeira. "Red-Headed Gill," which is reported by Henry Holt & Co. to be in its second edition, is her first published novel, but the author has contributed from time to time to various English magazines.

Cyrus Townsend Brady, author of many books, has written an article on "A Preacher at the Theatre," which will appear in an early number of Harper's Bazar. The author describes the impressions he has received at the theatres during the season now closing from the moral and artistic point of view.

Kate Douglas Wiggin returns from England next week to spend the Summer at her country home at Hollis, Me. Following "The Diary of a Goose Girl," she will bring back the manuscript for a new story to be published in the Autumn by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Miss Grace Lathrop Collin, author of "Putnam Place," began her literary career by writing Sunday school stories. Stories of this nature seem easy enough to write, provided one has sufficient ability to alter in an attractive manner the natural laws of cause and effect—so that the little boy who goes fishing on Sunday or who steals apples on the same day, is respectively drowned or cudgeled by the conventional irate father. One day in a spasm of energy, Miss Collin so distracted the laws of cause and effect that she was enabled to turn out no less than eleven Sunday school stories. That was the end, however, and from that time on she has been engaged in legitimate literature, with much promise of doing something distinctive and permanent.

R. Boyd Smith, who made the illustration for Andy Adams's "Log of the Cowboy," although born at St. John, N. B., has always considered himself a Bostonian, having gone to the latter city when he was six years old, and when old enough became naturalized. He studied drawing and painting under MM. Boulanger and Lefevre. He lived in France for twelve years exhibiting pictures, etchings, and drawings at the Paris Salon, and making illustrations and caricatures for French papers and publishing houses. He spent much of the time in a peasant village near Paris studying the life of the fields and general outdoor effects. Since his return to this country he has lived for a while in the West, traveling on foot among the Rockies and studying the country and life there. Mr. Smith is also well acquainted with the Indians and the landscapes in Canada.

The Circulating Department of the New York Public Library reports the following popular books for the week ending May 29: Ward's "Lady Rose's Daughter," Hegan's "Lovey Mary," Norris's "The Pit," Green's "Filigree Ball," Burnett's "Little Lord Fauntleroy," Aldrich's "Story of a Bad Boy," Jamison's "Lady Jane," Ulmann's "Landmark History of New York," Van Vorst's "The Woman Who Toils," Hemstreet's "When Old New York Was Young," Lorimer's "Letters from a Self-made Merchant to His Son."

Arthur T. Quiller-Couch's new novel, "Hetty Wesley," which will be brought out early in the Autumn by the Macmillan Company, is a timely book in view of the forthcoming two hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Wesley, whose natal day was June 28, 1703. The book is said to be practically a life of Wesley put into the form of fiction.

Arthur Stanwood Pier, author of "The Pedagogues," a story of the Harvard Summer school; "The Sentimentalists," a story of modern American life, and now "The Triumph," a novel of the oilfields, recently issued by McClure, Phillips & Co., was to have been a lawyer, but when he entered Harvard University he fell among the "literary sharks" and began to write. On his graduation he accepted an editorial position on The Youth's Companion. Mr. Pier was born in Pittsburg in 1873.

Charles Battell Loomis, author of "The Four-Masted Catboat," and also well known as a humorous reader, will issue shortly through Henry Holt & Co. a new book entitled "Cheerful Americans." This volume will include his stories of "Americans Abroad" that were so popular in The Century Magazine and a number of other tales, including "A Man of Putty," "The Man Who Swapped Languages," "Then the Automobile Ran Down," and "Veritable Quidore." The book will contain twenty-five illustrations by Florence Scovel Shinn, Fanny Y. Cory, F. L. Fithian, and F. R. Gruger.

Edmund J. Carpenter, author of "The American Advance," which is being published by John Lane, is a Brown University man of the class of '06, who served his literary apprenticeship as book reviewer for The Boston Daily Advertiser from 1896 to 1900. He was an early and enthusiastic advocate for Hawaiian annexation, and many of his researches in that field have been incorporated in his new book. He was also connected with Mr. William Kent in the preparation of "The Memoirs and Letters of Chancellor James Kent." At present Mr. Carpenter is at work on an elaborate history of the Island of Crete.

Surprise has been expressed at the character of Roger Timberley in John H. Whitson's "Barbara," because he is represented as having gone to the prairie of Kansas to do literary work. Yet this is just what the author of "Barbara" did, and for seven years he lived on a Kansas farm, earning his livelihood by writing. Later Mr. Whitson traveled extensively in the Far West. As a newspaper correspondent he entered Cripple Creek in 1892 by a stage coach when it was only a mining camp and before Cripple Creek had a railroad. The descriptions of the Creek in its earlier days are said to be accurate. The heroine is represented as having been the editor of The Daily Clipper, a Cripple Creek daily, and has been a resident there for two or three years. It was in Cripple Creek that Roger Timberley dropped out of sight.

Prof. Simon Newcomb of Johns Hopkins University, author of "Astronomy for Everybody," has sailed for France to arouse interest in the International Congress of Science to be held at St. Louis during the year of the fair, and to secure the attendance and co-operation of French scientists.

Grover Cleveland, in his article in the current Independent on "A Word to Fishermen," writes: "At this season when the activities of genteel fishing usually begin, it is fitting that a word should be spoken that may not only redound to our comfort and satisfaction, but may guard us against temptations that easily beset even the best of fishermen." He also utters a timely warning against the tendency on the part of many anglers to overcatch edible fish.

Eugene L. Didier, author of a "Life of Edgar Allan Poe," which went through nineteen editions, is collecting his various Poe articles for publication next Autumn. These articles, nineteen in number, are said to touch upon every phase of the poet's life and work, and will probably be published under the title "Poe as a Poet and as a Man," by the American Press Company of Baltimore, Md.

Although somewhat belated, "King Edward in Paris," by Richard Harding Davis, and "King Edward in Rome," by Frederick Palmer, form the most graphic features of the current number of Collier's Weekly.

Shan F. Bullock recently declared that he was nineteen years of age when he read his first novel. In explanation he added: "In my father's house novel reading was unknown and forbidden. The strict Puritanism of such North Ireland homes as mine is almost incredible, but it is the usual, not the uncommon, thing. I shall never forget how I read in those days," he continued. "I read continuously every spare moment. George Eliot's works made the greatest impression on me. I can never forget how I enjoyed 'Adam Bede.' That came first of all. I have been reading George Eliot recently, but you may be sure not with the same pleasure. Time seems to have robbed her work of some of its charm."

Though it is often denied that a book eventually wins recognition, it seems that Annie Nathan Meyer's novel, "Robert Annys: Poor Priest," which the Macmillan Company issued two years ago, is coming into favor. At the time of its publication it attracted the attention mainly of students of fourteenth century England, and clergymen advised their congregations to read the book in order to obtain accurate information of the period of John Wycliff. M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, who is one of the authorities on fourteenth century England, recently wrote a letter to the author speaking of the book in high terms.

J. H. W. Stuckenberg, D. D., LL. D., late Member of the Philosophical Society of Berlin, author of "Introduction to the Study of Sociology," &c., who died last week in London, did not see a copy of his new work on "Sociology: The Science of Human Society," which G. P. Putnam's Sons published recently. This treatise was the result of Dr. Stuckenberg's personal research in the libraries of Paris, Berlin, and London, besides those of Cambridge and Boston.

James W. Davidson, F. R. G. S., United States Consul in Formosa, whose book on "The Island of Formosa, Past and Present," will be brought out in a few weeks by The Macmillan Company, has been in Formosa since 1864 studying the people and the products. He was connected with the Peary expedition toward the pole. Mr. Davidson's book will contain 700 pages. There will be a number of maps and colored pictures and 168 illustrations from photographs.

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